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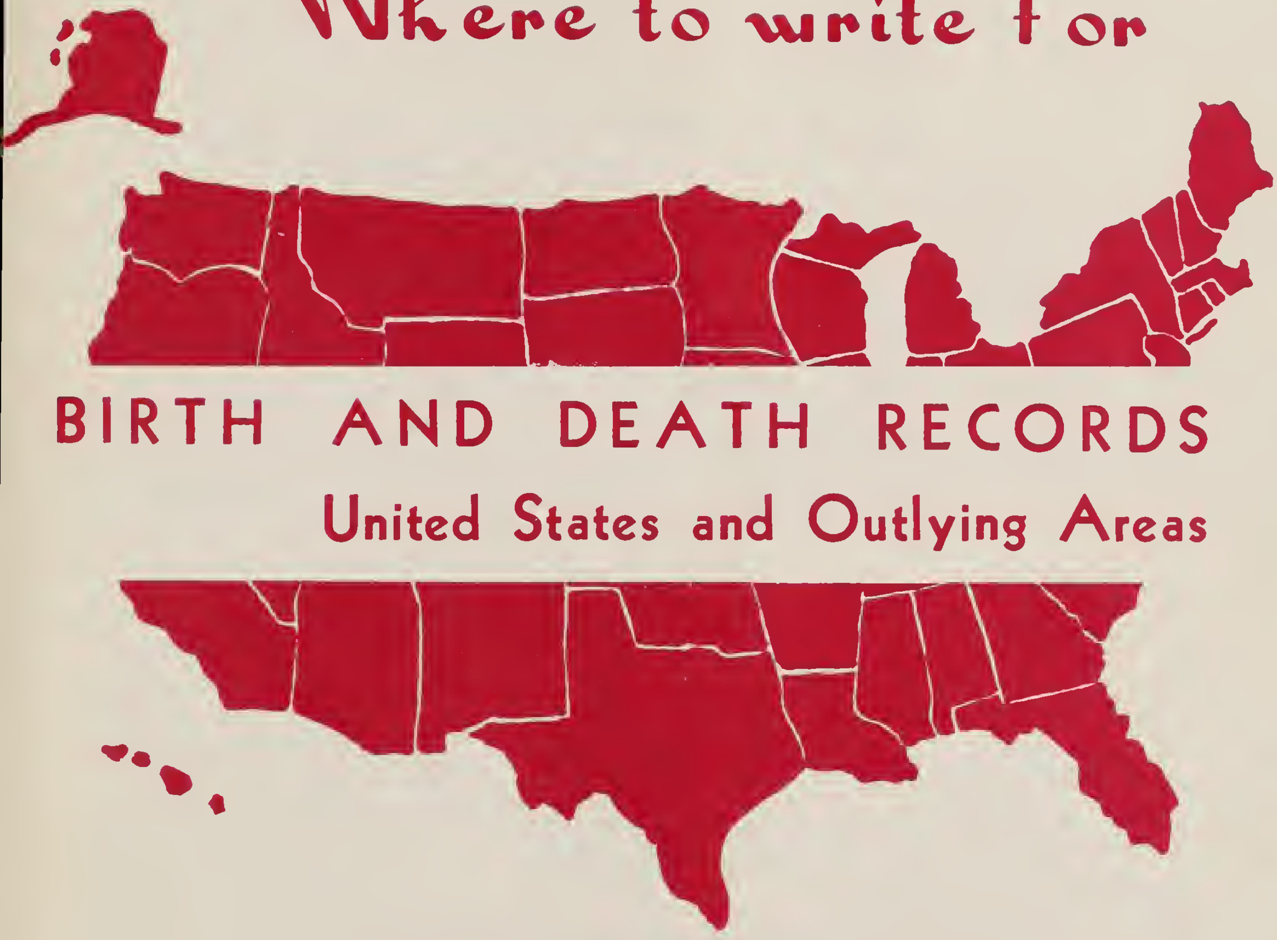
Where to write for BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS

United States and Outlying Areas



Where To Write for Marriage Records (DHEW Pub. No. HSM 72-1144, revised 1972) and *Where To Write for Divorce Records* (DHEW Pub. No. HSM 72-1145, revised 1972) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Suggestions are invited toward improvement of the text and format of future editions. Please address the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

DHEW PUBLICATION NO. HSM 72-1142
Revised 1972

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
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Additional copies of this leaflet are available from the:
DHEW, PHS, Health Services and Mental Health Administration,
National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Md. 20852

Where to write for
BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS OF U.S. CITIZENS
who were born or died outside of the United States
AND
BIRTH CERTIFICATIONS FOR ALIEN CHILDREN ADOPTED BY U.S. CITIZENS

Records of Births of Persons Born in Foreign Countries Who Are U.S. Citizens at Birth

Reports of births of U.S. citizens who are born in foreign countries are to be made to the nearest U.S. consular office as soon after the birth as possible. The report should be prepared and filed by one of the parents; however, the physician or midwife attending the birth or any other person having knowledge of the facts can prepare the report. The report is made on Form FS-240, Reports of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America, familiarly known as the "Consular Report of Birth." The original of the Report is sent to the Department of State at Washington, D. C., for retention in its files. The parents may purchase a copy of the report for $1.50 at the time it is prepared.

When the Consular Report of Birth is completed the post issues the parents, free of charge, a Certification of Birth (Form FS-545). The Certification of Birth is similar in appearance and content to the short form birth certificates issued by the civil authorities in the United States.

Reports of birth should be made to the consular office as soon as possible after the child's birth. Except under very unusual circumstances the Department of State will not permit consular offices to prepare Consular Reports of Birth for children who are five years of age or over.

Copies of reports of births of American citizens born in foreign countries may be obtained by writing to Authentication Officer, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Applicants must have a legitimate interest in the facts recorded before copies can be obtained. The fee for one copy is $3.00 (check or money order) plus $1.60 for each additional copy requested at the same time.

The Department of State issues two types of copies taken from the Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240).

a. A full copy of Form FS-240 as it was filed

b. A short form, Certification of Birth, Form DS-1350, which sets forth only the name and sex of the child and the date and place of birth ($3.00)

Either form is fully valid with respect to the information it contains. The Certification of Birth may be obtained in a name subsequently acquired by adoption or legitimation when proof is submitted to establish that such an action has legally taken place.

Records of Alien Children Adopted by U.S. Citizens

Birth certifications for alien children who have been adopted by U.S. citizens and lawfully admitted to the United States may be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20536, if the birth information is on file.

Certification may be issued for any child under 21 years of age who was born in a foreign country, but requests must be submitted on INS Form N-585, which can be obtained from any INS office. Address of nearest INS office may be obtained from a telephone directory. The $3.00 fee for INS certification- Form G-350, Certification of Birth Data from Immigration and Naturalization Records should be paid by check or money order.

The certification can be issued in the new name of an adopted or legitimated child in instances where satisfactory proof of adoption or

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legitimation has been furnished to INS. This certification (Form G-350) does not serve as proof of U.S. nationality, however, since it may be issued for a child who has not yet become a citizen of the United States.

Certificate of Citizenship

A person who acquired citizenship of the United States through birth abroad of a United States citizen parent or parents or by subsequent derivative naturalization may apply for a certificate of citizenship pursuant to the provisions of Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application for this document may be made in the United States to the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Upon satisfactory proof to the Service that the child acquired citizenship as claimed, a certificate of citizenship will be issued in the name of the child, but only if such person is within the United States. The possession of the certificate of citizenship is not mandatory, and the decision whether to apply for it is entirely optional.

Death Records of U.S. Citizens Who Die in Foreign Countries

Reports of deaths of U.S. citizens who die in foreign countries are made to the nearest U.S. consular office, which forwards them to the U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, where they are permanently filed. (See exception given below.)

Copies of these reports may be obtained by writing to the Office of Special Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. The fee for a copy is $3.00.

Exception: Reports of deaths of members of the Armed Forces of the United States are made only to the branch of the service to which the person was attached at the time of death—Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. In these cases, requests for copies of records should be directed as follows:

For members of the Army, Navy, or Air Force:
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C. 20301

For members of the Coast Guard:
Commandant, P.S.
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. 20226

Records of Births and Deaths Occurring on Vessels or Aircraft on the High Seas

When a birth or death occurs on the high seas, whether in an aircraft or on a vessel, the determination of where the record is filed is decided in terms of the direction in which the vessel or aircraft was headed at the time the event occurred.

a. If the vessel or aircraft was outbound or docked or landed at a foreign port, requests for copies of the record should be made to the U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

b. If the vessel or aircraft was inbound and the first port of entry was in the United States, write to the registration authority in the city where the vessel or aircraft docked or landed in the United States.

c. If the vessel was of U.S. registry, contact the U.S. Coast Guard facility at the port of entry.

Cases in which aircraft or vessels were lost at sea are so complex that they cannot be discussed in detail in this publication. Direct inquiries on such cases to the address shown on the front of this leaflet.

Records Maintained by Foreign Countries

Most, but not all, foreign countries record births and deaths. It is not feasible to list all foreign vital record offices in this publication, the charges they make for copies of records, or the information they may require to locate a record. Certifications may be obtained from most foreign countries for births and deaths occurring within their boundaries, however.

U.S. citizens who need a copy of a foreign birth or death record may obtain assistance by writing to the Office of Special Consular Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Aliens residing in the United States who seek records of these events should contact their nearest consular office.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATION NO. 630A-2a
March 1971

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Where to write for

BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS

United States and Outlying Areas

For every birth and death, an official certificate should be on file in the place where the event occurs. These certificates are prepared by physicians, funeral directors, other professional attendants, or hospital authorities. The Federal Government does not maintain files or indexes of these records. They are permanently filed in the central vital statistics office of the State, independent city, or outlying area where the event occurred.

To obtain a certified copy of a certificate, write or go to the vital statistics office in the State or area where the birth or death occurred. The offices are listed below.

In writing for a certified copy, it is suggested that a money order or certified check be enclosed since the office cannot refund cash lost in transit. Fees listed are subject to change.

The letter should give the following facts (type or print all names and addresses):

1. Full name of the person whose record is being requested.
2. Sex and race.
3. Parents' names, including maiden name of mother.
4. Month, day, and year of the birth or death.
5. Place of birth or death (city or town, county, and State; and name of hospital, if any).
6. Purpose for which copy is needed.
7. Relationship to person whose record is being requested.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
Alabama	$2.00	Not issued	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health Montgomery, Alabama 36104	Additional copies at same time are $1.00 each. State office has records since January 1, 1908. Fee for special searches is $3.00 per hour.
Alaska	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics Department of Health and Welfare Pouch "H" Juneau, Alaska 99801	State office has records since 1913.
American Samoa	$1.00	Not issued	Office of the Territorial Registrar Government of American Somoa Pago Pago American Samoa 96920	Registrar has records on file since before 1900.
Arizona	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Vital Records State Department of Health P. O. Box 3887 Phoenix, Arizona 85030	State office has records since July 1, 1909, and abstracts of records filed in the counties before that date.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
Arkansas	$2.00	Not issued	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Little Rock, Arkansas 72201	State office has records since February 1, 1914, as well as some original Little Rock and Fort Smith records from 1881.
California	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics Registration State Department of Health 744 P Street Sacramento, California 95814	State office has records since July 1, 1905. For records before that date, write to County Recorder in county of event.
Canal Zone	Not issued	$1.00	Vital Statistics Clerk Health Bureau Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	Central office has records since May 1904.
Colorado	$2.00	$2.00	Records and Statistics Section Colorado Department of Health 4210 East 11th Avenue Denver, Colorado 80220	State office has death records since 1900 and birth records since 1910. State office also has birth records for some counties for years prior to 1910. $2.00 fee is for search of files and one copy of record if found.
Connecticut	$2.00	$1.00	Public Health Statistics Section State Department of Health 79 Elm Street Hartford, Connecticut 06115	State office has records since July 1, 1897. For records before that date write to Registrar of Vital Statistics in town or city where birth or death occurred.
Delaware	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Vital Statistics Division of Physical Health Department of Health and Social Services Jesse S. Cooper Memorial Building Dover, Delaware 19901	State office has records for 1861 to 1863 and since 1881 but no records for 1864 through 1880.
District of Columbia	$1.00	$1.00	D.C. Department of Public Health Vital Records Division Room 1022 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. Washington, D.C. 20001	Death records on file beginning with 1855 and birth records beginning with 1871, but no death records were filed during the Civil War.
Florida	$2.00	$2.00	Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Division of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics P.O. Box 210 Jacksonville, Florida 32201	State office has some birth records since April 1865 and some death records since August 1877. The majority of records date from January 1917. (If the exact date is unknown and more that 1 year has to be searched, the fee is $2.00 for the first year searched and $1.00 for each additional year searched up to a maximum of $25.00. Fee includes a copy of the record if found.)
Georgia	$3.00	$3.00	Vital Records Service State Department of Public Health 47 Trinity Avenue, SW. Atlanta, Georgia 30334	The State office has records since January 1, 1919. For records before that date in Atlanta or Savannah, write to the County Health Department in place where birth or death occurred. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.00 each.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
Guam	$1.00	$1.00	Office of Vital Statistics Department of Public Health and Social Services Government of Guam P.O. Box 2816 Agana, Guam, M.I. 96910	Office has records on file since October 26, 1901.
Hawaii	$2.00	$2.00	Research and Statistics Office State Department of Health P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, Hawaii 96801	State office has records since 1853.
Idaho	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health State House Boise, Idaho 83707	State office has records since 1911. For records from 1907 to 1911, write to County Recorder in county where birth or death occurred.
Illinois	$2.00	$2.00	Office of Vital Records State Department of Public Health 535 W. Jefferson Street Springfield, Illinois 62706	State office has records filed since January 1, 1916. For records filed before that date and for copies of State records since January 1, 1916, write to the County Clerk in county where birth or death occurred. ($2.00 fee is for search of files and one copy of the record if found. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are $1.00 each.)
Indiana	$3.00	Not issued	Division of Vital Records State Board of Health 1330 West Michigan Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46206	State office has birth records since October 1, 1907, and death records since 1900. For records before that date, write to Health Officer in city or county where birth or death occurred. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.00 each.
Iowa	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Records and Statistics State Department of Health Des Moines, Iowa 50319	State office has records since July 1, 1880.
Kansas	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Registration and Health Statistics 535 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66603	State office has records since July 1, 1911. For records before that date, write to County clerk in county where birth or death occurred.
Kentucky	$2.00	$2.00	Office of Vital Statistics State Department of Health 275 East Main Street Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	State office has records since January 1, 1911, and for Louisville and Lexington before that date. If birth or death occurred in Covington before 1911, write to City Health Department.
Louisiana (except New Orleans)	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Public Health Statistics State Department of Health P.O. Box 60630 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160	State office has records since July 1, 1914.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registration." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
New Orleans	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics City Health Department 1W03 City Hall, Civic Center New Orleans, Louisiana 70112	City Health Department has birth records since 1790 and death records since 1803.
Maine	$1.00	$1.00	Office of Vital Records State Department of Health and Welfare State House Augusta, Maine 04330	State office has records since 1892. For records before that year, write to Town Clerk where birth or death occurred.
Maryland (except Baltimore)	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Vital Records State Department of Health State Office Building 301 West Preston Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201	State office has records since 1898. (Beginning January 1973, will also have records for the City of Baltimore.)
Baltimore	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Records City Health Department Municipal Office Building Baltimore, Maryland 21202	City Health Department has records since January 1, 1875. (Records of events occurring after January 1, 1973, will be kept by the State of Maryland.)
Massachusetts (except Boston)	$1.00	Free	Registrar of Vital Statistics 272 State House Boston, Massachusetts 02133 Vital Statistics Room 103M Cormack Bldg. 1 Ashburton place, Boston, Mass. 02108	State office has records since 1841. For records prior to that year, write to the City or Town Clerk in place where birth or death occurred. Earliest Boston records available in this office are for 1848.
Boston	$1.00	$0.50	City Registrar Registry Division Health Department Room 705, City Hall Annex Boston, Massachusetts 02133	City Registrar has records since 1639.
Michigan Lansing-Ingham Co. County seat - Mason, Mich. 48854 Detroit - County seat for Wayne Co. Port Huron - " " " St. Clair Co.	$2.00	$2.00	Vital Records Section Michigan Department of Public Health 3500 North Logan Street Lansing, Michigan 48914	State office has records since 1867. Copies of records since 1867 may also be obtained from County Clerk. Detroit records may be obtained from the City Health Department for births occurring since 1893 and for deaths since 1897.
Minnesota	$2.00	$2.00	Minnesota Department of Health Section of Vital Statistics 717 Delaware Street, SE. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440	State office has records since January 1908. Copies of records prior to 1908 may be obtained from Clerk of District Court in county where birth or death occurred or from the Minneapolis or St. Paul City Health Department if the event occurred in either city.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	Cost of full copy	Cost of short form or birth card	Address of vital statistics office	Remarks
Mississippi	$2.00	Not issued	Vital Records Registration Unit State Board of Health P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, Mississippi 39205	
Missouri	$1.00	$1.00	Bureau of Vital Records Division of Health State Department of Public Health and Welfare Jefferson City, Missouri 65101	State office has records beginning with January 1910. If birth or death occurred in St. Louis (city), St. Louis County, or Kansas City before 1910, write to the City or County Health Department; copies of these records are $2.00 each.
Montana	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Records and Statistics State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Helena, Montana 59601	State office has records since late 1907.
Nebraska	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Lincoln Building 1003 "O" Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68508	State office has records since late 1904. If birth occurred before that date, write the State office for information.
Nevada	$2.00	$1.00	Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation Division of Health Section of Vital Statistics Carson City, Nevada 89701	State office has records since July 1, 1911. For earlier records, write to County Recorder in county where birth or death occurred.
New Hampshire	$1.00	$1.00	Department of Health and Welfare Division of Public Health Bureau of Vital Statistics 61 South Spring Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301	Copies of records may be obtained from State office or from City or Town Clerk where birth or death occurred. ($1.00 fee is for search of files and copy of the record if found.)
New Jersey	$2.00	$2.00	State Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics Box 1540 Trenton, New Jersey 08625	State office has records since June 1878. ($2.00 fee is for search of files and one copy of the record if found. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.00 each. When the exact date is unknown the fee is an additional $0.50 per year searched.)
			Archives and History Bureau State Library Division State Department of Education Trenton, New Jersey 08625	For records from May 1848 through May 1878, write State Department of Education.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
New Mexico-------------	$1.00	Not issued	Vital Records New Mexico Health and Social Services Department PERA Building Room 118 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	All records in State office ($1.00 fee is for search of files and one copy of the record if found).
New York (except New York City)---	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Records State Department of Health Albany, New York 12208	State office has records since 1880. For records prior to 1914 in Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers or before 1880 in any other city, write to Registrar of Vital Statistics in the city where birth or death occurred. For the rest of the State, except New York City, write to State office.
New York City				
Bronx Borough--------	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 1826 Arthur Avenue Bronx, New York 10457	Records on file since 1898. Records from 1866 to 1897 on file in Manhattan Borough. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each.
Brooklyn Borough-----	$2.50	Not issued	County Clerk, Kings County Historical Division 360 Adams Street Brooklyn, New York 11201	Records for deaths on file from 1847 to 1865. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each.
	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 295 Flatbush Avenue Ext. Brooklyn, New York 11201	Records on file since 1866. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each.
Manhattan Borough--	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 125 Worth Street New York, New York 10013	Records on file since 1866. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each. For Old City of New York (Manhattan and part of the Bronx) death records from 1847 to 1865, write to Municipal Archives and Records Retention Center of the New York Public Library, 238 William Street, New York, New York 10038.
Queens Borough-------	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 90-37 Parsons Boulevard Jamaica, New York 11432	Records on file since 1898. Records prior to that year are on file with the State Department of Health. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each.
Richmond Borough---	$2.50	$2.50	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 51 Stuyvesant Place St. George, Staten Island New York 10301	Records on file since 1898. Records prior to that year are on file with the State Department of Health. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are $1.25 each.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
North Carolina----------	$2.00	$2.00	Vital Records Section State Board of Health P.O. Box 2091 Raleigh, North Carolina 27602	State office has records since October 1, 1913, and some delayed records prior to that date.
North Dakota-----------	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Bismarck, North Dakota 58501	State office has some records from July 1, 1893; years from 1894 to 1920 are incomplete.
Ohio--------------------------	$1.00	$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health G-20 State Departments Building Columbus, Ohio 43215	State office has records since December 20, 1908. For records before that date write to Probate Court in county where birth or death occurred.
Oklahoma-----------------	$2.00	$2.00	Vital Records Section State Department of Health 3400 North Eastern Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105	State office has records since October 1908.
Oregon---------------------	$3.00	$3.00	Vital Statistics Section Oregon State Health Division P.O. Box 231 Portland, Oregon 97207	State office has records since July 1903. State office has some earlier records for the City of Portland dating from approximately 1880. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are $2.00 each.
Pennsylvania-------------	$2.00	$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Health and Welfare Building P.O. Box 90 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120	State office has records since January 1, 1906. For records before that date, write to Register of Wills, Orphans Court, county seat where birth or death occurred. Persons born in Pittsburgh from 1870 to 1905 or in Allegheny City, now part of Pittsburgh, from 1882 to 1905 should write to the Office of Biostatistics, Pittsburgh Health Department, City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219. For births and deaths occurring in the City of Philadelphia from 1860 to 1915, apply to Vital Statistics, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.
Puerto Rico----------------	$0.50	$0.50	Division of Demographic Registry and Vital Statistics Department of Health San Juan, Puerto Rico 00908	Central office has records since July 22, 1931. Copies of records prior to that date may be obtained by writing to local Registrar *(Registrador Demografico)* in municipality where birth or death occurred or to central office.
Rhode Island-------------	$1.00	$1.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Room 101 Health Building Davis Street Providence, Rhode Island 02908	State office has records since 1853. For records before that year, write to Town Clerk in town where birth or death occurred.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
South Carolina	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Board of Health Sims Building Columbia, South Carolina 29201	State office has records since January 1, 1915. City of Charleston births from 1877 and deaths from 1821 on file at Charleston County Health Department. Ledger entries of Florence City births and deaths from 1895 to 1914 on file at Florence County Health Department. Ledger entries of Newberry City births and deaths from late 1800's on file at Newberry County Health Department. Early records are obtainable only from County Health Departments listed.
South Dakota	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Public Health Statistics State Department of Health Pierre, South Dakota 57501	State office has records since July 1, 1905, and access to other records for some births and deaths which occurred before that date.
Tennessee	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health Cordell Hull Building Nashville, Tennessee 37219	State office has birth records for entire State from January 1, 1914, to date and records from June 1881 for Nashville, July 1881 for Knoxville, and January 1882 for Chattanooga. State office has death records for entire State from January 1, 1914, to date and records from July 1874 for Nashville, March 6, 1872, for Chattanooga, and July 1, 1887, for Knoxville. Birth and death enumeration records by school districts from July 1, 1908, through June 30, 1912. Memphis birth records are from April 1, 1874, through December 1887; records continue November 1, 1898, to January 1, 1914. Death records date from May 1, 1848, to January 1, 1914. Apply to Memphis-Shelby County Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics, Memphis, Tennessee.
Texas	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health 410 East 5th Street Austin, Texas 78701	State office has records since 1903.
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	$0.25 plus $0.10 per 100 words	$0.25 plus $0.10 per 100 words	Clerk of Court of district where event occurred. (If not sure of the district in which event occurred, write to the Director of Medical Services, Department of Medical Services, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950, to have the inquiry referred to the correct district.)	Courts have records since November 21, 1952. Beginning 1950 a few records for various islands are temporarily filed with the Hawaii Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Utah	$2.00	$2.00	Division of Vital Statistics Utah State Department of Health 44 Medical Drive Salt Lake City, Utah 84113	State office has records since 1905. If birth or death occurred from 1890 through 1904 in Salt Lake City or Ogden, write to City Board of Health. For records elsewhere in the State from 1898 through 1904, write to County Clerk in county where birth or death occurred.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

Place of birth or death	*Cost of full copy*	*Cost of short form or birth card*	*Address of vital statistics office*	*Remarks*
Vermont	$2.00	$1.00	Town or City Clerk of town where birth or death occurred.	
	$1.50	$1.50	Secretary of State Vital Records Department State House Montpelier, Vermont 05602	
			Public Health Statistics Division Department of Health Burlington, Vermont 05401	For information on vital statistics laws, how to correct a record, etc., write to Department of Health.
Virginia	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics State Department of Health James Madison Building Box 1000 Richmond, Virginia 23208	State office has records from January 1858 through December 1896 and since June 4, 1912. For records between those dates, write to the Health Department in the city where birth or death occurred.
Virgin Islands (U.S.)				
St. Thomas	$1.00	$1.00	Registrar of Vital Statistics Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802	Registrar has birth records on file since July 1, 1906, and death records since January 1, 1906.
St. Croix	$1.00	$1.00	Registrar of Vital Statistics Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital St. Croix, Virgin Islands	Registrar has birth and death records on file since 1840.
Washington	$3.00	$3.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics Department of Health and Social Services P.O. Box 709 Olympia, Washington 98504	State office has records since July 1, 1907. In Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma a copy may also be obtained from the City Health Department. For records before July 1, 1907, write to Auditor in county where birth or death occurred.
West Virginia	$1.00	Not issued	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health State Office Building No. 3 Charleston, West Virginia 25305	State office has records since January 1917. For records prior to that year, write to Clerk of County Court in the county where birth or death occurred.
Wisconsin	$2.00	$2.00	Bureau of Health Statistics Wisconsin Division of Health P.O. Box 309 Madison, Wisconsin 53701	State office has some records since 1814; early years are incomplete.
Wyoming	$2.00	$2.00	Vital Records Services Division of Health and Medical Services State Office Building Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001	State office has records since July 1909.

NOTE: Births occurring before birth registration was required or births not registered when they occurred may have been filed as "delayed birth registrations." Keep this in mind when seeking a copy of a record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1972 O—468-355

DHEW PUBLICATION NO. HSM 72-1142
Revised 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Where to write for
MARRIAGE RECORDS
United States and Outlying Areas

Where To Write for Birth and Death Records (HSM) 72-1142, revised 1972, and *Where To Write for Divorce Records* (HSM) 72-1145, revised 1972, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Suggestions are invited toward improvement of the text and format of future editions. Please address the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-1144
Revised 1972

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 25 cents domestic postpaid or 15 cents GPO Bookstore

Where to write for

MARRIAGE RECORDS

An official record of every marriage should be available in the place where the event occurred. These records may be filed permanently either in a State vital statistics office or in a city, county, or other local office.

A copy may be obtained by writing to the appropriate office listed below. Fees listed are subject to change.

When writing for a copy, it is suggested that a money order or certified check be enclosed since the office cannot refund cash lost in transit. The following information will also be needed (type or print all names and addresses):

1. Full names of bride and groom (including nicknames).
2. Residence addresses at time of marriage.
3. Ages at time of marriage (or dates of birth).
4. Date and place of marriage.
5. Purpose for which copy is needed.
6. Relationship to person whose record is on file.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Alabama	$2.00	Records since August 1936: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Montgomery, Alabama 36104. Fee includes search and report, or copy of record if found.
	$1.00	Probate Judge in county where license was issued.
Alaska	$2.00	Records since 1913: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Welfare, Pouch H, Juneau, Alaska 99801.
American Samoa	$1.00	Registrar of Vital Statistics, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920.
Arizona	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where license was issued.
Arkansas	$2.00	Records since 1917: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.
	$2.00	County Clerk in county where license was issued.
California	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, 744 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.
Canal Zone	$1.00	Balboa Division (Pacific Area), Clerk, U.S. District Court, Box 2006, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
	$1.00	Cristobal Division (Atlantic Area), Clerk, U.S. District Court, Box 1175, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Colorado	*	Statewide index of records for all years except 1940-1967: Records and Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Health, 4210 East 11th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate county office.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where license was issued.

*Apply to county where license was issued if it is known. Certified copies not available from State health department.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Connecticut	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1897: Public Health Statistics Section, State Department of Health, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06115.
	$2.00	Registrar of Vital Statistics in town where license was issued.
Delaware	$2.50	Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Physical Health, Department of Health and Social Services, Jesse S. Cooper Memorial Bldg., Dover, Delaware 19901.
District of Columbia	$2.00	Clerk, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. 20004. Fee for proof of marriage, $1.00. Fee for application only, $1.00. Complete record, $2.00.
Florida	$2.00	Records since June 6, 1927: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Division of Health, P.O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida 32201. If year is unknown, the fee is $2.00 for the first year searched and $1.00 for each additional year up to a maximum of $25.00. Fee includes a copy of the record if found.
	Varies	County Judge in county where license was issued.
Georgia	*	Centralized State records since June 9, 1952: Vital Records Service, State Department of Public Health, 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$2.00	County Ordinary in county where license was issued.
Guam	$1.00	Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam, P.O. Box 2816, Agana, Guam, M.I. 96910.
Hawaii	$2.00	Research and Statistics Office, State Department of Health, P.O. Box 3378, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801.
Idaho	$2.00	Records since 1947: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83707.
	Varies	County Recorder in county where license was issued.
Illinois	*	Records since January 1, 1962: Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois 62706. All items may be verified (fee $2.00).
	$2.00	County Clerk in county where license was issued.
Indiana	*	Records since 1958: Division of Vital Records, State Board of Health, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. No certification. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court, or Clerk of Superior Court, in county where license was issued.
Iowa	$2.00	Division of Records and Statistics, State Department of Health, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.
Kansas	$2.00	Records since May 1913: Division of Registration and Health Statistics, Kansas State Department of Health, 535 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603.
	Varies	Probate Judge in county where license was issued.

*Apply to county where license was issued if it is known. Certified copies not available from State health department.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Kentucky	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1958: Office of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.
	Varies	Clerk of County Court in county where license was issued.
Louisiana (except New Orleans) . .	*	Records since 1946: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, P.O. Box 60630, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$2.00	Certified copies are issued by the Clerk of Court in parish where license was issued.
New Orleans	$2.00	Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Health Department, 1W03 City Hall, Civic Center, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112.
Maine	$2.00	Office of Vital Records, State Department of Health and Welfare, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.
	$2.00	Town Clerk in town where license was issued.
Maryland	$2.00	Records since June 1, 1951: Division of Vital Records, State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street. Baltimore, Maryland 21201.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court in county where license was issued or Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore.
Massachusettes	$1.00	Records since 1841: Registrar of Vital Statistics, 272 State House, Boston, Massachusetts 02133. Earliest Boston records are for the year 1848.
Michigan , ...	$2.00	Records since April 1867: Vital Records Section, Michigan Department of Public Health, 3500 North Logan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48914.
	$2.00	County Clerk in county where license was issued.
Minnesota	*	Statewide index since January 1958: Section of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, 717 Delaware Street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$2.00	Clerk of District Court in county where license was issued.
Mississippi	$2.00	Records since January 1926: Vital Records Registration Unit, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 1700, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.
	$2.00	Circuit Clerk in county where license was issued.
Missouri	Free	Indexes since July 1948: Vital Records, Division of Health, State Department of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.
	Varies	Recorder of Deeds in county where license was issued.
Montana	*	Records since July 1943: Bureau of Records and Statistics, State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Helena, Montana 59601. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where license was issued.
Nebraska	$2.00	Records since January 1909: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Lincoln Bldg., 1003 O Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.
	Varies	County Court in county where license was issued.

*Apply to county where license was issued if it is known. Certified copies not available from State health department.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Nevada	Varies	County Recorder in county where license was issued.
New Hampshire	$1.00	Records since 1640: Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 61 South Spring Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.
	$1.00	Town Clerk in town where license was issued.
New Jersey	$2.00	State Registrar, State Department of Health, P.O. Box 1540, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. If year is unknown, the fee is an additional $0.50 for each calendar year to be searched.
	No fee	For records from May 1848 thru May 1878 write to the Archives and History Bureau, State Library Division, State Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.
New Mexico	Varies	County Clerk in county where marriage was performed.
New York (except New York City)	$2.00	Records from January 1880 to December 1907 and since May 1915: Bureau of Vital Records, State Department of Health, Albany, New York 12208.
	Varies	Records from January 1908 to April 1915: County Clerk in county where license was issued.
	$2.00	Records from January 1880 to December 1907: Write to City Clerk in Albany or Buffalo and Registrar of Vital Statistics in Yonkers, if marriage occurred in these cities.
New York City	$3.08	Records from 1847 to 1865: Municipal Archives and Records Retention Center, New York Public Library, 23 Park Row, New York, New York 10038, except Brooklyn records for this period, which are filed with County Clerk's Office, Kings County, Supreme Court Building, Brooklyn, New York 11201.
	**	Records from 1866 to 1907: City Clerk's Office in borough in which marriage was performed.
	**	Records from 1908 to May 12, 1943: Residents-City Clerk's Office in borough of bride's residence; non-residents-City Clerk's Office in borough in which license was obtained.
	**	Records from May 13, 1943, to date: City Clerk's Office in borough in which license was issued.
Bronx Borough		Office of City Clerk, 1780 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York 10457. Records for 1908-1913 for Bronx are on the file in Manhattan Office.
Brooklyn Borough		Office of City Clerk, 208 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201.
Manhattan Borough		Office of City Clerk, Chambers and Centre Streets, New York, N.Y. 10007.
Queens Borough		Office of City Clerk, 120-55 Queens Boulevard, Borough Hall Station, Jamaica, New York 11424.
Richmond Borough		Office of City Clerk, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, New York 10301.

**$3.08 when exact year of marriage is submitted. (Add $0.50 for the 2d year of search and $0.25 for each additional year). Certificate will show names, ages, dates of birth, and date and place of marriage. For additional information-names and countries of birth of parents, matrimonial history, etc.-express request must be made.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
North Carolina	$2.00	Records since January 1, 1962: Vital Records Section, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 2091, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.
	Varies	Register of Deeds in county where marriage was performed.
North Dakota	$1.00	Records since July 1, 1925: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	Varies	County Judge in county where license was issued.
Ohio	*	Records since September 1949: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, G-20 State Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. All items may be verified.
	$1.00	Probate Judge in county where license was issued.
Oklahoma	Varies	Clerk of Court in county where license was issued.
Oregon	$3.00	Records since January 1907: Vital Statistics Section, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 231, Portland, Oregon 97207.
	Varies	County Clerk of county where license was issued.
Pennsylvania	*	Records since January 1941: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Health and Welfare Building, P.O. Box 90, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	Varies	Marriage License Clerks, County Court House in county seat where license was issued.
Puerto Rico	$0.50	Division of Demographic Registry and Vital Statistics, Department of Health, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00908.
Rhode Island	$1.00	Records since January 1853: Division of Vital Statistics, Rhode Island Department of Health, Room 101, Health Building, Davis Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.
	$1.00	Town Clerk in town, or City Clerk in city, where marriage was performed.
South Carolina	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1950: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Sims Building, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.
	Varies	Records since July 1, 1911: Probate Judge in county where license was issued.
South Dakota	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1905: Division of Public Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Pierre, South Dakota 57501.
	$2.00	Clerk of Courts in county where license was issued.
Tennessee	$2.00	Records since July 1945: Division of Vital Records, State Department of Public Health, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.
	Varies	County Court Clerk in county where license was issued.
Texas	Varies	County Clerk in county where license was issued.

*Apply to county where license was issued if it is known. Certified copies not available from State health department.

Place of marriage	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Varies	Clerk of Court in district where marriage was performed.
Utah	Varies	County Clerk in county where license was issued.
Vermont	$1.50	Records since 1857: Secretary of State, Vital Records Department, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.
	$2.00	Town Clerk in town where license was issued.
		For information on vital statistics laws, how to correct a record, etc., write to: Public Health Statistics Division, Department of Health, Burlington, Vermont 05401.
Virginia	$2.00	Records since January 1853: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, State Department of Health, James Madison Building, P.O. Box 1000, Richmond, Virginia 23208.
	Varies	Court Clerk in county or city where license was issued.
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	*	Bureau of Vital Records and Statistical Services, Virgin Islands Department of Health, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
St. Croix	$0.50	Clerk of Municipal Court, Municipal Court of the Virgin Islands, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00820.
St. Thomas and St. John	$0.50	Clerk of Municipal Court, Municipal Court of the Virgin Islands, Charoltte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801.
Washington	$3.00	Records since January 1,1968: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, P.O. Box 709, Olympia, Washington 98504.
	$2.00	County Auditor in county where license was issued.
West Virginia	*	Records since 1921: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Charleston, West Virginia 25305. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Some items may be verified (fee $1.00).
	Varies	County Clerk in county where license was issued.
Wisconsin	$2.00	Records since April 1835: Bureau of Health Statistics, Wisconsin Division of Health, P.O. Box 309, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.
Wyoming	$2.00	Records since May 1941: Vital Records Services, Division of Health and Medical Services, State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where license was issued.

*Apply to county where license was issued if it is known. Certified copies not available from State health department.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Where to write for

DIVORCE RECORDS

United States and Outlying Areas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Where To Write for Birth and Death Records (PHS Pub. No. 630A-1, revised 1970) and *Where To Write for Marriage Records* (PHS Pub. No. 630B, revised 1970) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Suggestions are invited toward improvement of the text and format of future editions. Please address the National Center for Health Statistics, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, DHEW, Rockville, Md. 20852.

DHEW PUBLICATION NO. (HSM) 73-1145
Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 630C
Revised January 1972

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 15 cents

Where to write for DIVORCE RECORDS

An official record of every divorce or annulment of marriage should be available in the place where the event took place. These records may be filed permanently either in a State vital statistics office or in a city, county, or other local office.

A copy may be obtained by writing to the appropriate office listed below. Fees listed are subject to change.

When writing for a copy, it is suggested that a money order or certified check be enclosed since the office cannot refund cash lost in transit. The following information will also be needed (type or print all names and addresses):

1. Full names of husband and wife (including nicknames).
2. Present residence address.
3. Former addresses (as in court records).
4. Ages at time of divorce (or dates of birth).
5. Date and place of divorce or annulment of marriage.
6. Type of final decree.
7. Purpose for which copy is needed.
8. Relationship to persons whose record is on file.

Place of divorce	*Cost of copy*	*Address and Remarks*
Alabama	$2.00	Records since January 1950: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Montgomery, Alabama 36104. Fee includes search and report, or copy of record if found.
	$1.50	Clerk or Registrar of Court of Equity in county where divorce was granted.
Alaska	$2.00	Records since 1950: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Welfare, Pouch "H", Juneau, Alaska 99801.
	Varies	Clerk of the Superior Court in judicial district where divorce was granted: Juneau and Ketchikan (First District), Nome (Second District), Anchorage (Third District), Fairbanks (Fourth District), Alaska.
American Samoa	$0.50	Registrar of Vital Statistics, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920.
Arizona	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
Arkansas	$2.00	Records since 1923: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit or Chancery Court in county where divorce was granted.
California	$2.00	For final decree entered since January 1, 1962 or initial complaint filed since January 1, 1966: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, 1927 13th Street, Sacramento, California 95814.
	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
Canal Zone	Varies	Balboa Division (Pacific Area), Clerk, U.S. District Court, Box 2006, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
		Cristobal Division (Atlantic Area), Clerk, U.S. District Court, Box 1175, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Colorado	*	Statewide index of records for all years except 1940-1967: Records and Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Health, 4210 East 11th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80220. Inquiries will be forwarded to approprite county office.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.

*Certified copies not available.

Place of divorce	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Connecticut	*	Index of records since June 1, 1947: Public Health Statistics Section, State Department of Health, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$3.00	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
Delaware	*	Records since March 1932: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Physical Health, Department of Health and Social Services, State Health Building, Dover, Delaware 19901. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Search made and essential facts of divorce verified (fee $2.50).
	$2.00	Prothonotary in county where divorce was granted.
District of Columbia	Varies	Records since September 16, 1956: Clerk, Superior Court for the District of Columbia, Family Division, 451 Indiana Ave., Washington, D.C. 20001.
		Records prior to September 16, 1956: Clerk, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. 20001.
Florida	$2.00	Records since June 6, 1927: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Division of Health, P.O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida 32201. If year is unknown, the fee is $2.00 for the first year searched and $1.00 for each additional year to a maximum of $25.00. Fee includes a copy of the record if found.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Georgia	*	Records since June 9, 1952: Vital Records Service, State Department of Public Health, 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. All items may be verified.
	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
Guam	Varies	Clerk, Island Court of Guam, Agana, Guam, M.I., 96910
Hawaii	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1951: Research and Statistics Office, State Department of Health, P.O. Box 3378, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801.
	Varies	Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Idaho	$2.00	Records since January 1947: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Boise, Idaho 83701.
	Varies	County Recorder in county where divorce was granted.
Illinois	*	Records since January 1, 1962: Office of Vital Records, State Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois 62706. Some items may be verified (fee $2.00).
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Indiana	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Iowa	$2.00	Records since July 1906: Division of Records and Statistics, State Department of Health, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Kansas	$2.00	Records since July 1951: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Topeka, Kansas 66612.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court where divorce was granted.

*Certified copies not available.

Place of divorce	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Kentucky	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1958: Office of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Louisiana	*	Records since 1946: Division of Public Health Statistics. State Board of Health, P.O. Box 60630, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. All items may be verified.
	Varies	Clerk of Court in parish where divorce was granted.
Maine	$2.00	Records since January 1, 1892: Office of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health and Welfare, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.
	$1.00	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted or Clerk of District Court in the judicial division where divorce was granted.
Maryland	*	Records since January 1961: Division of Vital Records, State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, State Office Building, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Some items may be verified.
	$2.00	Clerk of the Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Massachusetts	$1.50	Index only from 1952: State Registrar of Vital Statistics, 272 State House, Boston, Massachusetts 02133. Inquirer will be directed where to forward request.
	$1.50	Registrar of Probate Court in county where divorce was granted.
Michigan	$2.00	Records since 1897: Vital Records Section, Michigan Department of Health, 3500 North Logan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48914.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Minnesota	*	Index since January 1, 1970: Minnesota Department of Health, Section of Vital Statistics, 717 Delaware Street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
Mississippi	*	Records since January 1, 1926: Division of Public Health Statistics, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 1700, Jackson, Mississippi 39205. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$2.00	Chancery Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Missouri	*	Records since July 1948: Vital Records, Division of Health, State Department of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Some items may be verified.
	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court in county where divorce was granted.
Montana	*	Records since July 1943: Division of Records and Statistics, State Department of Health, Helena, Montana 59601. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Some items may be verified.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.

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*Certified copies not available.

Place of divorce	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Nebraska	$2.00	Records since January 1909: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court where divorce was granted.
Nevada	$2.00	Records since January 1, 1968: Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation, Division of Health, Section of Vital Statistics, Carson City, Nevada 89701.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
New Hampshire	$1.00	Records since 1880: Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 61 South Spring Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301. Fee includes search and one copy.
	Varies	Clerk of the Superior Court which issued the decree.
New Jersey	$2.00	Superior Court, Chancery Division, State House Annex, Room 320, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.
New Mexico	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
New York	$2.00	Records since January 1, 1963: Bureau of Vital Records, State Department of Health, 84 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
North Carolina	$2.00	Records since January 1, 1958: Public Health Statistics Section, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 2091, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.
	Varies	Clerk of Superior Court in county where divorce was granted.
North Dakota	*	Index of records since July 1, 1949: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. Some items may be verified.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
Ohio	*	Records since 1948: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, G-20 State Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office. All items may be verified.
	$1.00	Clerk of Court of Common Pleas in county where divorce was granted.
Oklahoma	Varies	Court Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Oregon	$3.00	Records since May 1925: Vital Statistics Section, State Board of Health, P.O. Box 231, Portland, Oregon 97207. Fee includes search and first copy. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are $2.00 each.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
Pennsylvania	*	Records since January 1946: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Health and Welfare Building, P.O. Box 90, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	Varies	Prothonotary, Court House, in county seat where divorce was granted.

*Certified copies not available.

Place of divorce	*Cost of copy*	*Address and remarks*
Puerto Rico	$0.60	Superior Court where divorce was granted.
Rhode Island	*	Records since January 1962: Division of Vital Statistics, Rhode Island Department of Health, Room 101, Davis Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908. Inquiries will be forwarded to appropriate office.
	$1.00	Clerk of Family Court in county where divorce was granted.
South Carolina	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1962: Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Sims Building, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.
	Varies	Records since April 1949: Clerk of county where petition was filed.
South Dakota	$2.00	Records since July 1, 1905: Division of Public Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Pierre, South Dakota 57501.
	Varies	Clerk of Court in county where divorce was granted.
Tennessee	$2.00	Records since July 1945: Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.
	Varies	Clerk of Court where divorce was granted.
Texas	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Varies	Clerk of Court in District where divorce was granted.
Utah	Varies	County Clerk in county where decree was granted.
Vermont	$1.50	Records since January 1860: Secretary of State, Vital Records Department, State House, Montpelier, Vermont. 05602.
	$3.00	Clerk of County Court where divorce was granted.
Virginia	$2.00	Records since January 1918: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, State Department of Health, James Madison Building, P.O. Box 1000, Richmond, Virginia 23208.
	Varies	Clerk of Court in county or city where divorce was granted.
Virgin Islands (U.S.) St. Croix	$2.40	Deputy Clerk of District Court, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00820.
St. Thomas and St. John	$2.40	Clerk of District Court, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802.
Washington	$3.00	Records since January 1, 1968: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Olympia, Washington 98501.
	Varies	County Clerk in county where divorce was granted.
West Virginia	Varies	Clerk of Circuit Court, Chancery Side, in county where divorce was granted.
Wisconsin	$2.00	Records since October 1, 1907: Bureau of Health Statistics, Wisconsin Division of Health, P.O. Box 309, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.
Wyoming	$2.00	Records since May 1941: Vital Records Services, Division of Health and Medical Services, State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.
	Varies	Clerk of District Court in county where divorce was granted.

*Certified copies not available.

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ABBREVIATIONS

a. - acre
abt. - about
adj. - adjoining
adm. - administration, administrator
AE - aged
aft. - after
alleg. - allegiance
appar. - apparent, apparently
b. - born
bap. - baptized
bet. - between
bfr. - before
bro. - brother
bur. - buried
c. - circa
ch. - child, children, church
co. - county
cod. - codicil
comb. - combination
cous. - cousin
covt. - covenant
ct. - court
d. - death, died
d.s.p. - died sine prole
d.y. - died young
dau. - daughter
dea. - deacon
dep. - deposed, deposition
desc. - descendant
entert. - entertained, entertaining
est. - estate
exec. - executor, executrix
exped. - expedition
F.O. - Freeman's Oath
fa. - father
fam. - family
form. - former, formerly
gen. - generation
geneal. - genealogy
gr. - grand, grant, great
grch. - grandchild, grandchildren
grdau. - granddaughter
grfa. - grandfather
grmo. - grandmother
grs. - grandson
gr. st. - gravestone

ho. - house
husb. - husband
incl. - included, including
Ind. - Indian, Indians
inf. - infancy, - infant
int. pub. - intentions published
intest. - intestate
inv. - inventory
isl. - island
k. - killed
k. By Ind. - killed by Indians
kn. - known
liv. - lived, living
m. - married
mar. - marriage
ment. - mention, mentioned
mo. - month, mother
n.c.m. - non compos mentis
nunc. - nuncupative
O.A. - Oath Allegiance
o.c. - owned covenant
O.F. - Oath Fidelity
p.a. - power attorney
per. - perhaps
poss. - possible, possibly
prob. - probable, probably
pub. - public
q.c. - quit claim
q.v. - which see
rec. - records
reg. - register
rem. - removed
repres. - representative, represented
res. - resided, resident
ret. - retired, returned
riv. - river
s. - son
sis. - sister
subm. - submitted, submission
surviv. - survived, surviving
trad. - tradition
unkn. - unkown
unm. - unmarried
w. - wife
wid. - widow
wid'r. - widower

ABBREVIATIONS, etc.

a. - acres (as: 500a.)
abt. - about
acc't. - account
ae - aged
aft. - after
Ass't. - Assistant

b. - born
bap. - baptized
bef. - before
bet. - between
bro. - brother
bur. - buried

ca - circa (about)
Capt. - Captain
ch. - child, children
Ch. - Church
co. - county
Co. - Company
Col. - Colonel

d - pence (as: 8^d)
d. - died, death, days
d. inf. - died an infant
d.y. - died young
dau. - daughter
Dea. - Deacon
Dep. - Deputy
div. - division

est. - estate
evid. - evidently

fa. - father
fam. - family

G.S. - gravestone
Gen. - General
Gov. - Governor
gr. - grand, grant-ed

husb. - husband

I.P. - intentions published
incl. - including
inv. - inventory

J.P. - Justice of Peace

KBI - killed by Indians

Lieut. - Lieutenant
liv. - lived, living

m. - married, marriage
Maj. - Major
ment. - mentioned
mo. - month, mother

p. - page
per. - perhaps
poss. - possibly
prob. - probably
Prob. - probate

q.v. - quod vide (which see)

rec. - record-ed
rec'd. received
Ref. - reference
Reg't. - Regiment
rem. - removed
Rep. - Representative
Rev. - Reverend (minister)
" - Revolutionary War

s - shillings (as: 12^s)
s. - son
s.p. - sine prole (without issue)
Sel. Selectman
sis. - sister
st. - street
sup. - supposed

unm. - unmarried

V.R. - Vital Records
val. - valued
Vol. - Volume

w. - wife
wid. - widow

yr. - year

NEHGR - New England Historical and Genealogical Register

NYGBR - New York Geneal. & Biographical Register

SPECIAL MARKS, SYMBOLS, etc.

Ø	Came over to America
*	Used in listing of children to indicate the direct ancestor - see following section for his record - where the * precedes name of female direct ancestor see husband's section for more information.
?	Used before a word, phrase or date, indicates possibility but not proved - sometimes shown over, or under, a letter or a figure - when used in space following a woman's name it means her maiden name unknown - used before a surname it indicates the person's given name unknown.
_	Underlining a word or part of a word indicates spelling as in reference source (but differs from current spelling).
_	Line used over a letter in a word indicates following letter omitted. (A mark used in early days - sometimes curved or wavy.)
/	Used between names or dates indicates different spellings (as from several sources) or two dates given (sometimes the later date proves to be the baptismal date or actual date of marriage as the case may be.)
()	Used after a woman's given name when one or more names follow the name in () indicates her maiden name - as Ann(Brown)Clark-Davis shows Ann Brown was married first to a Clark and second to a Davis.

Numerals inserted between person's first and last name indicate the generation, 1 denoting the first generation in this country, etc.

All direct ancestors' names are capitalized - names of wives or husbands who were not direct ancestors are written in usual way.

Reference shown at end of each family's record shows source of information used; authors or compilers and dates published.

£505.16.8 or £505-16-8 or £505 16^{s} 8^{d} (505 pounds, 16 shillings, 8 pence - example of monetary value used in early times as brought over from England.)

NOTE: Items of particular interest enclosed by quotation marks are copied as found (to show the difference in spelling, customs, etc.)

MODERN DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE ABBREVIATIONS & WORDS COMMON TO EARLY DEEDS IN NEW ENGLAND

Wd.	WIDOW
ALIENE	TO TRANSFER, AS PROPERTY
ENFEOFF	TO INVEST WITH A FEE
BEHOOF	BENEFIT, ADVANTAGE, USE
LET	PERMISSION
Dec^{d}	DECEASED
Sen^{r}	SENIOR
INHOLDER	TENANT
SUITE	A SUIT OR LEGAL ACTION
ENTAIL	TO SURRENDER, AS LANDS IN FEE TAIL OR INALIENABLY ON A PERSON
ESTE	ESTEEMED
COYN	COIN
Hono^{d}	HONORED OR HONORABLE
Admst	ADMINISTRATORS
MOYETY	PARCEL; ABOUT ONE HALF
POLE	UNIT OF MEASURE; ONE ROD
SACHEM	A CHIEF IN SOME AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES
HUSBANDMAN	A FARMER
Appur^{ces}	APPURTENANCES
JOYNTURES	SETTLEMENT OF PROPERTY FOR WIDOW'S SAKE
THIRDS	LOOSELY, A WIDOW'S DOWER
ANNOQUE DOMINI	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
RECITE	RECEIPT
SOULD	SOLD
RAYSED	RAZED; I.E., TO CUT THE TIMBER ON PROPERTY
SPONG, SPUNG	POROUS ELASTIC SOIL OR A PATCH OF SUCH SOIL
MARGENT	A COMMENT IN THE MARGIN OF A DOCUMENT
REMISED	TO GRANT OR RELEASE AS BY DEED
SEIZIN	POSSESSION, WHETHER LAND OR CHATTELS
HOLT	A WOOD; WOODED HILL
IN PREMISE	THE PART OF A DEED CONSTITUTING ALL THAT PRECEDES "HABENDUM"
INTAILMENTS	ACT OF SETTLING, AS LANDS, INALIENABLY ON A PERSON OR HIS DESCENDANTS
DOWRE	DOWRY
Imp^{r}	"LET IT BE PRINTED" (FROM IMPRIMATUR)
HABENDUM	THAT WHICH IS TO BE DELIVERED & RETAINED
RELICT	WIDOW
YEOMAN	FARMER OR FREEHOLDER OF A SOCIAL CLASS BELOW GENTRY
GENTRY	LANDED PROPRIETORS, NOT OF NOBLE RANK, BUT PERMITTED TO HAVE COAT OF ARMS
CORDWAINER	SHOEMAKER; A WORKER IN CORDOVAN LEATHER
HUSBANDMAN	A FARMER; ONE WHO WORKS THE SOIL

A68NEW-06F

latten pan - a pan made of brass or brass alloy hammered into thin sheets or sheet tin; or. iron plate, covered with tin
pillow beeres (beres) - pillow cases
posnet (posnett) - pot with a long handle; saucepan
pannel - piece of cloth under a saddle; a saddle pad

PUNCHEON (1)	A LARGE CASK; A UNIT OF LIQUID CAPACITY
PUNCHEON (2)	A POINTED TOOL FOR WORKING ON STONE; A SHORT UPRIGHT FRAMING TIMBER; A SPLIT LOG OR SLAB
ASSIZES	A JUDICIAL INQUIRY; A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL TRIAL SESSION
BURGESS	AN INHABITANT, ESPECIALLY A CITIZEN OR FREEMAN OF AN ENG. BOROUGH
CHAMBERLAIN	A TREASURER; AN OFFICIAL WHO RECEIVES RENTS OR REVENUES; THE HIGH STEWARD OF A NOBLEMAN.
GLEBE LAND	(ARCH.) SOIL FIELD; LAND OWNED BY A PARISH CHURCH
GLEBE HOUSE	(ARCH.) A PARSONAGE
MARSHALSEA	(BRIT. HIST.) THE COURT OF THE MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD; A DEBTOR'S PRISON IN LONDON ABOLISHED IN 1842
QUESTMEN	(ARCH.) A JURY OF INQUEST
RATE	A TAX ON PROPERTY FOR SOME LOCAL PURPOSE
MOOT	AN EARLY ENG. ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE EXERCISING POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS.
MOOT HALL	IN CERTAIN ENG. VILLAGES, AN HISTORIC BUILDING WHERE MOOTS WERE ONCE HELD.
SAYCAST	COARSE WOOL FROM THE TAIL OF A SHEEP
SAY	A THIN SILK OR WOOLEN FABRIC SIMILAR TO SERGE MUCH USED IN THE 16TH. CENTURY
MACE	A CEREMONIAL STAFF CARRIED BY CERTAIN OFFICIALS AS A SYMBOL OF OFFICE
TERRIER	(LAW) A BOOK OR DOCUMENT IN WHICH ARE DESCRIBED THE SITE, BOUNDARIES, ACREAGE, TENNANTS ETC., OF CERTAIN LANDS.
FROW (FROE, FROH)	A CLEAVING TOOL HAVING A WEDGE-SHAPED BLADE WITH A HANDLE SET AT RIGHT ANGLES TO IT; USED FOR MAKING SHINGLES, ETC.
CRUSIE	JARGON FOR "CRUSE", A SMALL VESSEL FOR HOLDING LIQUID, AS WATER OR OIL
PEEL	A SHOVEL-LIKE INSTRUMENT FOR PUTTING BREAD, PIES, ETC., INTO AN OVEN OR TAKING THEM OUT
SLEY	THE REED OF A LOOM; THE WARP COUNT IN WOVEN FABRICS
SHED	A TRIANGULAR, TRANSVERSE OPENING CREATED BETWEEN RAISED & LOWERED WARP THREADS THROUGH WHICH THE SHUTTLE PASSES IN DEPOSITING THE LOOSE PICK
PICK	TO CAST THE SHUTTLE IN A LOOM; ONE PASSAGE OF THE SHUTTLE
HACKLE	A COMB FOR DRESSING FLAX OR HEMP; TO COMB FLAX OR HEMP
TOW	THE FIBER OF FLAX, JUTE OR HEMP PREPARED FOR SPINNING BY SCUTCHING
SCUTCH	TO DRESS FLAX BY BEATING
SIMPLES	CORDS FOR CONTROLLING THE WARP THREADS IN FORMING THE SHED ON DRAWLOOMS

AP8REV-DEF

TRAIN-BAND	A 17TH OR 18TH CENTURY MILITIA COMPANY IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA.
DEVISE	TO GIVE OR BEQUEATH PROPERTY BY WILL
DEVISEE	ONE TO WHOM A DEVISE OF PROPERTY IS MADE
DEVISOR	ONE WHO DEVISES PROPERTY IN A WILL
LEGACY	A GIFT BY WILL, ESPECIALLY MONEY OR OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY
LEGATEE	ONE TO WHOM A LEGACY IS BEQUEATHED OR A DEVISE IS GIVEN
FREEMAN	ONE ENJOYING CIVIL OR POLITICAL LIBERTY; A CITIZEN WITH FULL RIGHTS
TRENCHER	A WOODEN PLATTER FOR SERVING FOOD
SHALLOP	A SHALLOW WATER BOAT PROPELLED BY OARS OR SAILS
THRALL	A SERVANT SLAVE; A SERF
WAMPUM	SHORT FOR "WAMPUMPEAG"; SMALL BEADS MADE FROM POLISHED CLAM SHELLS, STRUNG IN STRANDS OR BELTS AND USED BY NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS FOR MONEY IN EARLY 1600'S.
YE	DEFINITE ARTICLE "THE"; NEVER WAS PRONOUNCED WITH THE "Y" SOUND. THE LETTER "Y" MERELY STOOD FOR THE OLD ANGLO-SAXON LETTER "THORN" WHICH REPRESENTED THE SOUND OF "TH"
Y^{T}	ABBREVIATION FOR THE WORD "THAT." (SEE "YE" ABOVE)
SNATH	THE WOODEN HANDLE FOR A SCYTHE
BEETLE	HEAVY WOODEN HAMMERING OR RAMMING INSTRUMENT
BODKIN	A DAGGER; A SHARP INSTRUMENT FOR MAKING HOLES IN CLOTH; A BLUNT NEEDLE WITH LARGE EYE FOR DRAWING RIBBON THROUGH A LOOP OR HEM.
PILLION	A LIGHT SADDLE FOR WOMEN
GOOSES	A TAILOR'S SMOOTHING IRON WITH A GOOSENECK HANDLE
PANYARD	(1) A CORRUPTION OF PANIER OR PANNIER, - A LARGE BASKET (2) A PAIR OF HOOPS FORMERLY USED TO EXPAND WOMEN'S SKIRTS.
TEASEL	OLD WORLD PRICKLY HERB, THE FLOWER HEADS COVERED WITH STIFF HOOKED BRACTS, WHEN DRIED, USED TO RAISE NAP ON WOOLEN CLOTH.
REEVE	MANOR OFFICER OR SHERIFF CHARGED WITH ENFORCEMENT OF SPECIFIC REGULATIONS.
TITHE (TYTHE)	A TENTH PART PAID IN KIND OR MONEY AS A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OR TAX; TO PAY OR GIVE ONE TENTH PART; TO LEVY A TITHE ON.
BUSKIN	A LACED BOOT REACHING HALF-WAY OR MORE TO THE KNEE
TRAMMEL	A SHACKLE USED FOR MAKING A HORSE AMBLE; SOMETHING IMPEDING PROGRESS OR ACTIVITY
ESTREAT	A TRUE COPY OR EXTRACT; TO EXACT ANYTHING BY WAY OF A FINE OR LEVY.
VENTER	WIFE OR MOTHER THAT IS A SOURCE OF OFFSPRING
MULCT; MULCTED	A FINE, PENALTY; TO PUNISH BY A FINE; OBTAIN BY FRAUD
MERCER	A MERCHANT; A DEALER IN TEXTILE FABRICS

ABBREV - DEE

Marks and Contractions - in use in old records.

A Dash‾ (or straight line) over a letter indicates the omission of the letter following the one marked.

A Curved Line ~ indicates the omission of one or more letters next to the one marked.

A Superior Letter indicates the omission of contiguous letters, either preceding or following.

A Caret ‸ indicates an omission in the original record.

A Cross × indicates a lost or unintelligible word.

All doubtful words supplied by the editor are included between brackets, [ ].

Some redundancies in the original record are printed in Italics.

Some interlineations, that occur in the original record, are put between parallels, ‖ ‖.

Some words and paragraphs, which have been cancelled in the original record, are put between
+ +.

Several characters have special significations, namely:--

@ -- annum, anno.
ā -- an, am,--curiā, curiam.
ã -- m̃atrate, magistrate
ƀ -- ber,--numƀ, number; Roƀt, Robert
c̃ -- ci, ti,--ac͠con, action
c͠o -- tio,-- jurisdic͠con, jurisdiction
∂ -- cre, cer,--a∂s, acres
đ -- đđ, delivered
ẽ -- Trẽr, Treasurer
ē -- comittē, committee
g̃ -- g̃nãl, general; Georg̃, George
ħ -- cħr, charter
ī -- begīg, beginīg, beginning
ł -- łre, letter
m̄ -- mm, mn,--com̄ittee, committee
m̃ -- recom̃dac͠con, recommendation
m̂ -- mer,--form̂ly, formerly
m̊ -- month
n̄ -- nn,--Pen̄, Penn; an̄o, anno
ñ -- Dñi, Domini
n̂ -- ner,--mann̂, manner
ō -- on,--mentiō, mention

õ -- mõ, month.
p̃ -- par, por,--p̃t, part; p̃tion, portion.
ꝑ -- per,--ꝑson, person
ꝓ -- pro,--ꝓporc͠on, proportion
p̑ -- pre,--p̑sent, present
ꝗ -- ꝗstion, question
q̂ -- esq̂, esquire
r̃ -- Apr̃, April
s̃ -- s̃, session; s̃d, said
s̑ -- ser,--s̑vants, servants
t̑ -- ter,--neut̑, neuter
t̃ -- capt̃, captain
û -- uer,--seûal, seueral
ū -- aboū, aboue, above
v̂ -- ver,--sev̂al, several
w̃ -- w̃n, when
y^{e}-the; y^{m}-them; y^{n}-then; y^{r}-their; y^{s}-this; y^{t}-that
ȝ -- us,--vilibȝ, vilibus
ꝭ -- es, et,--statutꝭ, statutes
ꝭ∂, &∂, &c^{a},--et caetera
viz∫,-- videlicet, namely
./ -- full point.

Special Marks & Contractions In Use In Old Records (with Examples)

@ = annum, anno.
ā = am, an (curiā = curiam)
ã = (mãtrate = magistrate)
ƀ = ber (numƀ = number)
(Roƀt = Robert)
c̃ = ci, ti (acc̃on = action)
c͠o = tio (jurisdicc͠on=jurisdiction)
c̉ = cre, cer (ac̉s = acres)
đ = (đđ = delivered)
ẽ = (trẽr = treasurer)
ē = (com̄ittē = committee)
g̃ = (Georg̃ = George)
ħ = (cħrter = charter)
ĩ = (begĩg or begin͠ig = beginning)
ł = (łtr = letter)
(Wilłm = William)
m̄ = mm, mn (com̄ittee = committee)
m̃ = (recom̃dac͠on = recommendation)
m̉ = mer (form̉ly = formerly)
m̊ = month
n̄ = nn (Pen̄ = Penn; an̄o = anno)
ñ = (Dñi = Domini)
n̉ = ner (g̃n̉al = general)
(mann̉ = manner)
ō = on (mentiō = mention)
õ = (mõ = month)
p̃ = par, por (p̃t = part)
(p̃tion = portion)
ꝑ = per (ꝑson = person)
ꝓ = pro (ꝓporc͠on = proportion)
p̉ = pre (p̉sent = present)
ꝗ = que (ꝗstion = question)
q̉ = (esq̉ = esquire)

r̃ = (Apr̃ = April)
s̃ = (s̃ = session; s̃d = said)
s^d = said
s̉ = ser (s̉vants = servants)
t̉ = ter (neut̉ = neuter)
t̃ = (capt̃ = captain)
ủ = uer (seủal = seueral)
ū = (aboū = aboue or above)
v̉ = ver (sev̉al = several)
w̃ = (w̃n = when)
y^e = the
y^m = them
y^n = then
y^r = their
y^s = this
y^t = that
ʒ = us (vilibʒ = vilibus)
ℓ = es, et (statutℓ = statutes)
ℓc̉, &c̉, &c^a = et caetera
vizʃ = videlicet, namely
./ = full point

A dash ¯ (or straight line) over a letter indicates omission of letter following the one marked.

A curved line ⁓ indicates omission of one or more letters next to the one marked.

A superior letter indicates omission of contiguous letters, either preceding or following (as Sen^r, Jun^r, s^d, y^e)

ABBEY - DEF

ABBREV - DEF

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ABBREV - DEF

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8.a. ~~Hampton Falls, N.H., History of ... 1640-1900 (Warren Brown 1900)~~
9. ~~Jaffrey, N.H., History of Vol. II (Albert Annett & Alice Lee Lehtinen - 1934)~~

10. ~~Peterborough, N.H., History of~~ (~~Smith~~)
11. ~~Portsmouth, N.H., Rambles about Second Series (Charles W. Brewster 1869)~~

12. ~~Somersworth, N.H., First Annual Report (Hon. Wm. D. Knapp - 1894)~~
Re, av, pp. 782-7 13. ~~Sutton, N.H., History of~~ (~~Worthen~~)
14. ~~Swanzey, N.H., History of ... 1734-1890 (Benjamin Read - 1892)~~
15. Tamworth, N.H., Town Records

Rhode Island Bibliography:

1.— R. I. Genealogical Dictionary (Austin -)

2. Vital Records of Rhode Island 1636-1850
21 Volumes (James Newell Arnold -)
(Contains transcripts of the V. R. of the several towns, indexes to obituary notices, etc.)

3. Master Roger Williams - (Ola Elizabeth Winslow - 1957)

Vermont Bibliography:

1. Genealogical & Family History of the State of Vermont - 2 volumes
[use with care] (Hon. Hiram Carleton Vol. 1 - 1903 Vol. 2 -)

2. Successful Vermonters: a Modern Gazetteer of Lamoille, Franklin & Grand Isle Counties (William Hartley Jeffrey-1907)

3. Men of Vermont (an illus. biog. hist.) (Jacob G. Ullery-1894)

4. Rutland County, Vermont (Elijah Ellsworth Brownell-)
5. Hist. of Burley-on-the-Hill, Vt. (Pearl Finch-1901)
6. History of Hartford, Vt., 1761-1889 (Wm. Howard Tucker-1889)

NEW ENGLAND:

1. A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations of Those Who Came before May 1691.
4 Volumes (Boston 1860-62) - James Savage.
Vol. 1 - A-C Vol. 3 - K -
Vol. 2 - D-J Vol. 4 - -Z

2. Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families.
1620-1700 (New York 1923) - Frank R. Holmes

3. Historic Towns of New England - Powell

4. New England Families, Genealogical & Memorial - 4 volumes
(New York 1913, 1914, 1915) - William Richard Cutter
(Use with care) (Kimball pp. 1648, 2117)

5. New England Genealogy (1844) - 3 volumes - Mrs. Lora Altine (Woodbury) Underhill

6. New England Historical & Genealogical Register - Volumes
(Allens - Vol. 10, p.225
Vol. 25, 114-6
Vol. 30, 444-55
Vol. 47, 86
Vol. 51, 212-4
Vol. 64, 349

Rose - Vol. 20, p. 18

Booth - Vol. 32, pp.176-8

Bouton - Vol.51 - 330-4

Gen. of N.E. Vol. III
Vol. II

7. Colonial Families of the U.S. of America - volumes 4 & 5
(edited by George Mackenzie - 1914)

Meeting House Hill 1630-1783 - Ola Elizabeth Winslow

Conn.
Maine
Mass.
New England
New Hampshire
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont

CEMETERIES

CENSUS

HISTORY
ETC.

MISC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CEMETERIES

and often full length renderings of knights in armor and ladies in court gowns have become hot-selling souvenire items in the cathedral gift shops.

The interest in rubbing American tombstones is relatively recent but it has become so widespread that municipalities are now beginning to regulate it.

The ancient burying grounds, in some instances overgrown and all but hidden and in others vandalized beyond repair, are being recognized as repositories of antiques, the early American gravestones.

These stones, that experts estimate are being reduced by one-fourth every 50 years due to erosion, theft and vandalism, are irreplaceable examples of early American art and with their symbolism and words provide a fascinating glimpse into the puritanical religious philisophy of the early New Englanders.

Depending on the skill and style of the carver, the iconography ranges from the crude to the highly sophisticated.

Over the period of two centuries, distinctly individualistic carvings appeared that not not only decorated the stone but became the embodiment of a people's history and culture. The symbols ranged from the starkly grinning winged skulls of the early 17th century to the gentle cherubs and attempts at portraiture in the early 18th century and finally to the graceful willow tree bent over Grecian urn.

For the historian, genealogist, student and casual tourist, these grounds and their stones provide a rich source of art, history and humor.

For the historian, genealogist, student and casual tourist, these grounds and their stones provide a rich source of art, history and humor. The desire to reproduce the stones is common among graveyard visitors, and rubbing, a process that captures details even a camera can not, is a natural means of obtaining a perfect copy.

To obtain a reproduction by rubbing, the rubber tautly tapes a sheet of rice or manufactured rubbing paper to the stone and then takes a heelball (a hard piece of colored wax) and carefully rubs the entire surface of the stone until the copy is completed.

Properly done, experienced rubbers say the process will not harm the stone.

Unfortunately, say officials in cities that have banned rubbing, too often it is not properly done.

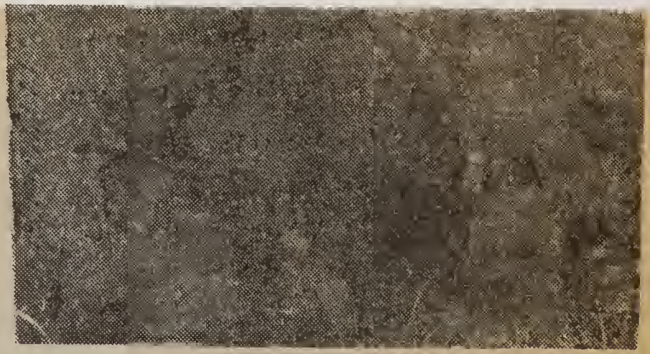
The pasttime became so popular in Boston that it has been forbidden. Statehouse personnel say stones in Cobb's

meetings to discuss the subject of stone rubbing.

Officials in other Cape towns say rubbing has not become a problem and do not envision a bylaw prohibiting rubbing in the near future.

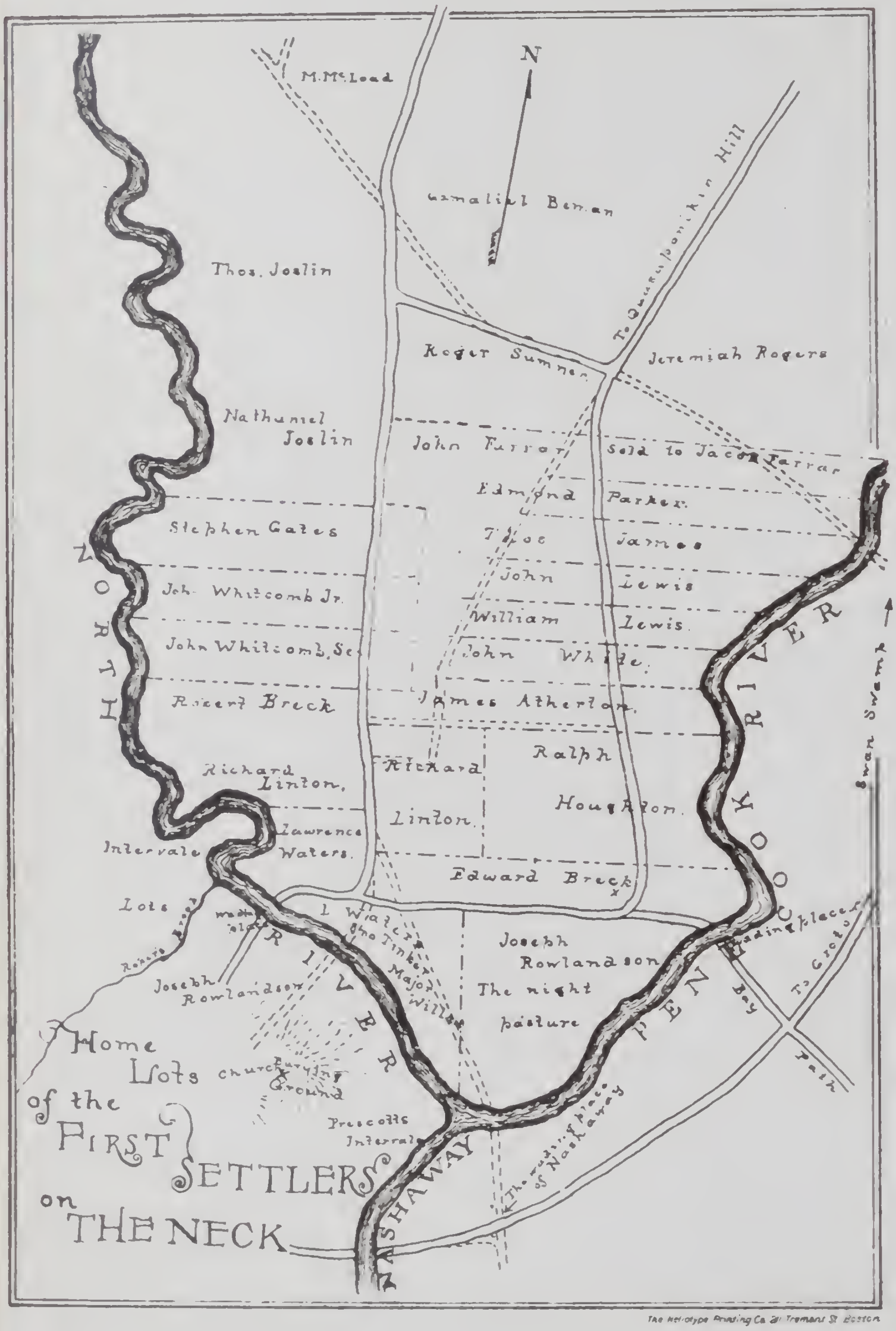
Most stone rubbers see the day when rubbing is forbidden as a certainty. "Once people realize just how valuable the stones are, of course they will take steps to protect them," says one local rubber.

To rub or not to rub may be the question but one thing is not open to debate: Old burying grounds are a fascinating peek into the past. On the stones that stand there are found stories of tragedy and triumph, of monumental historical interest and of grim struggle. It is the history of the people as found nowhere else and written by their own hand.



(Photos by Anne LeClaire)

Brewster has banned the hobby of gravestone rubbing in all ancient burial grounds in the town, including this one behind the Unitarian Church.


Home Lots of the FIRST SETTLERS on THE NECK
N
M. McLeod
Gamaliel Beman
To Quassaponikin Hill
Thos. Joslin
Roger Sumner
Jeremiah Rogers
Nathaniel Joslin
John Farrar
Sold to Jacob Farrar
Edmond Parker
Thos James
John Lewis
William Lewis
John White
Stephen Gates
Joh. Whitcomb Jr.
John Whitcomb, Sr.
Robert Breck
James Atherton
Richard Linton
Richard Linton
Ralph Houghton
Lawrence Waters
Intervale
Edward Breck
Lots
Roberts Brook
meeting place
I Walter the Tinker
Major Willard
Joseph Rowlandson
Joseph Rowlandson
The night pasture
church
Burying Ground
Prescotts Intervale
NORTH RIVER
RIVER
PENNECOOK RIVER
NASHAWAY
Trading place
Bay Path
To Groton
Swan Swamp
The trading place of Nashaway

The Heliotype Printing Co. 211 Tremont St. Boston

John Prescott

Edwin Day   Ralph Houghton

William Kerley

Thomas Rowlandson

Jonas ffairbanks   Richard Smith

Lawrence Waters

John prescott Junior   Jonath Prescott

Joseph Rowlandson

Alice whiting   Mary Gardner

john more   john Rugg

Sam: Carter   John Moore Ensigne

Jacob ffarrer   John Whitcomb

Cyprian Stevens

Daniel gains   Roger Sumner

John Prentice

John Lewis   William Kerley junior

Henry Kerley

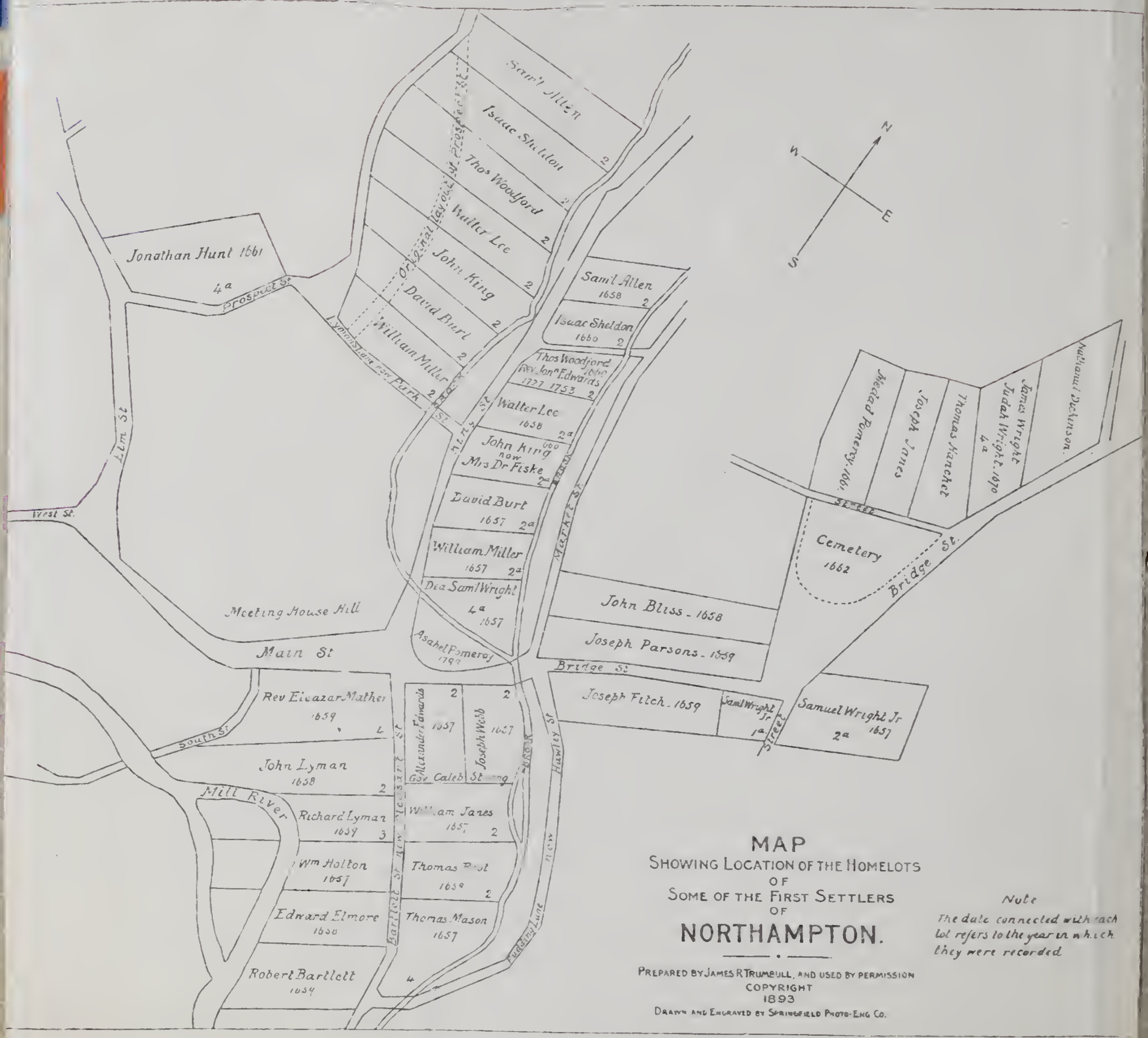
Jn° Tinker

Thomas Wilder   Josiah white

Simon willard.

John Houghton towne Clerk.

CENSUS
GENEALOGY
HISTORY ETC.
LIBRARIES
MISC. INFO
MISC.


Sam'l Allen 2
Isaac Sheldon 2
Thos Woodford 2
Walter Lee 2
John King 2
David Burt 2
William Miller 2
Original lay out of Prospect St
Lyman's Lane now Park St
King St
Jonathan Hunt 1661 4a
Prospect St
Elm St
West St
Meeting House Hill
Main St
N
W
E
S
Saml Allen 1658 2
Isaac Sheldon 1660 2
Thos Woodford 1660
Rev Jon^n Edwards 1727 1753 2
Walter Lee 1658 2a
John King 1660 now Mrs Dr Fiske 2a
David Burt 1657 2a
William Miller 1657 2a
Dea Saml Wright 4a 1657
Asahel Pomeroy 1793
Market St
Brook
John Bliss - 1658
Joseph Parsons - 1659
Bridge St
Joseph Fitch - 1659
Saml Wright Jr 1a
Street
Samuel Wright Jr 2a 1657
Medad Pomeroy 1661
Joseph Janes
Thomas Hanchet
James Wright Judah Wright 1670 4a
Nathaniel Dickinson
Street
Cemetery 1662
Bridge St
Rev Eleazar Mather 1659 4
South St
John Lyman 1658 2
Mill River
Richard Lyman 1659 3
Wm Holton 1657
Edward Elmore 1656
Robert Bartlett 1654
Alexander Edwards 1657 2
Joseph Webb 1657 2
Gov Caleb Strong
William Janes 1657 2
Thomas Root 1659 2
Thomas Mason 1657
4
Bartlett St now Pleasant St
Hawley St now Pudding Lane
Brook

MAP
SHOWING LOCATION OF THE HOMELOTS
OF
SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS
OF
NORTHAMPTON.

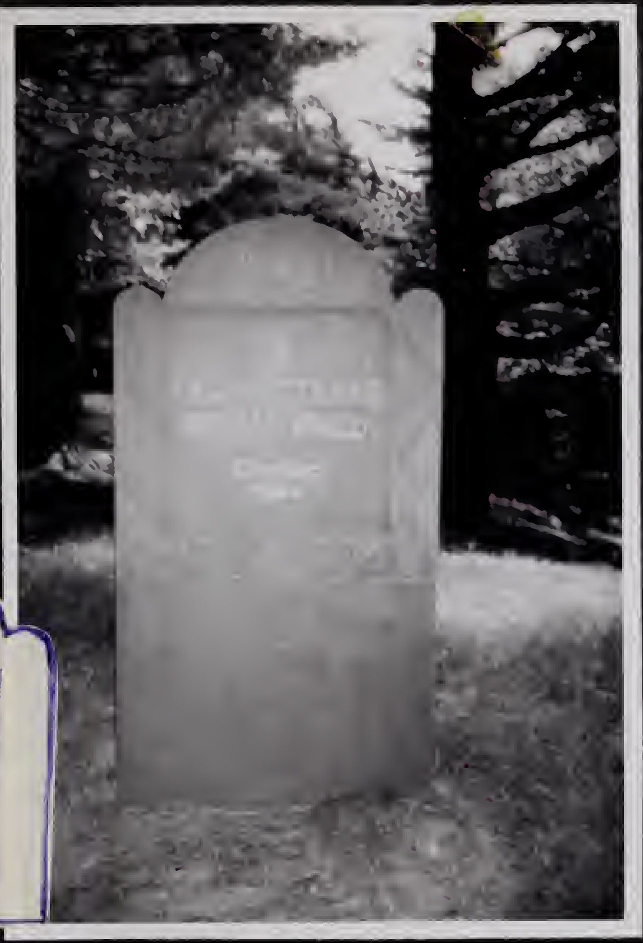
PREPARED BY JAMES R TRUMBULL, AND USED BY PERMISSION

COPYRIGHT
1893

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY SPRINGFIELD PHOTO-ENG CO.

Note

The date connected with each lot refers to the year in which they were recorded.

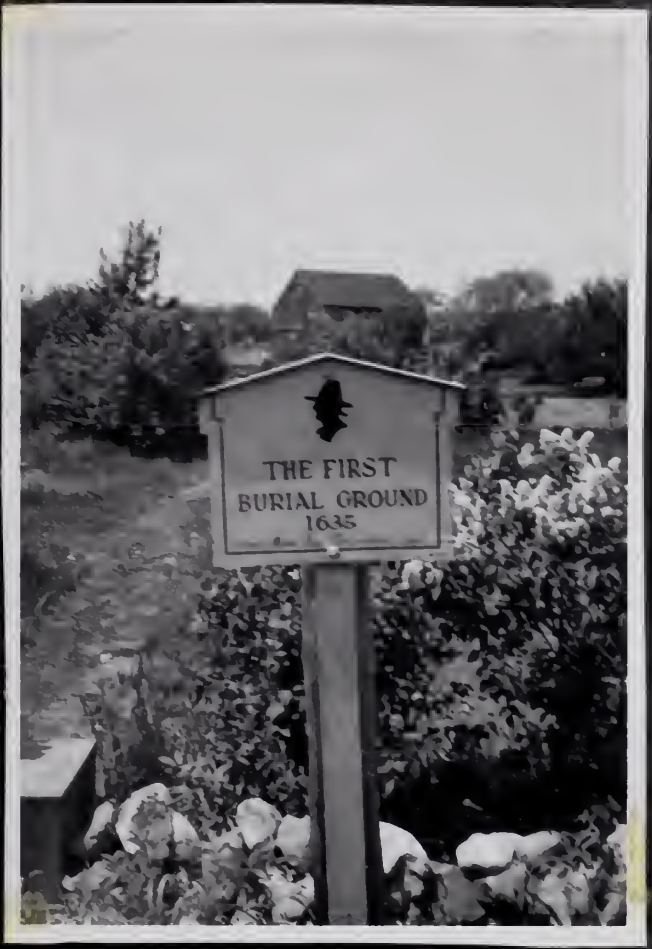


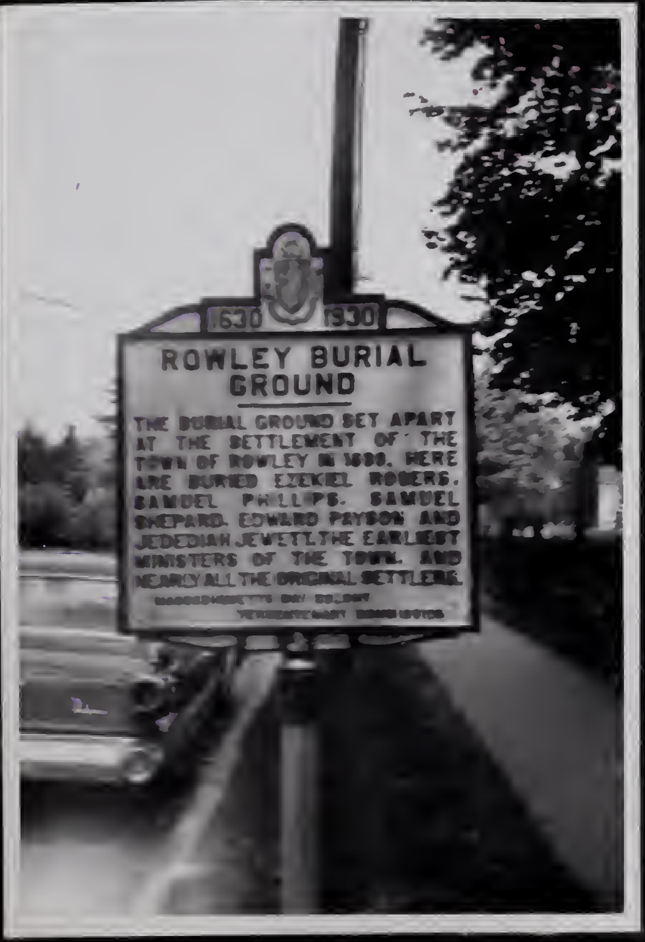
1653

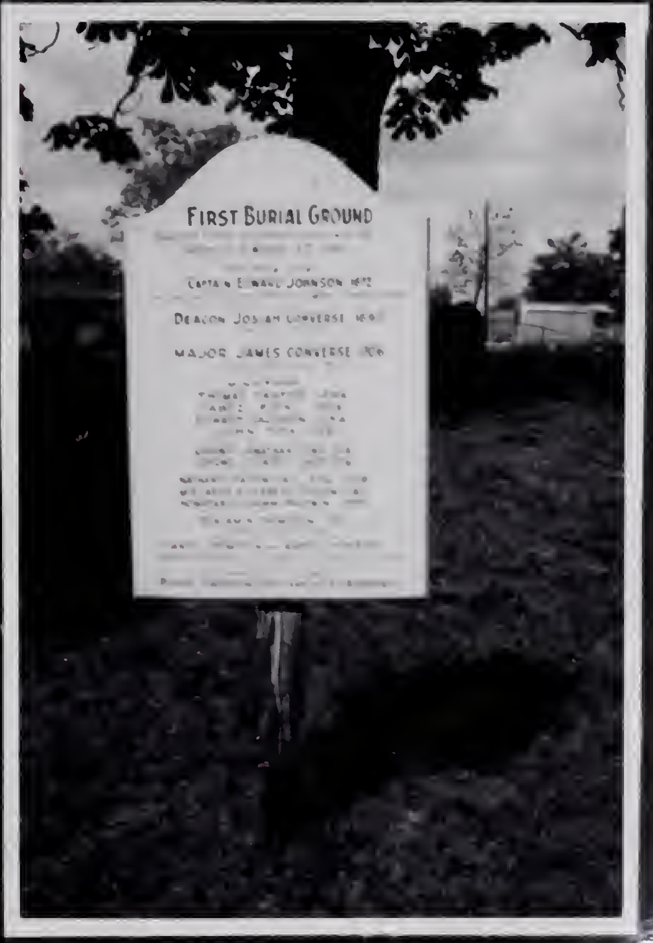
e
y

OLD SETTLERS
BURIAL FIELD

ERECTED
1924


THE FIRST
BURIAL GROUND
1635


1630
1930
ROWLEY BURIAL GROUND
THE BURIAL GROUND SET APART AT THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN OF ROWLEY IN 1639. HERE ARE BURIED EZEKIEL ROGERS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, SAMUEL SHEPARD, EDWARD PAYSON AND JEDEDIAH JEWETT, THE EARLIEST MINISTERS OF THE TOWN, AND NEARLY ALL THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION


FIRST BURIAL GROUND
CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHNSON 1672
DEACON JOSIAH CONVERSE 1690
MAJOR JAMES CONVERSE 1706

CEMETERIES

THE BURYING POINT
1637
HERE ARE BURIED
of the Wonderful Court

Cemetery Markers

Picture taken

1. Ye Old Settler's Burial Field, Lancaster, Mass. 5/28/65

Samuel^{3} Carter	1678 - 1738
John^{1} Houghton	1624 - 1684
John^{1} Prescott	1604 - 1681
Thomas^{1} Sawyer	1616 - 1706
John^{1} White	1601 - 1673

2. The First Burial Ground 1635, Newbury Oldtown, Mass. 5/30/62

3. Rowley Burial Ground 1630 - 1930 5/30/62

4. First Burial Ground Park St., Woburn, Mass 5/28/65

Open Prior to 1662, and probably coeval with the
Settlement of Woburn, A.D. 1642
Here were buried
Captain Edward Johnson 1672
and other early inhabitants of Woburn for whom no memorial exists
Deacon Josiah Converse 1690
(Earliest Stone)
Major James Converse, 1706
Officer in the Indian Wars

Ministers
Thomas Carter, 1684
Jabez Fox, 1703
Edward Jackson, 1754
John Fox, 1756

Colonel Jonathan Tyng, 1724
Colonel Ebenezer Flagg, 1726

Nathaniel Saltonstall, Esq. 1739
Mistress Elizabeth Cotton 1742
Honorable Loammi Baldwin 1807

Benjamin Thompson 1755
Father of Count Rumford

Daniel Thompson and Asahel Porter
Victims of the Battle of Lexington & Concord April 19, 1775

Also Ancestors of Presidents
Pierce, Harrison, Cleveland and F.D. Roosevelt

5., 6., 7.,
(see over)

Picture Taken
7/11/1963

5. The Burying Point
1637
Oldest Burying Ground
in the City

Here are Buried
Capt. Richard More
Mayflower Passenger
Gov. Simon Bradstreet
Rev. John Higginson
Chief Justice Benjamin Lynde
Justice John Hathorne
of the Witchcraft Court

Woburn, Mass

6. Bradford
Burial Ground
1665

Bradford, Mass.

7. 1630 1930
Agawam - Ipswich

Among the founders and early residents of Ipswich - 1630 - were John Winthrop, Junior, Scientist and Industrial Pioneer; Nathaniel Ward, Lawmaker and Wit; Richard Bellingham and Richard Saltonstall, Magistrates who defended popular rights; Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, who wrote Poetry of Enduring beauty.

Massachusetts Bay Colony
Tercentenary Commission

Added to
Bradstreet
Genealogical
page

Ipswich, Mass 5/31/1965

mory of
AH PRATT
Oct 15th 1803
years

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IN MEMORY
OF THE
FIRST SETTLERS OF
HARTFORD

JOHN HAYNES
THOMAS HOOKER
GEORGE WYLLYS
EDWARD HOPKINS
MATTHEW ALLYN
THOMAS WELLS
JOHN WEBSTER
WILLIAM WHITING
JOHN TALCOTT
ANDREW WARNER
WILLIAM PENTREY
WILLIAM WESTWOOD
JAMES OLMSTED
THOMAS HOSMER
NATHANIEL WARD
WILLIAM WADSWORTH
JOHN WHITE
JOHN STEELE
THOMAS SCOTT
WILLIAM GOODWIN
THOMAS STANLY
SAMUEL STONE
STEPHEN HART
WILLIAM SPENCER
JOHN MOODY
WILLIAM LEWIS
WILLIAM RUSCO
TIMOTHY STANLY
RICHARD WEBB
WILLIAM ANDREWS
SAMUEL WAKEMAN
JEREMY ADAMS
RICHARD LYMAN
WILLIAM BUTLER
THOMAS LORD
MATTHEW MARVEN
GREGORY WOLTERTON
ANDREW BACON
JOHN BARNARD
RICHARD GOODMAN
NATHANIEL RICHARDS
JOHN PRATT
THOMAS BIRCHWOOD
GEORGE GRAVES
JOHN CLARK
WILLIAM GIBBONS
JOHN CROW
EDWARD STEBBING
JAMES ENSIGN
GEORGE STEELE
STEPHEN POST
GEORGE STOCKING
JOSEPH MYGATT
NATHANIEL ELY
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD

THOMAS JUDD
WILLIAM HILL
RICHARD LORD
WILLIAM HYDE
WILLIAM KELSEY
JOHN ARNOLD
RICHARD BUTLER
ARTHUR SMITH
ROBERT DAY
JOHN MAYNARD
SETH GRANT
WILLIAM HEYTON
THOMAS SPENCER
THOMAS STANTON
JOHN BAYSEY
JOHN HOPKINS
WILLIAM PRATT
NICHOLAS CLARK
THOMAS BULL
JOHN MARSH
✓ WILLIAM HOLTON
✓ EDWARD ELMER
FRANCIS ANDREWS
RICHARD CHURCH
JAMES COLE
ZACHARIAH FIELD
JOHN SKINNER
JOSEPH EASTON
THOMAS HALE
RICHARD OLMSTED
SAMUEL HALE
RICHARD WRISLEY
THOMAS ALCOTT
✓ ROBERT BARTLETT
THOMAS SELDEN
THOMAS ROOT
WILLIAM PARKER
JOHN WILCOX
SAMUEL GREENHILL
BENJAMIN BURR
OZIAS GOODWIN
RICHARD SEYMOUR
THOMAS BUNCE
JOHN BIDWELL
CLEMENT CHAPLIN
THOMAS BLISS

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED BY THE
ANCIENT BURYING GROUND ASSOC.
OF HARTFORD
A.D. 1887

(101 names on this)

FOUNDERS MONUMENT
CENTER CHURCH CEMETERY
(behind present
First Church of Christ)
cor. Gold & Main Streets
Hartford, Conn.

11/17/66

Maine Historical Society

485 Congress Street, Portland.

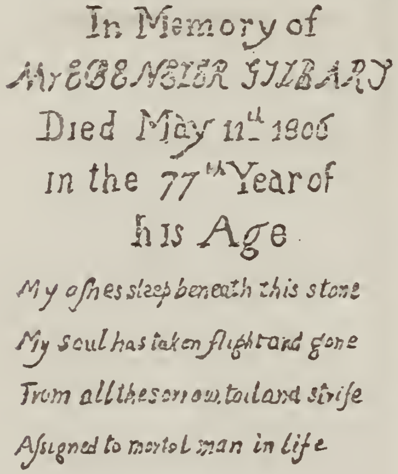
SUGGESTIONS AS TO COPYING GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS

SYSTEMATIC and accurate copies of inscriptions in old graveyards should be made because on the stones are many names and dates not elsewhere recorded. When a stone disappears the record is lost. Furthermore, many graveyards containing valuable records are not easily accessible, and by means of copies of the inscriptions the searchers have at hand the desired facts. A comparison of the manuscript copies in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, with which Society these suggestions originated, with the printed vital records of towns shows that the proportion of facts found only in inscriptions does not fall below 20 per cent., and frequently reaches 40 and 50 per cent., of all recorded deaths. Where town records areespecially imperfect for certain periods, or where they have been destroyed, or where the law has not required such records to be kept, the inscriptions are about the only authority.

The Society relies for copies on the co-operation of those who are interested in preserving the facts on the ancient memorials. To facilitate this work by suggesting methods, this circular embodying the results of experience has been prepared.

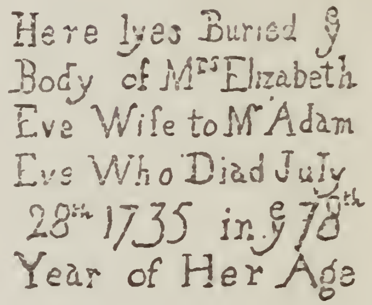
There are three methods of making copies of inscriptions for preservation which seem to the Committee to be practical, and one must be guided in the choice by the amount of time at disposal. The most satisfactory method is that which shows the inscription as it is on the stone. The arrangement of the lines, the styles of lettering, the spelling, the mortuary verse, as well as the stone cutter's crudities and evident errors, can be shown, and the result is such that confidence in its accuracy is established on sight. This method is not recommended unless one has ample time. The need for copies is too great to warrant postponing the copying until the intending copyist may have all the time thought to be needed.

Sometimes the arrangement of the lines is shown without any attempt being made to indicate the styles of lettering, the inscription being copied in a running hand.



In Memory of
Mr EBBENEZER GILBART
Died May 11th 1806
in the 77th Year of
his Age
My ashes sleep beneath this stone
My soul has taken flight and gone
From all the sorrow toil and strife
Assigned to mortal man in life

[BERKSHIRE.]



Here lyes Buried ye
Body of Mrs Elizabeth
Eve Wife to Mr Adam
Eve Who Diad July
28th 1735 in ye 78th
Year of Her Age

[WATERTOWN.]

By another method may be shown more compactly all that is on the stone. The vertical marks indicate the length of the lines:

In Memory of | Mr EBENEZER GILBART | Died May 11th 1806 | in the 77th Year of | his Age.

My ashes sleep beneath this stone
My soul has taken flight and gone
From all the sorrow toil and strife
Assigned to mortal man in life.

Here lyes Buried ye | Body of Mrs Elizabeth | Eve Wife to Mr. Adam | Eve Who Diad July | 28th 1735 in ye 78th | Year of Her Age.

The following method, which is speediest in execution and most compact in form, shows the essential facts. But care must be exercised to ensure accuracy. Unless sunken stones, or illegible or lichen-covered inscriptions, cause delay, one can after a little experience copy *and compare* 30 to 40 inscriptions per hour. A summer afternoon's work will suffice to copy in this manner many a graveyard that is being neglected:

Ebenezer Gilbart, May 11, 1806 in his 77th year.
Mrs. Elizabeth Eve, wife of Adam Eve, July 28, 1735 in her 78th year.

If this method is adopted, one must be sure that all the essential facts are recorded, for frequently valuable material is included in the inscription.

All names should be copied as they stand: "Nath'l," "Alice," "Sibbel," "Joanes" and "Biglo," even though the adjoining stones have Jones and Bigelow.

Copy all titles and words denoting social relations, as "son," "widow," "wife," "Mr," "Mrs," "Miss," "Deacon"; also such qualifying words as "only," "oldest," etc.

Dates must be copied exactly, even though September is given 31 days. Double dating, such as 172⅞, occurs and must be watched for, and so recorded.

It is well to make note of any unusual phrases, such as:

> "Drowned."
> "Perfidiously slain by the Indians."
> "Died very suddent and unexpected."

The mortuary verse sometimes contains statements it is well to note:

> "An honest man, a good neighbor, a plain hearted reprover."
> " . . . At last in faith resigned her breath
> Four months before her husband's death."
> "Allied to ye Larned President X. Y. by marring his only Daugh'r."

Errors are liable to occur through failure to notice that the age is given "in his 77th year" or "in the 77th year of his age." Do not copy this as "77 years" or as "76 years," but as it stands.

Instead of copying on large paper the inscriptions from the stones in the order they are found, use a block of paper of such convenient size as 4 by 6 inches, and place but one inscription on a sheet. Among the advantages are the convenience of handling for the comparison which must be made, and also the facility of making an alphabetical arrangement for the final copy.

To ensure copying every stone, and to avoid copying the same stone twice, use some method of dividing off that particular ground you intend to copy. For this purpose white string, stretched on the ground or tied to trees, is useful. A few sticks such as are used in the hems of curtains, or a dozen laths, can well be used as markers. Unless some such division of the ground is made, confusion is liable to result. Twenty or thirty stones can be easily handled in one division.

After copying the stones in one division, and before marking off another, compare your copy a second time with the stones, so that errors which will be found may be corrected. Check each slip that has been verified, and thus prevent confusion.

If a light camp stool is not at hand, a seat can be made by nailing a piece of board on the end of a stick of convenient length. The use of a seat is recommended, as less errors get into a copy when one writes with some comfort. A garden trowel is useful to remove the earth from sunken stones. A hand mirror to throw the sunlight on to the shallow cutting on some of the slate stones will be found to save one's time.

When you have finished your work in the graveyard, and are ready to make the final copy, do not be tempted to use a blank book which will go to pieces in a short time. Send to the Society for some durable paper which has been manufactured especially for manuscripts that are to be used by the public. This paper will be furnished on request. Leave a margin of an inch all around the page to allow for trimming in binding.

Compare the final copy with the inscriptions, so that absolute accuracy can be assured. What looks like 1755 on one day, on another and in different light will be seen to be 1735, and 1709 will become 1769.

MAY, 1911.

Committee on Epitaphs.

HENRY S. WEBSTER, *Chairman*. . . . . Gardiner
WILLIAM D. PATTERSON . . . . Wiscasset
ALBERT R. STUBBS . . . . Portland

Address:
Chairman Committee on Epitaphs,
Maine Historical Society,
Portland,
Maine.

The Library of the Maine Historical Society at 485 Congress Street has a large collection of books and manuscripts, and is open free to all from 9.30 A. M. to 5.00 P. M. daily except Sundays.

Hammond Hill Rd. off of Rt. 97

g.s. Hammond or North Cemetery – Hampton, Conn.

✓ Mary Peal w. of Timothy Peal d. 21 Feb. 1790 ae 80

✓ Timothy Peal d. Oct. 9, 1773 ae 78

?, Ruth Peal d. of T. + M. d. Sept. 1769 ae 25

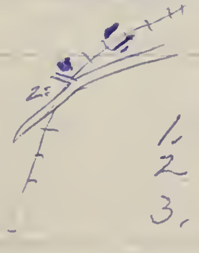
(g.s. says "20") ae. 41

?, Elizabeth Peal w. of Timothy – d. 28 Aug. 1736 Windham

b. 14 Oct. 1697 would have been 38 yrs. + 10 mos. ae 41?

Kent, Conn. – 7 cemeteries

in town



#3 (beyond Flanders) left s. of Rt. 7

1. Congreg. Cem. Kent village
2. St. Andrews " "
3. Good Hill North Kent

4. nr.

near north boundary of Kent west of river + Rt. 7)
Skiff Mountain Cem. Skiff Mountain

5. west side of Housatonic River Indian Reservation Cem. Schaghticoke

6. east side of H.R. + W.S. of Rt. 7 at S. boundary of Kent 6. Bull's Bridge Cem. Bull's Bridge

7. nr. East Mountain

Kent Hollow Cem. Kent Hollow

8. Morehouse – Kent Mountain

9. Flanton – 1 mile E. of So. Kent

10. Alder City – 1 grave only John Rodgers Civil War Vet.

Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions
Charles R. Hale Collection 1934

Plainfield - Vol. 40
Hampton - Vol. 19
Kent - Vol. 23

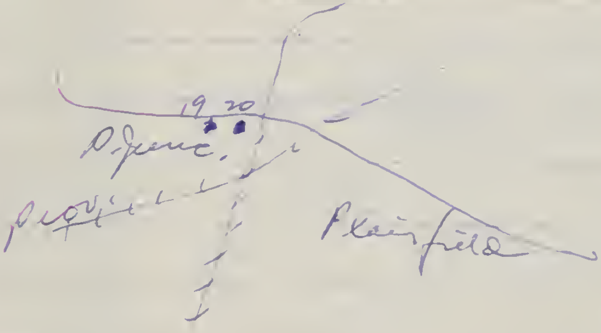
Hannah Swift d. 19 April 1840 age 91 bur. Good Hill Cem. Kent

~~1726~~

Dean, Sarah (p. 157)

Old Plainfield Cemetery - #19
Centerbury Road

Nr. Plainfield junction of Norwich & Worcester R.R. of Prov. Div. Railroad



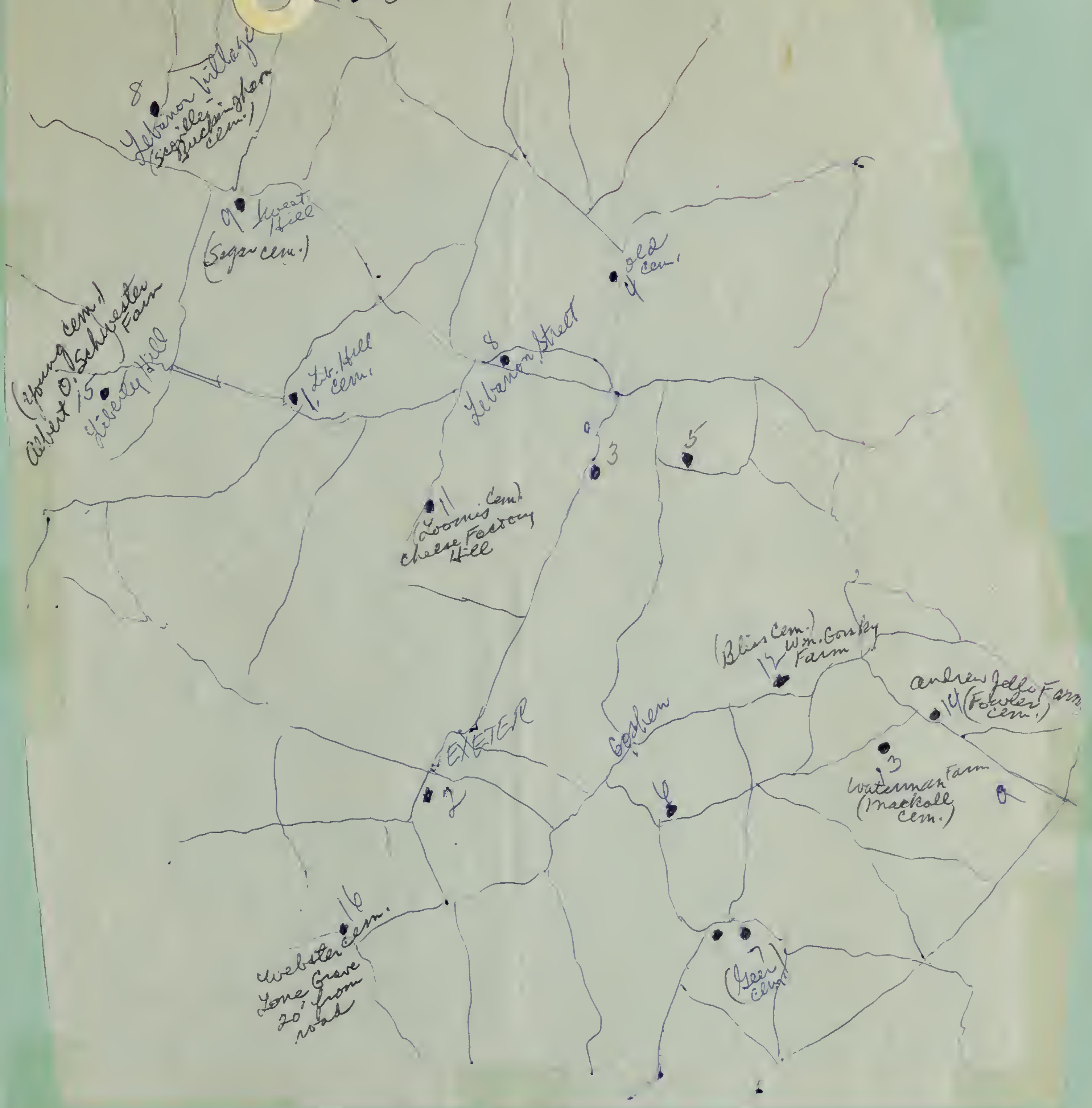
#20 New Plainfield Cemetery

1777 (1742) 1773 (ae 35) 35
1726 (1742) 16 1773 ae 46

1746 ~~1747~~ 120 3 39 ~~29~~ ~~26~~ 8 13 9 1738 9 Jan. 1747

Dean James - d. 23 Apr. 1778 ae 80 #19
" Mary wife of James d. 18 Apr. 1793 ae 70
? " Francis d. 21 Apr. 1746 ae 5 mos 14 ds
" Benajah son of Capt. Wm. & Elizb. d. 9 Jan. 1746/7 ae 8 yrs. 3 mos. 26 days
" Christopher " " " " " " d. Feb. 11, 1740 ae 2 yrs.

LEBANON, CEMETERIES
CONN.


10 Greenman Cem.
8 Lebanon Village (Scoville-Buckingham cem.)
9 Sweet Hill (Segar cem.)
old cem. 4
(Young cem.) Albert O. Schwester Farm 15 Liberty Hill
1 Lib. Hill cem.
8 Lebanon Street
3
5
11 Loomis Cem. Cheese Factory Hill
(Bliss Cem.) 12 Wm. Gorsky Farm
Andrew Jello Farm 14 (Fowler cem.)
13 Waterman Farm (Mackall cem.)
EXETER
2
Goshen
6
16 Webster cem. Lone Grave 20' from road
7 (Geer Cem.)

1. Liberty Hill Cemetery - Rt. 87, nr. Liberty Hill
2. Exeter Cem. - Exeter District
3. Lebanon Center - Exeter Rd., West of Lebanon Street
4. Trumbull Cemetery or "Old Cemetery" - Rt. 207 E. off of Rt. 87
5. New South Cem. - S.W. of Lebanon St.
6. Goshen Hill - Goshen Dist.
7. Geer Cem. - S.W. part of town
8. Scoville-Buckingham - Lebanon Village
9. Segar Cem. - ? Sweet Hill
10. Greenman Cem. - N.E. part of town
11. Loomis Cem. - Cheese Factory Hill
12. Bliss Cem. - on Wm. Gorsky Farm
13. Mackall Cem. - on Waterman Farm
14. Fowler Cem. - on Andrew Jello Farm
15. Young Cem. - on Albert O. Schwester Farm
16. Webster Cem. - Lone grave 20' from road
17. Lone Soldier Grave - opp. Lebanon Center

Lebanon Cemeteries

1. Liberty Hill Cem. – Rt. 87, nr. Liberty Hill
2. Exeter – Exeter Dist.
3. Lebanon Center – Exeter Rd., West of Lebanon St.
4. Old Cem. – 3/4 m. east of Lebanon St.
5. ? New South – S.W. of Lebanon St.
6. Goshen Hill – Goshen Dist.
7. Geer – S.W. part of town
8. Scoville-Buckingham – Lebanon village
9. Segar – ?
10. Greenman – N.E. part of town
11. Loomis – Cheese Factory Hill
12. Bliss – on Wm. Gorsky Farm
13. Mackall – on Waterman Farm
14. Fowler – on Andrew Jello Farm
15. Young – on Albert O. Schwester Farm
16. Webster – Lone grave 20' from road
17. Lone Soldier Grave – opp. Lebanon Center

Trumbull Cemetery – Route 207 E. off of Rt. 87
("Old Cemetery")

"Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, New York"
19,000 Inscriptions collected + Edited by
J. Wilson Poucher, M.D.
and
Helen Wilkinson Reynolds
Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society
Volume II
Poughkeepsie, New York 1924

Civil Divisions

1683. Organization of "the Dutchess's County." the territory originally included in the County has twice been reduced: (1) in 1717, when a strip at the north end was set off to Albany County (this strip now comprises the towns of Germantown and Clermont in Columbia County) (2) in 1812, when the present Putnam County was set off to the south.

1717. Civil divisions instituted in the county, viz., North, Middle and South Wards.

1737. Civil divisions of the County reorganized and the following precincts created: Beekman, Crom Elbow, North, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Rombout and South Precincts.

1746. North Precinct extended across the Oblong and renamed Northeast.

1762. Crom Elbow Precinct divided into Amenia and Charlotte Precincts.

1768. Pawling Precinct set off from Beekman Precinct.

1788. Civil divisions of the county reorganized and the following townships created:

Amenia, from Amenia Precinct.
Beekman, " Beekman "
Clinton, " Charlotte "
Fishkill, " Rombout "
Northeast, " Northeast "
Pawling, " Pawling "
Poughkeepsie, " Poughkeepsie "
Rhinebeck, " Rhinebeck "
Washington, " Charlotte "

1793. Town of Stanford erected out of the town of Washington.
1807. Town of Dover erected out of the town of Pawling.
1812. Town of Red Hook " " " " " Rhinebeck.
1818. Town of Milan " " " " " " Northeast.
1821. Town of Hyde Park " " " " " " Clinton.
1821. Town of Pleasant Valley " " " " " " Clinton.
1821. Town of La Grange erected " " " " " Beekman,
and partly out of the town of Fishkill.
It was first called Freedom.
1823. Town of Pine Plains erected out of the town of Northeast.
1827. " " Union Vale " " " " " " Beekman.
1849. " " East Fishkill " " " " " " Fishkill.
1875. " " Wappinger " " " " " " Fishkill.

Land Patents

Settlers in Dutchess County took title to their lands under eleven royal patents.

1. The Rombout Patent, granted 1685. Covered the present towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill, Wappinger, a portion of Poughkeepsie and the western portion of La Grange.

2. The Sanders and Harmense Patent, granted 1686. Covered a portion of the present town and city of Poughkeepsie.

3. The Schuyler Patent, granted 1688. Covered a portion of the town and city of Poughkeepsie.

4. The Artsen-Rosa-Elton Patent, granted 1688. Covered the southwest corner of the present town of Rhinebeck.

5. The Pawling Patent, granted 1696. Covered the part of the present town of Hyde Park which was north of the subsequent Hyde Park Patent.

6. The Great Nine Partners Patent, granted 1697. Covered the present towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley, the southern portions of the towns of Northeast, Stanford and Clinton, and that part of the town of Hyde Park which is south and east of Crom Elbow creek.

7. The Rhinebeck Patent, granted 1703. Covered the present town of Red Hook and almost all of Rhinebeck.

8. The Beekman Patent, granted 1703. Covered the present town of Beekman, Pawling, Dover, Union Vale and the eastern portion of La Grange.

9. The Hyde Park Patent, granted 1705. Covered the part of of the present town of Hyde Park bounded east and south by Crom Elbow creek and north by the Pawling Patent. The line between the Hyde Park and Pawling Patents was approximately the present northern boundary of the property of F. G. Landon

10. The Little Nine Partners Patent, granted 1706. Covered the present towns of Milan and Pine Plains and the northern parts of Northeast, Stanford and Clinton.

11. The Oblong (a rectification of the boundary line between New York and Connecticut), created 1731. covered a strip on the eastern border of the county, through the towns of Northeast, Amenia, Dover and Pawling.

Racial Stocks

The colonial population of Dutchess County may be divided roughly into three classes,— the Dutch. the German and the English. There was a sprinkling of French (but negligible in number) and an occasional Scandinavian, Scotch-, Welsh-, or Irishman

Settlement of the County occurred in distinct racial waves The Dutch came first in a thin stream, from Albany & Ulster Counties chiefly, and in the approximate period of 1683-1725 they settled at scattered points in the valley of the Fishkill, of the Clove and of the Wappingers creeks, on the site of the city of Poughkeepsie and in the present town of Rhinebeck. From about 1730 to 1750 they came in good numbers from Long Island and Westchester County and concentrated on the Rombout Patent at the southern end of the county.

Palatine Germans were the predominant element in the northern end of the county, in Red Hook, Rhinebeck and Milan, although the Dutch were a close second in Rhinebeck. The Germans came to Dutchess from the Palatine camps in Albany and Ulster Counties and arrived approximately 1715-1730.

From 1730 to 1775 emigrants from New England came into Dutchess and settled large areas in the eastern and central sections of the county. They also penetrated into almost all of the previously settled parts. This English stock gave the final color to the character of the county as a whole. The Dutch and German languages disappeared from common speech and the English tongue was permanently established.

Town of Amenia (Cemetery Info.)

1. The Benton Ground - located near Leedsville, on the east side of the road leading to Sharon.
(p.145)
19 Inscriptions: 15 Benton stones, 2 Knapp, 1 Cobb, 1 Hunt.
[Kept in Order]

2. The Kinney Ground - abt. a mile south of "The Separate" burying ground, on the Kirby farm, by the side of the road leading past the Adams mill.
(p.209)
9 Inscriptions: names are Adams, Bell, Kennee, Mosher.

3. Unnamed Ground - on the Benson Farm on the Dover road.
(P.144) 4 Inscriptions: 3 Nase stones, one that of Wooley.

4. The Knickerbocker Ground - On the Belden farm between Wassaic and Dover, on the west side of the rd.
(P.144)
7 Inscriptions: within a small enclosure - all Knickerbocker

5. Unnamed Ground - on Belden farm between Wassaic and Dover
(P.143)
34 Inscriptions: within an enclosure are Benedict, Crofuell, Gillett, Knickerbacker, Perry, Pitcher, Thomas, Thompkins, Weed, Woolsey.

Names copied by L. Van Alstyne of Sharon, Conn.
See "Burying Grounds of Sharon, Conn., Amenia and North East, New York"
Printed 1903

6. The Red Meeting House Ground (churchyard) - a mile N.E. of the village of Amenia, at the site of the former "Red Meeting House". [Well cared for.]

503 Inscriptions

(P.102 The Presbyterian church, known as "Carmel in the Nine Partners," was organized in 1748. The "Red Meeting House" was built in 1758 on land given for a church and burial ground by Captain Stephen Hopkins of Amenia.

7. South Amenia Cemetery (churchyard) midway between South Amenia and Amenia Union, on the south side of the road.

427 Inscriptions. [Well cared for.]

(P. 128 When the Round Top Meeting House at Amenia Union was torn down in 1786 a new church was built at this point. The second building was followed by a third, called the "New Church of South Amenia". Some stones in this yard bear dates prior to 1786, which probably indicates removal from other places.

8. Smithfield Ground (churchyard) - At Smithfield ("The City"), across the road from the church. [Cleared from brush & restored to order shortly prior to 1903.]

353 Inscriptions.

(Page 188 A church was erected at The City about 1750 by the Congregationalists. The organization had a precarious existance for many years. In 1824 it was reorganized as a Presbyterian church. The 1st burying ground (of which there is no trace now) adjoined the church bldg. There have been several buildings on the site.

9. The Separate Church Ground (Churchyard) - 2 Miles south of Smithfield ("The City").
[Overgrown & neglected]

P.206 81 Inscriptions

"The Separate Church" (Congregational) was built south of Smithfield at an early date. Prior to 1850 the Rev. John Cornwall ministered to the congregation.

10. Amenia Union Cemetery (Community Ground) - a short distance west of Amenia Union.
[Well cared for]

P.120 182 Inscriptions. One of the oldest cemeteries in the town of Amenia and still in occasional use. It is a short distance west of the ~~site~~ of the Presbyterian Church, known as the "Round Top Meeting House", which was built about 1755 and torn down 1786.

11. Unnamed Ground (Community Ground) halfway between South Amenia & Wassaic, on a hillside above the steel works [Entirely neglected]

P.126 26 Inscriptions.

Richard Sackett, the earliest settler of Amenia, who died in 1746, was buried in this enclosure but the stone at his grave has disappeared.

12. Amenia Island Cemetery (Community ground) on the east side of the village of Amenia, nr. the R.R. station.
[Well cared for.]

P.211 571 inscriptions. Contains a number of removals from other grounds.

P.38-40

Dover, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

South Dover Ground - at South Dover (Wingdale)
[Well cared For]

The "First Baptist Church of Dover," organized 1757, built the "Red Meeting House" at South Dover in 1758. this burial ground lies a little west of the site of the Meeting House and was probably begun by the Meeting House congregation either as a Churchyard or a community ground; the first pastor of this Church, Samuel Waldo, is buried in this ground.

204 inscriptions copied by J. W. Poucher, M.D., and
Miss Grace L. Jones August 19, 1913.

#110 - Pray, Andrew d. 1822, Aug. 10, a. 49-9-21.
111 - Pray, Eliza Ann, dau. of Thomas & Elzb. d 1835, Mar. 20 a. 19 m. 6 d.
112 - " , Ephraim, s. of Capt. Ephraim & Susanna d 1786, Nov. 20 in 28th yr.
113 - " , Capt. Ephraim d. 1805, Apr. 10, a. 71-4-20
114 - " Jeremiah, s. of Capt. Ephraim & Susanna d 1797 Apr. 25 a. 19 y.
115 - " Joseph Esq. d. 1821, Mar. 23 a. 61-11-7.
116 - " Mary, w. of Andrew, d. 1848, Mar. 18, a 69-9-22
117 - " Nathan, s. of Capt. Ephraim, d 1783, May 9, in 28th y.
118 - " Obadiah, s. of " " & Susanna, d. 1793, Apr. 7, in 27th y.
119 - " (Parzy) d. 1847, Oct. 13, a. 66-10-25.
120 - " Rachel w. of (Parzy), d. 1855, Oct. 10, a 63 y. 8 m.
121 - " ~~Pray,~~ Simon d. 1817, Nov. 27, a. 49-2-5
122 - Susanna, w. of Capt. Ephraim. d. 1820, June 17, a. 85-2-28

p.42+43

~~Grand~~ Valley View Cemetery (Dover, Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

a Community ground at Dover Plains
[well cared for]

started early in history of the settlement.
In 1871 the Valley view Cemetery Association was organized & acquired several acres of land adjoining the old burial ground. the latter was then put under the care of the new cem. corporation, the old and new grounds together forming one cemetery of abt. 20 acres.

250 Inscriptions in the old section of the cemetery,
copied Aug. 14 & 15, 1913 - by J. W. Poucher, M.D. +
John M. Cummings

#63 - Dutcher, Christopher N., d. 1827, Dec. 17, a. 25 y. 7 m. b. abt. 1802
~~? Cornelius 5 (Gabriel 4)~~
64 - " , Christopher, d. 1852, July 15, a. 85 y. b. abt. 1767
? Cornelius 5 (Gabriel 4)
65. " , Cornelius, d. 1828, May 15, a. 82-7-26 b. 1746
66. " , Cornelius, d. 1851, Dec. 24, a. 76 y. 9 m. b. 1775
67. " , Cornelius Belding, s. of Christopher + Mary, d. 1793, Feb. 10 in 4th y.
✓ 68. " , Elizabeth Knickerbocker, w. of Gabriel 4. DUYTSER, d. 1793, Apr. 23, in 73d y. b. abt. 1720
69. " , Elizabeth, w. of Cornelius, d. 1822, Apr. 9, a. 23-7-13 b. 1748
1822 4 9
73 7 13
1748 8 26
70. " , Eunice, w. of Van Ranslaer, d. 1827, Sep. 14, a. 33 y. b. abt. 1794
71. " , Captain Larry, d. 1847, Feb. 5, a. 74 y. b. 1773
72. " , Mary, w. of Larry, d. 1828, Mar. 24, in 55th y. b. 1773
73. " , Mary, w. of Christopher, d. 1842, Sep. 11, a. 91 y. b. 1751
74. " , (M). Elizabeth, w. of Larry, & dau. of Philip + Rachel Nase,
d. 1794, July 1, a. 23 b. 1771
75. " , Hannah, w. of Platt, d. 1827, Oct. 28, a. 29 y. b. 1798
76. " , Silas, s. of Christopher + Mary, d. 1806, Dec. 28 in 3d y.
77. " , Van Ess, s. of Cornelius + Ruth, d. 1841, Dec. 4, a. 21 y. 9 m.

(P47-48) Friends' Ground (Dover, Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

Located on Chestnut Ridge
[Overgrown & uncared for]

40 Inscriptions copied Aug. 16, 1913 by J. W. Poucher, M.D.,
Mrs. H. N. Bain & Miss Grace L. Jones

Chestnut Ridge Friends' Meeting was organized in 1790. It has been extinct now for many years and the meeting house is in ruins, but the burial ground has been used occasionally within recent years,

#25. Swift, Amy L. b. 1843, Dec. 22, d. 1892, Sep. 2
26. " Eddie Morton, s. of E. Morton & Francina, d. 1878, Jan 28 a. 3 y.
27. " Henry Morton; "Father", b. 1810, July 17, d 1901, Dec. 25
28 " " " Jr. b. 1848, Nov. 26, d. 1904, June 19
29 " Jennie b. 1850, July 10, d. 1908, Jan. 20
30 " Jennie L. dau. of Robert C. & Maggie d. 1878, Mar. 6 a. 7 y.
31 " Louis Morton, s. of " " & " d. 1871, May 31, a. 9 y.
32 " Robert Coffin, b. 1837 July 16, d. 1903, Feb. 24
33 " Robert Henry, s. of Robert C. & Maggie, d. 1878, Mar. 31, a. 3 y.
34 " Sarah Coffin; "Mother", b. 1811, Mar. 12, d 1895, Mar. 7

(P.52) Hasbrouck-Van Vlack Ground (East Fishkill, Dutchess Co.)
between Gayhead & Hopewell, in a barnyard on the old Van Vlack Farm [dirty & deserted]

5 Inscriptions - copied Oct. 31, 1915 by J. W. Poucher, M.D.

1 Hasbrook, Benjamin, d. 1763, Jan. 21, a 53-4-6
2 " , Janetje DeLong, w. of Benjamin, d. 1787, Dec. 2 in 75th y.

3
4 } Van Vlack
5

(p. 1-2-3)

Dutch churchyard, Hopewell — (East Fishkill Dutchess Co., N.Y.)
(Reformed (Dutch) Church)
[In good order]

354 Inscriptions - Copied June 28, Sept. 28, Oct. 21, 1912 by J. W. Poucher, M.D., & Miss Helen W. Reynolds.

First ch. bldg. on this site, erected 1764.

Stones listed are from the old section of yard.

#1 thru 33 - Adriance
134 " 145 - Hasbrook, Hasbrouck, Hasbrouk.

Methodist Churchyard, Johnsville (East Fishkill Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

(p. 62-63)

[in good order]

147 Inscriptions copied Dec. 6 1913, by J. W. Poucher, M.D., Mrs. Poucher & Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Fowler

Johnsville Meth. ch. organized in 1826

#70 Mead infant son of Horace H. & Frances A. d. 1863, Mar. 14 a. 21 d.
71 " " dau. " " " " " " d. 1864, Sept. 14 a. 10 d.

114 Swift, Elizabeth, dau. of Isaiah & Elzb., d. 1843 Oct. 19, a. 15-2-15
115 " " , w. of Isaiah d. 1861 July 20 a. 60-4-20
116. " Mary, dau. of " & Elzb., d. 1833 Oct. 20, a. 9

#

Community Ground, Leetown (East Fishkill Dutchess Co., N.Y.)
[Partially Cared For]

(p. 67-68)

96 Inscriptions copied Oct 8, 1916 by Mr & Mrs Poucher & Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Fowler

#31 Mead, Hannah, w. of Micah, d. 1869, Jan. 21, a. 72-11-5 b. abt. 1797
#32 " Micah, d. 1873, Oct. 7, a. 82-9-24 b. abt. 1791
33 " Peter F. b. 1821, Apr. 6, d. 1896, Dec. 1

and several Wrights - Daniel d. 1849, Oct. 9 a. 69 y. 6 m.
Daniel d. 1891, May 2 a. 82-8-2
David d. 1862, Nov. 22 a. 80-1-13

#81 Wright Elyb. w. of Jacob b. 1810, July 26, d. 1900, Oct. 7

82 " Jacob. b. 1803, Nov. 27, d. 1880 Sep. 15

83 " James s. of above 2 b. 1835 Feb 15 d. 1855 July 2

84 " John d. 1839 July 2, a. 83-2-18 b. abt. 1756

88 " Millison w. of David d. 1867 May 11, a. 81-8-26 b. abt. 1786

89 " Peter d. 1870, Apr. 15, a. 78-1-23 b. abt. 1792

#87 " Mary, w. of Peter, d. 1859, Mar. 13, a. 72-6-7 b. abt. 1787

90 " Robert d. 1847 July 11 a. 61-5-13 b. abt. 1786

91 " " d. 1855 Aug. 21 a. 79-2-1 b. abt. 1776

95 " Tamar, w. of John d. 1836 Sep 16, a. 73-9-7 b. abt. 1763

Dutch Churchyard, Fishkill Village

[Cared For]

487 Inscriptions copied Nov. 4 + Dec. 2, 1914 by
J.W. Poucher, M.D. + Mrs. Poucher
and Mrs. Louis P. Hasbrouck

#1 Adriance Abraham + wife Altie Brinckerhoff

#31-39	Bogardus
40-41	Bogart
63-85	Brinckerhoff
172-13	Hasbrook
259-278	Rapalje
289-293	Rosekrans
344-387	Van Voorhis + Van Voorhees
390-412	Van Wyck

Presbyterian Churchyard - Fishkill

(p. 85) 389 Inscriptions - by JWB + wife Miss H.W.R. Miss M.O. Johnson
+ Miss N.M. Parker
On the site Rombout Presb. Church erected in 1747
burned in 1866.
Used as a Military hospital during Rev. War
Congregation did not rebuild

p.88-89

b. abt. 1801

#205 Mead, Ann Eliza w. of Ralph. d. 1860, Sep. 18 a. 59 y.
(dau. of Dan'l. Abram Van Wyck)

b. abt. 1750

206 " David, d. 1846 Sep. 20 a. 96

207 " Frances A., w. of Horace H. b. 1841 Nov. 1, d. 1910 Sep. 14

208 " Horace H. b. 1839, Aug. 12, d. 1901, Aug. 20

(see 2 pages ahead
listings from pages 62 + 63 for inf. son #70 + inf. dau. #71)

Presbyterian Ground, Freedom Plains (La Grange, Dutchess Co. N.Y.)

p.150-151 [Churchyard - in good order]

286 inscriptions by Mr. + Mrs. Poucher + Miss Anne LeFevre Poucher
(Presb. church org. 1828 + bldg. erected same yr.)

b. abt. 1766

#74 Dutcher, Abraham d. 1845 Sept. 30 a. 79 y. 6 m.

b. abt. 1793

75 " David d. 1868 Feb. 7, a. 75 y.

b. abt. 1778

76 " Elizb. w. of Abraham d. 1864 Nov. 15 a. 86 y 11 m.

77 " Henry d. 1832 July 15, a. 25-2-21

78 " Mary E. Eighmey, w. of Henry 1848-1895

Town of North East (Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

see p.9 for source

1. Bockee-Smith Ground - Family Ground, at northeast corner of "The Square" opposite the Smith homestead.

(P. 200) [Fair - surrounded by a stone wall]

36 Inscriptions - used by the 2 families.

Isaac Smith (1722-1795) came from Hempstead, L.I. to Dutchess Co. 1767-68 + settled at ~~the~~ Square. The house he built is still standing across the road from the burial ground. His dau. Catharine, m. Jacob Bockee [son of Abraham Bockee (1718-1776) who settled in this vicinity soon after 1750]

2. MacDonald - Van Alstyne Ground
North of Shekomeko, on the east side of the rd. opposite the schoolhouse.
[thickly overgrown, deserted, surrounded by a stone wall partly in ruins]

P.156 18 Inscriptions ; 12 w/name MacDonald
4 Van Alstyne
1 Harris (oldest - dates 1777)
1 Mansfield

John MacDonald, a Scotchman, (during War of Rev.) acting under the Provincial Congress, had charge of the excavation of lead mines in the vicinity of Shekomeko. His name, w/out dates, appears on one of the stones in this enclosure

3. Bryan Ground - abt. 1 mile no. of Shekomeko, on the rd. to Pine Plains [overgrown & deserted]

P.187 9 Inscriptions - Bryan family ground.

4. Gray Ground - on west slope of Winchell mountain on the farm once owned by Richard Gray, more recently by Joseph McGee [condition - ?]

P.210 5 inscriptions - Gray family ground.

5. Moravian Mission Ground (Churchyard) at the site of the Moravian Mission House on the west side of "Wequadnach", or Indian Pond, nr. the Conn. line
[condition - used as farm land]

P.185 3 inscriptions. The Moravian Mission to the Indians, started at Shekomeko, was moved to the east shore of Indian Pond (over the Conn. Line in the 1740's) A few yrs. later the Indian settlement was dispersed and the white settlers erected a church on the opposite (or western) shore of the pond, at a place called 'Sichem in the Oblong', which has since disappeared. Almost nothing remains of the large burying ground and the building also is gone.

6. Baptist Church. Spencer's Corners (Churchyard)
at Spencer's Corners northeast of Millerton
[Kept in order]

P.152 576 inscriptions

A Baptist church was built at this site abt. 1777. In 1867 the congregation rem. to a new Church in the village of Millerton.

7. Winchell Mountain Ground (Community ground)
on the south side of the road from Millerton to Pine Plains, at the top of Winchell Mountain.

P.172 [Free from brush, some fallen stones]
246 inscriptions

8. Coleman's Station Ground (Community ground)
Nr. Coleman's Station on the Harlem R.R. a few miles So. of Millerton [Kept in order]

P.146 143 inscriptions

One of the oldest stones in the town of North East (dated 1749) is here. The enclosure might also be called a family ground for only a few family names appear in it.

55 - Wheelers
23 - Clarks
11 - Barretts
9 - Gilberts
8 - Collins
7 - Haines
113
30 - ?

9. Northeast Center Ground (Community Ground)
south of Millerton, on east side of road near "Alexander Neeley's".
[overgrown + neglected]

P.181 80 inscriptions

10. Irondale Cemetery, Millerton (Community ground)
[well kept]

(P.230) 302 inscriptions

Town of Pine Plains Dutchess Co. N.Y.

1. Unnamed ground at Bethel [condition - good]

(P.245) 10 inscriptions

This small enclosure adjoins the larger one on the east side of the road at Bethel.

Of the 10 stones: 7 bear the name of Gray, but 2 marked Reynolds are of earlier date, 1 - ?

2. Round Top Church, Bethel (Churchyard)
[restored to order in recent years]

(P.240 & 243) 97 & 56 inscriptions

Abt. 1746, a Lutheran ch. was built on this site which came to be known as the "Old Round Top Church." = The burial ground grew up around it. Within recent yrs. the highway was cut thru the cemetery, dividing it in 2 parts, one on the east side of the road, one on the west. The former includes the site of the old ch. bldg. (long since disappeared) & has been acquired by the desc. of Michael Rowe, as a family burying ground, known as "Rowe Cemetery." = That portion of the churchyard now on the east side of the highway is a neighborhood ground.

3. Friends' Ground, Bethel [condition - good]

(P.246) 23 inscriptions

The Bethel Friends' meeting was organized in 1903 & the meeting house built in 1806-7.

Historical Monument (Town of Pine Plains)

3 miles so. of village of Pine Plains, at the site of the Moravian Mission to the Indians.

Within a railing, on top of a hill, in an open field.

Copied 20 Oct. 1914 by J.W. Poucher. M.D.

This site lies within lot No. 12 of the Little Nine Partners Patent. The general locality was known by the Indian Shekomeko (variously spelled) translated "Little Mountain" and also "Eel stream" or "place of eels". The Mor. miss. came in 1740 to the Indian village at this point + erected several bldgs. + made ~~several~~ numerous converts.

The influx of white settlers in the next few years drove the Indians and the Missionaries to a new mission site on the east side of Indian Pond over the Conn State Line.

North Face: "Shekomeko Mission commenced August 16, 1740.
Erected by Moravian Historical Society October 5, 1859."

South Face: "In memory of the American Indians: —
Lazara
Baptized Dec. 1, 1742, Died Dec. 5, 1742,
and Daniel
Baptized Dec. 26, 1742, Died March 20, 1744."

West Face: "Hier ruhet Gottlob Büttner der nach den befehl seines Gottes am Kreutz den Heiden die Botschaft brachte das ihre Sünden durch das Blut Jesu versöhnt sind, welches sie auch angenomen und sich in den Tod des Herrn haben Taufen lassen. Sein leztes Flehen war, das sie Alle möchten behalten werden, bis auf den Tag Jesu Christi. Er war geboren den XXIXsten December MDCCXVI, (v.s), und entschlief im Herrn am XXIIIsten Februar MDCCXLV, (v.s.)."

East Face: "Here lies the body of Gottlob Buettner, who, according to the command of his crucified God and Saviour, brought the glad tidings to the heathen, that the blood of Jesus had made an atonement for their sins. As many as embraced this doctrine in faith, were baptized into the death of the Lord. His last prayer was that they might be preserved until the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. He was born December 29th 1716, and fell asleep in the Lord February 23, 1745."

Pittsbury Presbyterian Church (Town of Pleasant Valley Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

Churchyard - in the hamlet of Washington Hollow, on the south side of the main road, opposite the hotel [in good order]

389 inscriptions copied Nov. 27, 1912; Apr. 9 & 30, 1913 by J. W. Poucher, M.D., Miss Helen W. Reynolds, Miss M.O. Johnston, Miss Dickinson & Miss Donihee

#146 - Dutcher, Eliza - w. of Loten, d. 1855, Apr. 9 a. 38 y. 8 m b. abt. 1816
147. " , Emeline - b. 1812, Feb. 13, d. 1899, June 7.
148. " Loten - d. 1889, June 23 a. 79 y. b. abt. 1810

Fort Ground (family burying ground) (Poughkeepsie N.Y.)

P. 232

on the west side of New York & Albany Post Road, just inside the entrance to "Hampton Farm."
[Condition - rough with grass & weeds
surrounded by a stone wall]

17 in number Copied May 11, 1911 J.W. Poucher, M.D. & Miss Helen W. Reynolds

6 - Forts
6 - Havilands
3 - Nelsons
1 - Peck (a dau of Havilands)
? — 1 - Granger, Maria Fort, w. of Harvey
d. Aug. 16, 1871 a. 84 - 4 - 4

Livingston (family) Ground

at Northern end of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery

P. 234-9

[well cared for]

64 inscriptions - copied Apr. 23, 1911 by J.W. Poucher, M.D. & Miss Helen W. Reynolds

The family burying place of Henry Livingston (b. 1714, died 1799) of Poughkeepsie & his desc. In the latter half of the 19th century the enclosure was entirely neglected & when this copy of inscriptions was made in 1911 the approach to it was difficult because of undergrowth while, within the ruined wall, the ground was in bad condition and the stones were fallen &

broken. In 1914 the enclosure was incorporated in
the Poughkeepsie Cemetery, & will hereafter be kept in good order.

(No.'s 21 – 48 named Livingston
(some others m. daughters of Livingstons.

1. Bradley, Helen Livingston dau. of the late Henry & Jane (M.) L.
d. July 27, 1859 (Fallen stone)

2. Crosby, Charles Ulrich, infant son of Robert R. & Jane M. Crosby
b. Mar. 15, 1867, d. July 16, 1867

3. Crosby, Harriet Ashton, dau. of Robert R. & Jane M. Livingston Crosby
b. Nov. 12, 1861, d. Sep. 22, 1877

12. James, Louisa Matilda w. of Edward K., & dau. of Henry A. Livingston
b. Dec. 25, 1807, d. July 26, 1849

16. Kendrick, Frederica Charlotte w. of Washington & dau. of Henry A.
& Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Livingston
d. Apr. 21, 1888

18. King, Mabel Livingston, dau. of Mark A. & Jeannie L. King
b. July 16, 1861, d. Dec. 3, 1866 (Fallen Stone

21. Livingston, Anna inf. dau. of Sidney M. & Johanna M.
b. Aug. 8, 1847, d. Aug. 15, 1847

22. Livingston, Augustus Linlithgow, s. of Augustus L. & Elizabeth M.
b. Nov. 3, 1865, d. Mar. 2. 1868

23. " Catherine b. July 21, 1765, d. Sep. 11, 1772, a. 7-2-9

24. " Catherine Breese dau. of Henry & Jane d. Sep. 13, 1814, a. 5-1-29

25. " (Catherine Crannell, w. of Gilbert) on grave next to Gilbert's
headstone removed, impression in ground shows it had fallen
full length, footstone marked with the letters C. L. showing
that Gilbert's wife was buried there.

26. " Christina Ten Broeck, dau. of Henry Alexander & Frederica
Charlotte Ulrica d. Feb. 13, 1858

27. " Cornelia B., dau. of Henry A. & Frederica C. U. d. at Key West, Fla.
Dec. 9, 1858

28. " Edward James, S. of Russell & Louisa B. b. April 7, 1857
(Fallen stone) d. Jan. 21, 1865

29. Livingston, Eliza dau. of Sidney M. & Joanna M. d. Sep. 30, 1856
(stone fallen & broken.)

30. " Elzb. w. of Henry Alexander, b. Feb. 28, 1779, d. Nov 20, 1811
also her infant son, Philip Derick b. (1 Sep) 1811 d. Nov 17, 1811

31. " Euphemia Louisa dau. of Henry A. & Frederica (C.U.)
b. Mar. 14, 1823, d. Jan. 19, 1825

32. " Frederica Charlotte, w. of Henry Alexander & dau. of
James & Euphemia Sayers b. in Bath, England
Dec. 14, 1797, d. Apr. 14, 1870

33 " Gilbert, Esq. d. Sep. 14, 1806, a 63-8-17

34. " Henry, Esq. b Sep. 8, 1714, d Feb. 10, 1799

35. " Henry d. Feb. 29, 1828, a. 79-4-16

36. " Henry Alexander - s. of Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D.
& Sarah, dau. of Philip Livingston b. Aug. 26, 1776
d. June 9, 1841

37. " Henry Philip s. of Henry A. (above) & Frederica C.U.
d. Jan. 30, 1861

38. " Jane M. Patterson, w. of Henry b Jan. 22, 1769 d. Aug. 26 1838

39. " Joanna M. w. of Sidney M. d. Mar. 13, 1862, a. 56y.
(stone fallen & broken)

40. " John Finlay, s. of Russell & Louisa B.
b. Apr. 14, 1849, d. Aug. 14, 1854. (fallen stone)

41. " Louisa Matilda, inf. dau. of Russell & Louisa B.
b. Feb. 28, 1852, d. Mar. 27, 1853 (fallen stone)

42. " Robert H. Esq. b. Oct. 26, 1760, d. Aug. 31, 1804

43 " Robert Sayers s. of Henry A. & Frederica (C.U.)
b. Oct. 6, 1819; d. Apr. 21, 1821

44. " Russell b. May 5, 1810, d. Apr. 29, 1860
~~45.~~ (stone fallen face up. Next to it a stone
fallen face down & imbedded in the earth.

45. " Sarah Henrietta, dau. of Henry A. & Frederica (C.U.)
b. June 13, 1821, d. Jan. 9, 1825

46. Livingston, Sidney M. d. Nov. 16, 1856. a. 60 y.
(Stone fallen & broken)

47. " Susannah, w. of Henry, Esq.
b. July 9, 1724, d. May 22, 1793

48. " ; three infants of Henry Livingston

✓

Community Ground Stanfordville (Town of Stanford Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

[well cared for]

442 in number - copied Oct. 7, 20, Nov. 1, 1914
J.W. Poucher, M.D., Mrs. Poucher,
Mrs. Stanley Bartlett, Jr. & Miss Carolyn Bartlett
Known as Stanfordville Cemetery

P.346 242 Mead, Elzb. dau. of James & Maria
d. 1850, Mar. (—) a. 25-8-3

243 Mead, Harrison d. 1884, Dec. 13 in 64th y.
244 " James, d. 1864 Mar. 8, a. 70 y. 2 m.
245 " Maria, w. of James. d. 1883 Dec. 3, a. 83 y.
246 " Mary Ann Hall w. of Harrison d. 1881 Apr. 20
a. 58-1-17

247 " Sarah Hart, w. of Edwin d. 1879 Nov. 11 a. 46-8-18

Verbank Cemetery (Town of Union Vale Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

(well cared for)

321 in number copied July 24, 29, 1914 J.W. Poucher, M.D.
Mrs Poucher & Miss M. O. Johnston

140. Pray, George D. d. 1866 July 9 in 50th y.
141. Pray, George D. s. of George D. & Nancy d. 1883, Aug. 28
in 23d y.

142. Pray, Nancy Baker w. of John D. d 1863 Dec. 19 in 36th y.

Middlebush churchyard (Town of Wappinger Dutchess Co., N.Y.)

between Wappingers Falls & Fishkill village on the east side of the Main highway

(P 382) Condition - rough + unkempt

97 in number copied Nov. 21, 1912 J. W. Poucher, M.D.
& Miss Helen M. Reynolds.

Before War of Rev. there was a Baptist Ch. at Gayhead in the town of E. Fishkill. In 1782 this was abandoned and a new congregation organiz'ed which erected a Ch. at Middlebush. In 1826 the "Meeting house lot" at Middlebush was sold and in 1830 the Ch. bldg. was purchased by the Methodists. The bldg. was used by them 1830 - 1869 & was finally torn down.

77. Suydam. Harvey d. 1840 Mar. 9, a. 28 y. 8 d.
78. " John d. 1870 Mar. 14, a. 80-8-3 } Same Stone
" Nancy d. 1863 Sep. 5, a. 70-8-28 }
79. " , children of John & Nancy;
(Eliza) dau. of above, d. 1824 Apr. 1, a. 3 m. 23 d.
William Henry son of above d. 1832 Apr. 5 a. 1 y.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

? Fountain St. Cemetery:

Rev. John Alexander Bready d. 1930 ?
Huldah Frances Carpenter Bready d. 1940 ?
Rev. Robert Henry Bready d. 31 Mar. 1924
Emma T. Sprague Bready Tamlyn d. aft. 14 July 1939

Fairplains Cemetery: Emory Allan Richards / Mary Mann Findlay Richards
d. 1915 d. 26 Dec. 1905

Trowbridge Township, Allegan Co., Mich

Blackman Cemetery:

[a short distance beyond junction of Rts. 89 & 26th St.

Falmouth - Mass. - Cemeteries: Old Burying Ground on Mill Road off of Locust St./Woods Hole Rd.

Burial Ground (& Quaker Meeting House) at West Falmouth on Rt. 28 A - left side of road, across from fire station & Library

CENSUS
GENEALOGY
HISTORY ETC.
LIBRARIES
MISC. INFO
MISC.

CEMETERIES

CENSUS

CEMETERIES

CENSUS

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service - Census Data, 1790 - 1890*

CENSUS OF 1790

Name of head of family; address; number of free white males of 16 years and up, including heads; free white males under 16; free white females, including heads; all other free persons; number of slaves. I have: Conn., Maine, Mass., N.Y., Vt.,

CENSUS OF 1800

Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females under 10 years of age; 10 and under 16; 16 and under 26; 26 and under 45; 45 years and upward; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of slaves. I have: Vt.
& Index to Litchfield, New Haven, Tolland & Windham Counties, Conn. 1800 Federal census

CENSUS OF 1810

Same information as 1800.

CENSUS OF 1820

Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females under 10 years of age; 10 and under 16; 16 and under 26; 26 and under 45; and 45 years and upward; number of free white males between 16 and 18 years; foreigners not naturalized; male and female slaves and free colored persons under 14 years, 14 and under 26; 26 and under 45; and 45 and upqard; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of persons (including slaves) engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

CENSUS OF 1830

Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females in 5-year age groups to 20; 10-year age groups from 20 to 100, and 100 years old and over; number of slaves and free colored persons in six broad age groups; number of deaf and dumb under 14, 14 to 24, and 25 years and upward; number of blind; foreigners not naturalized.

CENSUS OF 1840

Name of head of family; address; number of free white males and females in 5-year age groups to 20; 10-year age groups from 20 to 100, and 100 years old and over; number of slaves and free colored persons in six broad age groups; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of seven classes of occupations; number of schools and number of scholars; number of white persons over 20 who could not read or write; number of pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

CENSUS OF 1850

Name; address; age; sex; color (white, black, or mulatto) for each person; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic; all free persons required to give value of real estate owned; profession, occupation, or trade for each male person over 15; place of birth; whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; whether unable to read and write for persons over 20; whether a pauper or convict.

CENSUS OF 1860

Name; address; age; sex; color (white, black, or mulatto) for each person; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; all free persons reuired to give value of real estate and of personal estate owned; profession, occupation, or trade for each male and female over 15; place of birth (State, Territory, or country); whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; whether unable to read and write for persons over 20; whether a pauper or convict.

CENSUS OF 1870

Address; name; age; sex; color (including Chinese and Indian); citizenship for males over 21; profession, occupation, or trade; value of real estate; value of personal estate; place of birth; whether father and mother were foreign born; born within the year; married within the year; attended school within the year; for persons 10 years old and over whether able to read and write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

CENSUS OF 1880

Address; name; relationship to head of family; sex; race; age; marital status; born within the year; married within the year; profession, occupation, or trade; number of months unemployed during census year; whether person is sick or temporarily disabled so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties; if so, what is the sickness or disability, whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bedridden; attended school within the year; ability to read and write; place of birth of person, father and mother.

GENEALOGY

Census Records

Budget cutbacks have forced the National Archives to cancel its program of inter-library loan for microfilm census records. Previously available through your hometown library, these census records must now be compiled at one of the eleven Federal Records Centers throughout the country. The 1790-1900 censuses for the entire country are available at each center, and by late fall of 1982 the entire 1910 census will also be made available to researchers. The latter, however, has Soundex indexes for only about twenty states. For further information on census material and for other federal records available for research consult your nearest office of the Federal Archives and Records Center:

380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154

Bldg. 22, MOT Bayonne, Bayonne, NJ 07002

5000 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19144

7358 South Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629

1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA 30344

2306 East Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131

4900 Hemphill St., Fort Worth, TX 76115

Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225

1000 Commodore Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066

2400 Avila Rd., Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

6125 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115

CENSUS OF 1890**

Address; number of families in house; number of persons in house; number of persons in family; name; whether a soldier, sailor or marine during Civil War (Union or Confederate) or widow of such person; relationship to head of family; white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian; sex; age; marital status; whether married during year; mother of how many children, and number now living; place of birth of person, father, and mother; if person is foreign born, number of years in the U. S.; whether naturalized; whether papers have been taken out; profession, trade, or occupation; months unemployed during census year; ability to read and write; ability to speak English; if not, language or dialect spoken; whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted; whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect; whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper; home rented, or owned by head or member of family; if owned by head or member, is it free from mortgage; if head of family is a farmer, is farm rented or owned by him or member of his family; if owned, is it free of mortgage; if mortgaged, give post office address of owner.

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*Adapted from a Census Bureau publication.

**More than 99% of the 1890 census was destroyed by fire in 1921.

		(Clarke + S.A. Burley)
1870	Census St. Lawrence Co. N.Y. (Nicholville)	Rose + Burt
1860	Census Kennebec County, Maine (Readfield, Augusta)	Clarke Burkitt, Burgess
1840 1850	Census } Census } Sagadahoc County, Maine (Bath)	Clarke Burkitt, Burgess

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1810	Census Grand Isle Co., Vermont (So. Hero)	Pearl
	Chittenden Co., Vermont (Milton)	Pearl, Allen
	St. Lawrence Co., New York (Ogdensburg)	Rose
	Oneida Co. Oswegatchie	
1820	Census St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. (Nicholville)	Hurlbut, Safford
1830	Census – " "	Hurlbut, Safford
1830	Grand Isle Co. Vermont (So. Hero)	Pearl

1790	Addison Co. Vermont (Co. seat Middlebury)	Lucy Martin
1790	Malone, N.Y.	Hannah White b. abt. 1783 (1st wh. ch. b. Malone)
1790	Grand Isle, Vt.	? Hannah (Dexter) Swift

GENEALOGY

BREV.-DEF

CENSUS

CENSUS RECORDS

Original documents for all census surveys from 1790 - 1870 are open to the public in the National Archives, in Washington, D. C.

1850?
The 1870 Census lists names and ages of all members of the household, together with the states in which both husband and wife were born.

Some Census Records to Search

1870	St. Lawrence Co., New York	Nicholville	Rose, Burt
1870	Carroll Co., New Hampshire	Sandwich	Pray, Kezar
1810	Chittenden Co., Vermont	Milton	Pearl, Allen
1820	St. Lawrence Co., New York	Nicholville	Hurlbut, Safford
1830	" " " " "	"	" "
1800 & 1810	" " " " "	Ogdensburg	Rose
1810	Grand Isle Co., Vermont	So. Hero	Pearl
1830	" " " "	" "	"
1830	York County, Maine	Parsonsfield	Kezar, White
1840	" " "	"	" "
1860	Kennebec County, Maine	Readfield, Augusta	Clarke Burgess, Kelley
1850	" & Sagadahoc Co., Maine	" & Bath	Burditt, Clarke Blackmore

STATES+ COUNTIES

Maine	Kennebec County	Readfield, Augusta
	Sagadahoc County	Bath Brunswick
	Lincoln County	(Bath) Fairfield ?
	Aroostock County	Houlton
	Androscoggin Co.	Auburn, Lewiston
	Oxford County	Porterfield, Norway
	Cumberland Co.	(Brunswick)
	York County	Parsonsfield, Kezar Falls, Kittery & Berwick
	Somerset Co.	Fairfield, Maine
Vermont	✓ Windsor County	Windsor
	✓ Addison County	Grand Isle July 1787
	✓ Chittenden County	" " winter 1787-88; alburgh, no. & So. Hero Milton, Burlington Winooski, Colchester
	✓ Franklin County	" " 1800; St. Albans, Sheldon
	✓ Grand Isle County	" " 1802
New Hamp.	Carroll County	Sandwich, Ossipee, Tamworth, Mirror Lake
	Strafford Co.	Somersworth Town
	Rockingham Co.	Portsmouth Town, New Castle
	Merrimac County	Sutton
	Hillsborough County	Hollis Town

GENEALOGY

	Dutchess Co.	Pawling, Rhinebeck,
	Columbia Co.	Livingston town, Hillsdale, Kinderhook
New York	Clinton County	Champlain, Chazy, Keeseville
	Montgomery Co.	Chemung, Canajoharie,
	Franklin County	Brushton, Malone, Moira, Bangor
	Washington Co.	Whitehall town.
	St. Lawrence Co. 1802	Lawrenceville, Nicholville, Hopkinton, Ft. Jackson, Ogdensburg
	Oneida Co.	Oswegatchie
	Westchester Co.	Greenburgh, Eastchester town,
	Albany Co.	Schenectady, Ballston, Coxsackie, Rensselaerwyck, Hoosick, Watervliet
Mass.	Essex County	Ipswich, Salisbury, Lynn, Rowley, Andover, Newburyport
	Berkshire Co.	
	Franklin County	Deerfield, Northfield,
	Suffolk County	Roxbury,
	Middlesex Co.	
	Hampshire Co.	Hatfield, Northampton,
	Hamden Co.	
	Norfolk County	Dedham, Braintree,
	Worcester Co.	
	Dukes County	Martha's Vineyard
	Nantucket Co.	Nantucket Island
	Barnstable Co.	Cape Cod
	Bristol Co.	
	Plymouth County	Plymouth, Brockton,
Conn.	Tolland County	Coventry
	Windham County	Ashford, Windham
	Fairfield Co.	Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich, Danbury
	Litchfield Co.	Kent, Cornwall, Woodbury, Canaan, Salisbury
	Middlesex Co.	
	Hartford County	Hartford, Simsbury, Windsor,
	New London Co.	
	New Haven Co.	

Census Records, etc.

N.Y. + New England
Missing records : 1800 - part of York County, Maine
1800 - part of Suffolk Co., Mass.
1800 - parts of Rockingham + Strafford Counties, N.H.

1810 - part of Oxford County, Maine
1810 - Cortland + part of Broome Counties, New York

1820 - parts of Penobscot + Washington Counties, Maine
1820 - Grafton + parts of Rockingham + Strafford Co's., N.H.

1890 - Lost by fire

"National Archives" records -

① 1790 Census Records
1800 thru 1880 Census Records (1890 lost by fire)

(Census Records for 1900 on are kept at Pittsburg, Kansas
(in the Bureau of Census office)

Microfilm copies of Census Records 1840-1880 may be bought.
Get price list entitled:
"Federal Population Censuses 1840-1880,
a price list of microfilm copies of the
original schedules."

② Pension + Military Records
③ Bounty - land - warrant applications
④ Homestead applications

St. Johns Co. [illegible]

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

Jacobus Reuben Wait Ebenezer Peter George John John Eleazar Jonah Daniel Daniel

Vermont 1790

Litchfield Co. Ct. 800

		(Chittenden County)		free white males 16 yrs + upwards	free white males under 16	free white females	all other persons	Slaves
X	22	Jacobus Martin	– Albergh town	1	1	5	–	–
X	23	Wait Martin	– Charlotte town	1	2	4	–	–
✓L	23	Reuben Martin	– Charlotte town	2	5	2	–	–
✓N	25	Peter Martin	– Hydespark town	2	4	3	–	–
✓W	25	Ebenezer Martin	– Jerico town	3	–	7	–	–
✓W	26	George Martin	– Middlesex town	1	2	4	–	–
✓L ✓T ✓W	26	John Martin	– New Huntington town	1	–	2	–	–
	26	John Martin	– North Hero town	2	1	1	–	–
X ?	27	Eleazar Martin	– South Hero (?) town	2	4	5	–	–
X ?	27	Jonah Martin	– South Hero (?) town	2	–	4	–	–
Orange county ✓W	28	Daniel Martin	– Berlin town	1	–	2	–	–
	28	Daniel Martin	– Berlin town	1	2	2	–	–
	27	Col. Stephen Pearl	So. Hero town	2	–	3	–	–
	27	Abel Phelps	" "	6	–	4	–	–
	27	Benj. Landon	" "	2	2	4	–	–
	27	Joseph Phelps	" "	2	3	4	–	–
	27	Tim. Pearl	" "	1 Tim.	Stephen Joseph Chauncey	Sarah Theodosia Sophia Clarissa Sally ? Betsey Charlotte	–	–
	27	Ephraim Deal	" "	3	–	7	–	–
	27	Col. Ebenezer Allen	" "	4	–	5	–	–
	27	Cap. Timothy Allen	" "	2	–	2	–	–
	27	Alpheus Hall	" "	A. H. Jr. 1	2	4	–	–
	27	Aaron Graham	" "	1	1	3	–	–
	27	Hugh Graham	" "	1	2	1	–	–

NY
1790

Dutch,	Stephen	117	NYC Dock Ward, NY County
Dutcher	Abraham	71	Livingston town Columbia Co.
"	"	201	Mt. Pleasant Town Westchester Co.
"	Cornelius	70	Livingston Town Columbia Co.
"	Ephraim	71	Livingston Town Columbia Co.
"	Henry	42	Schenectady albany Co.
"	Isaac	141	Haverstraw orange Co.
"	John	17	Ballston albany, Co.
"	John	101	Canajoharie Montgomery Co.
"	Low	101	Canajoharie Montgomery Co.
"	Rowland	70	Livingston town Columbia Co.
"	Solomon	20	Cambridge albany Co.
"	Wm.	198	Greenburgh town Westchester Co.

Roose	David	168	Southampton Suffolk Co.
Rose	Abraham	23	Coxsackie albany Co.
"	Baltis	35	Rensselaerwick albany Co.
"	Barth.	65	Hillsdale Columbia Co.
"	Benj.	30	Hoosick albany Co.
"	Benj.	144	New Cornwall orange Co.
"	Charles	46	Stephentown albany Co.
"	Daniel	35	Rensselaerwick albany Co.
"	Daniel	160	Brookhaven Suffolk Co.
"	Daniel	187	Argyle Washington Co.
"	David	87	Pawling Dutchess Co.
"	"	144	New Cornwall orange
"	"	160	Brookhaven Suffolk Co.
"	Elijah	27	Freehold albany Co.
"	Elisha	35	Rensselaerwick albany Co.
"	Ezekiel	161	Brookhaven Suffolk Co.
"	(Free)	149	Flushing queens Co.
"	Garret	23	Coxsackie albany Co.
"	Gilbert	69	Kinderhook Columbia Co.

P 23 David Finch Coxsackie albany Co.

Rose,	Henry	35	Rensselaerwick albany Co.
"	Hugh	156	Woodstock Ulster Co.
"	Ichabod	88	Pawling Dutchess Co.
"	Israel	17	Ballston albany Co.
"	Israel	144	New Cornwall orange Co.
"	Israel Jr.	17	Ballston albany Co.
"	Jacob	106	Chemung Montgomery Co.
"	Jacob	140	Haverstraw orange Co.
"	James	53	Watervliet albany Co.
"	James	119	NYC Montgomery Ward NY county
"	James	142	Haverstraw orange Co.
"	James	198	Eastchester town Westchester Co.
"	Jeremiah	46	Stephentown albany Co.
"	Jeremiah	88	Pawling Dutchess Co.
"	Jesse	160	Brookhaven Suffolk Co.
"	Joel	185	Walkill Ulster Co.
"	John	52	Stillwater albany Co.
"	John	126	NYC No. Ward NY Co.
"	John	160	Brookhaven Suffolk
"	John	128	NYC OUT WARD NY Co.
"	Joseph	124	NYC Montgomery Ward NY Co.
"	Joseph	124	NYC Montgomery Ward NY Co
"	Lemuel	163	Huntington Suffolk Co.
"	Mary	31	Hoosick albany Co.
"	Mary	43	Schenectady Co. So. of the Mohawk albany Co.
"	Nancy	121	NYC Montgomery Ward NY Co.
"	Nathan	160	Brookhaven Suffolk
"	Nath'l	46	Stephentown albany Co.
"	Philip B.	92	Rhinebeck Dutchess Co.
"	Samuel	34	Rensselaerville albany Co.
"	Sam'l H	167	Southampton Suffolk Co.

Rose,	William	106	Chemung-Montgomery Co.
Rose,	William	185	Walkill Ulster Co.
Rose,	William	185	Woodstock Ulster Co.

Rose,	Timothy	160	Brookhaven Suffolk Co.
Rose,	Wait J	46	Stephentown albany Co.
Rose,	(widow)	124	NYC Montgomery Ward NY Co

Rose,	Stephen	132	NYC So. Ward NY Co.
Rose,	Storm	23	Coxsackie albany NY
Rose,	Susanna	120	NYC Montgomery Ward NY Co.

NY -1790 Census

		males 16 & up - males under 16 - Females	
Ezeriah Randolph	-149	3 - 1 - 2	warwick town, Orange co.
James "	-186	2 - 3 - 4	argyle town, Washington co.
James F "	-132	1 - 1 - 2	NYC. South Ward NY County
Samuel "	-184	1 - 0 - 2	Shawangunk town, Ulster Co.

Hugh Rose	-186	Woodstock town, Ulster Co. -	2 - 0 - 2
Daniel Rose	-187	Argyle Town, Washington Co. -	3 - 2 - 4

#6251	vermont Heads of Families - Second Census - 1800 - repr. 1972	$14.00
3372	maine " " " , First Census - 1790 - repr.	10.00
3377	N.H. " " " , " " " - "	11.00
3372	R.I. " " " , " " " - "	8.50
		$43.50
#4344	Fairfield & Hartford Counties - Index to 1800 Census - 1968	6.50
#4374	Middlesex & New London Counties - " " " " - 1969	7.50
		$57.50

1790 New York

Page				
99	Graneger, John	Montgomery co.	Canajoharie town	
120	Grange, Matthew	New York Co.	New York City	Out Ward
195	Granger, Daniel	Washington Co.	Whitehall town	
195	" Daniel Jr.	" "	" "	
195	" Elisha	" "	" "	
116	" Elizabeth	New York Co.	New York city	Dock Ward
43	" John	Albany Co.	Schenectady town	South of the Mohawk
65	" Josiah	Columbia Co.	Hillsdale town	
14	" Lebi	Albany Co.	Ballston town	
138	" Pierce	Ontario Co.	Canandaigua town	
14	" Sibe	Albany Co.	Ballston town	
195	" Silas	Washington Co.	Whitehall town	
195	" Zachariah	" "	" "	

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Index of Genealogies, Family & Bible Records
in N.E.H.G.R. Volumes 126, 127 & 128

Name Ref. Source:

Allerton, Isaac Jr - 3d wife Joanna Swinnerton Vol. 124 - Apr. '70
Ames - Anc. of John & Robert, of Wethersfield Conn. Vol. 128 - July '74
Billington - Francis Vol. 124 - Apr. '70
Blacksmith - Parents & Some Desc. of William James^1 B. of Westerly, R.I. Vol. 126 - Oct. '72 Vol. 127 - Jan '73 Apr. '73

Booma Fam. of N.E. - Vol. 128 - July '74

Briggs Genealogy - Sons of John^1 Richard, Wm. & Hugh - of Taunton, Mass. Vol. 125 - P. 281 vol. 126 - Jan '72 Apr '72 July '72 Oct. '72 Vol. 127 - Jan '73 Apr '73

Brown, Mary 2d wife of Jeremiah^2 (Chad^1 Brown) (wid. of Thomas^1 Cook of Portsmouth vol. 128 - Apr '74 Oct. '74

Butler, Thos.^{1} of Sandwich, Mass. (ca. 1617-1689) Vol. 127 Jan '73 Apr. '73 July '73

~~Clark~~ Clarke Families of Early Conn. Vol. 128 - Jan. '74
Cobb - Penelope (Standish) wid. m. Ichabod Leach of Bridgewater - see Vol. 124 - Apr. '70 (P. 97) - Vol. 124 - Apr. '70
Cook Genealogy - Joshua^3, (Josiah$^{2-1}$) Eastham, Mass. Vol. 126 - Apr. '72 July '72
Cook - Thomas^1 of Portsmouth Vol. 128 - Apr '74 Oct. '74
CUTLER "The Premature Death of Elzb. (Underwood) Cutler"
Cutler Genealogy - Nathaniel^2 - Reading & Watertown, Mass. Vol. 126 July '72

Denison & Tyler corrections vol. 127 - July '73

Fletcher - Desc. of Moses Vol. 128 - July '74

Gibbs - Thomas^1 of Sandwich, Mass. (Vol. 123:60)

Gifford - William^1 of Sand. Mass. (d. 1687) vol. 128 - Oct. '74 vol. 129 - Jan. '75

Gilbert - wife of Thomas of Boston Vol. 128 - Jan. '74

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Hatch, Rebecca of Sandw. & her dau. Lucianna Vol. 128 - Jan. '74

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Mitchell - comments on 2 Wives of Experience of Plym. Vol. 127 - Apr. '73

Munroe - Wm.' - the Finding of Abel M. Surrey N.H. Keene N.H. Vol. 126 Oct. '72

Nicholas - Nicholas-Lewis-Hopkins Line Vol. 127 - July '73

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Sanderson - Edward of Watertown, Mass. Vol. 127 July '73, Oct. '73
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Smith - Eng. Anc. of Richard S. of Wethersfield, Conn. Vol. 128 Apr. '74
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	Fellows	
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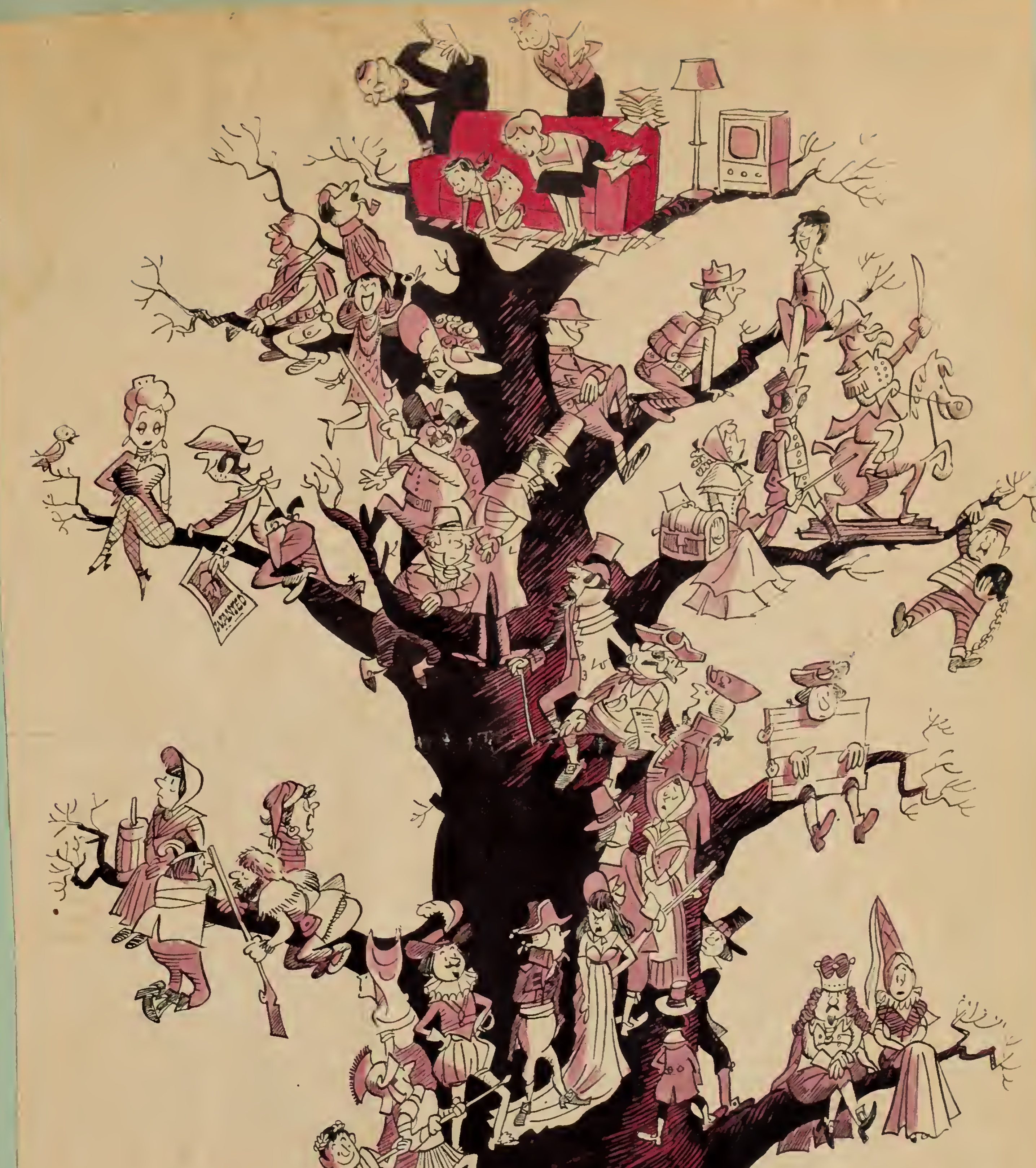
Jan. 1975 Steevens, William 4 Mayflower desc.
Melatiah^3 Bradford, Wm.^{2}, Gov. Wm.^{1}
m(2) Samuel Stevens

GENEALOGY


WANTED
BLAKE

GENEALOGY

Ancestor-chasing—

AN ALL-FAMILY GAME

By HENRY LEE

You're at the top of your family tree, but do you know the forebears—from kings to cutthroats—who put you there?

WOULD you enjoy a hobby that is exciting, educational, and inexpensive? One that satisfies the natural human desire to put down roots? You'll find such a hobby when you re-create your own family's history.

Unlike many hobbies, genealogy is one that husbands, wives, and children can share. Adults are likely to experience the thrill of following a detective story as they trace elusive characters in the family tree. To children, a remote past known in school as American History comes vividly alive as they discover their own ancestors among early pioneers and soldiers. For all the family, genealogical research brings humble appreciation of how much we owe to the past, and how much we can learn from it.

At one time genealogy was unfairly dismissed as the sport of kings, millionaires, and Proper Bostonians. But today, do-it-yourself family research is flourishing democratically from coast to coast. Genealogists report that dust is flying in homes from New England to the West Coast as family researchers unearth old Bibles, diaries, and faded letters written in Spencerian hand. Enthusiasts examine old samplers for clues to ancestral names, and visit pioneer cemeteries to study inscriptions on tombstones. Many families are privately publishing their genealogical findings.

In Washington, D. C., the National Archives and Records Service, which keeps millions of pension, military, census, and other records on file, has drawn some 1,200 letters of inquiry monthly. At the New York Public Library, 23,000 readers yearly consult 150,000 genealogical volumes. On the West Coast, family-tree research has so increased that the genealogy division of the Los Angeles Public Library remains open six days and four nights each week to cope with more than 100,000 questions that are asked each year. At the huge Library of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, daily visitors average over 250.

In all, more than 50 libraries and historical societies are devoted, entirely or in large part, to the planting, cultivation, and fruition of family trees. And, reflecting America's melting-pot past, these libraries now offer far more variety than ever before. In the 30,000-volume Los Angeles collection, for example, you can find genealogical works from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, and the Latin-American countries.

The New York Public Library, which prides itself on an outstanding European collection, has been hard pressed to keep up with an overwhelming amount of recent genealogical material printed in Germany.

Whatever your ancestral blood, genealogical source material is available. To give a sampling: You can consult such tomes as "Our Italian Surnames" and "Irish Local Names Explained;" lists of early Scandinavian immigrants to New York; and records of more than 30,000 German, Swiss, Dutch, French, and other immigrants who settled Pennsylvania in the 18th century

Librarians report an increase of readers of books about the Civil War, and as the centenary of that war approaches there is more discussion in many families whether Grandpa really marched with Sherman or rode with Jeb Stuart. Surprisingly, many Americans aren't sure which side their ancestors fought on. This leads to a genealogical jumping-off question: "Where *did* Grandpa's family come from?"

In addition to genealogy for the fun of it, family records are often invaluable in settling estates, establishing citizenship, documenting eligibility for societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, proving age 65 to obtain pension or Social Security checks, and may even have a political part to play. One of the most proper Bostonians, Senator Leverett Saltonstall, is descended from an English family that settled near Boston in 1630. But he also enjoys membership in the Clover Club, restricted to those of Irish derivation. By a stroke of good fortune (so far as Boston politics is concerned) there is a Sullivan high in the Saltonstall family tree.

Even medicine is utilizing family trees in research on genetically determined diseases. At the University of Utah's College of Medicine, the laboratory for the study of hereditary and metabolic disorders has found the Mormon genealogical records "an invaluable aid," according to Dr. Frank H. Tyler, in charge of the clinical section.

AS a first step in cultivating your family tree, consult an authoritative book such as "Seaching for Your Ancestors," by Gilbert Doane (University of Minnesota Press; revised edition, 1948). Two other good introductory books are "A Guide for Genealogical Research," by Archibald F. Bennett (Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1951) and "Research in American Genealogy," by E. Kay Kirkham (Desert Book Company, 1956).

Next, using family records and knowledge, compile data on your own parents, grandparents, and

[*To page* 89

ing "variant terms" of the family name, including Gade, [illegible]die, Gaudie, Gawdie, Gawdy, G[illegible]y, Goudey, Gowdey, Gauden, and Gaudern. There are Vanderlips, Van Derlips, and Vander Lippes in America, all presumably deriving from the Von Der Lippe family of Lippe, Germany.

FAMILY legends, passed from generation to generation by word of mouth, need verification. One branch of our family was familiar with the story of two brothers who returned, emaciated and barefoot, to their New York home at the end of the Civil War. They were presumably heroes, having soldiered from Bull Run to Appomattox. Records in Washington, D. C., enabled me to reconstruct the military career of one of these hero-forebears as follows:

Enlisting in June, he took a heavy cold in October, and immediately went on light duty till January. His condition worsened, so he could thereafter do nothing. In Maryland, on March 18th, he was "weak and emaciated," the victim of "hereditary consumption." He drew a medical discharge.

Despite his enfeebled condition and the equally frail state of the war-strained railroads, he traveled hundreds of miles back home in the following few weeks; on April 10th he was filing for a pension. He fathered nine children, and lived into his 60s!

Some families, in addition to a somewhat loose use of the word "hero," are liberal in military promotions for ancestors. As they confidently look for a colonel on General Washington's staff, they discover they must settle for a lieutenant or less. And just as heroes may exist mainly in the family's desires or legends, so may a coat of arms. The New York Public Library maintains a large coat-of-arms collection and receives many requests for pictures of them; but the staff is troubled by what they suspect to be "a sloppy use" of them in this country.

THERE is one canard you are likely to hear over and over again that my experience has disproved. Genealogical researchers do *not* take you for all the traffic will bear. A woman who worked for me for two weeks, made two 60-mile trips, and submitted a detailed report, charged only $25.

On another occasion I sent a check for $25 to a probate official, asking a complete rundown on certain land records back to the mid-1700s. She found them, and returned $15, explaining that she had enjoyed the work and thought $10 was ample pay. I have retained professional researchers for as little as $2 an hour. One of these, who felt she had failed to produce enough information, refused to cash the check I had sent her for her services.

Counting postage, cost of photostats and certified copies of vital records, and the occasional use of professional help, your genealogy hobby will cost you around $100 a year—more or less—depending on how enthusiastically you pursue your research. But the real value of your return can't be measured in money. Your most satisfying reward will be the excitement and satisfaction you experience as you re-create the life stories of ancestors you never knew in the flesh.

A microcosm of the American pageant, even of world history, will pass before your eyes in the form of a family's struggles. Sometimes one can trace the decline of a family into poverty and obscurity—through frivolity or the impact of historic events; then, thrillingly, a strong ancestor appears, who, through determination and effort, restores the family's fortunes. I have witnessed this drama in tracing my own family.

TO show what gold mines of discovery may lie ahead for the beginning genealogist, I cite the case of a friend of mine, a New York corporation executive. Five years ago he asked himself the simple question: "Who am I? Where did I come from?" For clues to his ancestry he had only the names of his parents and a 13th-century heirloom — a lapis-lazuli ring with a crest.

He began a prodigious correspondence that for a considerable time cost him an average of $35 a week in postage and vital-statistics fees. He has traced his family to northern Ireland, then back through hundreds of years and thousands of miles. He has found some 1,800 ancestors—in Ireland, England, Canada, Australia, Tasmania, South Africa, Rhodesia, Madeira, and Brazil — wherever service in church, naval, diplomatic, and consular services had scattered them. He has discovered that he can lay claim to an Irish castle, ruined though it is. He has recovered precious family memorabilia—Irish flatware, china bearing the family crest, two silver tea services, and an enormous Sheffield silver tray that is centered with the family coat of arms.

Best of all, he has satisfied a natural human curiosity about his forebears. He now knows whence he came. He has his roots in history as a result of his research.

I know a retired couple who summer each year in Europe, visiting the towns from which their ancestors emigrated. Another friend, a student at Yale, has with mingled feelings traced his pedigree to one of the most distinguished governors of "old Plimouth Colony" *and* to the first culprit who was con-

and executed there for murder
best of families there will be
barrassing skeletons to tumble
steryear's closets. One woman
discovered that at the time one
great-great-greats should have
hting with Washington he was
in a Colonial jail on a coun-
g charge. Another case is that
orter who was assigned the job
rching the New England gene-
a New York editor. Research
l that the founding father of
ily had been hanged as a high-
—terror of the old Boston Post
ınd that the next in line of de-
ad been a Revolutionary de-
Although more data showed
family had become admirably
in subsequent generations, the
ıever completely forgave the re-
his discoveries.

RE likely to find all kinds of
stors in your family tree, be-
you have so many ancestors.
ouble, generation by generation,
you would collect almost 4,300,-
them—more than half the popu-
of New York City—if you traced
ıerations in which there had
o intermarriage. One published
ogy—that of the Congdon family
nbitiously entitled. "One Hun-
and Thirty-eight Generations
Adam."

forebears tend to become more
ore glamorous as they retreat
e distant past, however humble
portant their stations in life may
een. Today, genealogy is being
ed in a notably more carefree and
ive spirit than in the past. One
iast told me, "Family research-
e sports writers, are divided into
a columnist once called the 'Gee
and 'Aw nuts' schools. I belong
'Aw nuts' category. After all,
family, isn't it—no matter what
ns I find in the closets?"

h as we may deprecate, glorify,
n laugh about our ancestors, most
researchers admit to a deeper
that is difficult to express. In
cases the ancestors whose cour-
cided the very fact of our nation-
have left behind them only
cred stones in old burying
ds and faded names on crumbling
ıents. Our research brings them
to life a little, if only in a slim
script typed for private family
oution.

l for us, the living, genealogy
s a lesson in humility as we dis-
how greatly the decisions and
ces of unknown forebears hav
ed our lives. We are impressed
our own responsibility—as trus-
etween past and future—to pro-
a worthy inheritance for our
en and grandchildren. ##

GENEALOGY

You can find your missing ancestors if you know

How to cultivate your family tree

By Clyde Hostetter

WAS AN ancestor of yours an American patriot during the Revolution? The odds are even that you'll find one.

But can you prove it?

Even if you're positive that your great-great-great-grandfather pitched his tent at Valley Forge you can't join the Daughters—or Sons—of the American Revolution unless you can prove it with documents.

Since World War II increasing thousands of Americans have started spading around their family trees, trying to dig up distinguished forebears who can get them into the dozens of hereditary societies thriving in the U.S. today.

The DAR has doubled its staff of genealogists since the war, but is so flooded with claims that members who want another certified Revolutionary ancestor must wait until researchers process the claims of new members.

It isn't easy finding where you and your family came from. If you live west of the Mississippi, where early settlers were more concerned with breaking sod than genealogical pruning, the trail may be dim indeed.

Finding the clues that will lead to your Tory-fighting ancestor—or the one who was hanged for stealing horses in Tucson—can be an absorbing pastime, says Harry W. Newman, a Washington genealogist. For a fee Newman will go loping back over the generations to see what's hidden in your family closet. He'll exhume the skeletons along with the brass, finding his facts in documents, overgrown cemeteries or whatever else comes to hand.

"It's fascinating work," says Newman, who has published several books about his own ancestors. "I've been disillusioned by most of my clients, however. They don't care what their ancestors did; all they want is proof that will get them into one of the hereditary societies."

If you're just interested in finding what sort of family you've descended from, your job is a little easier.

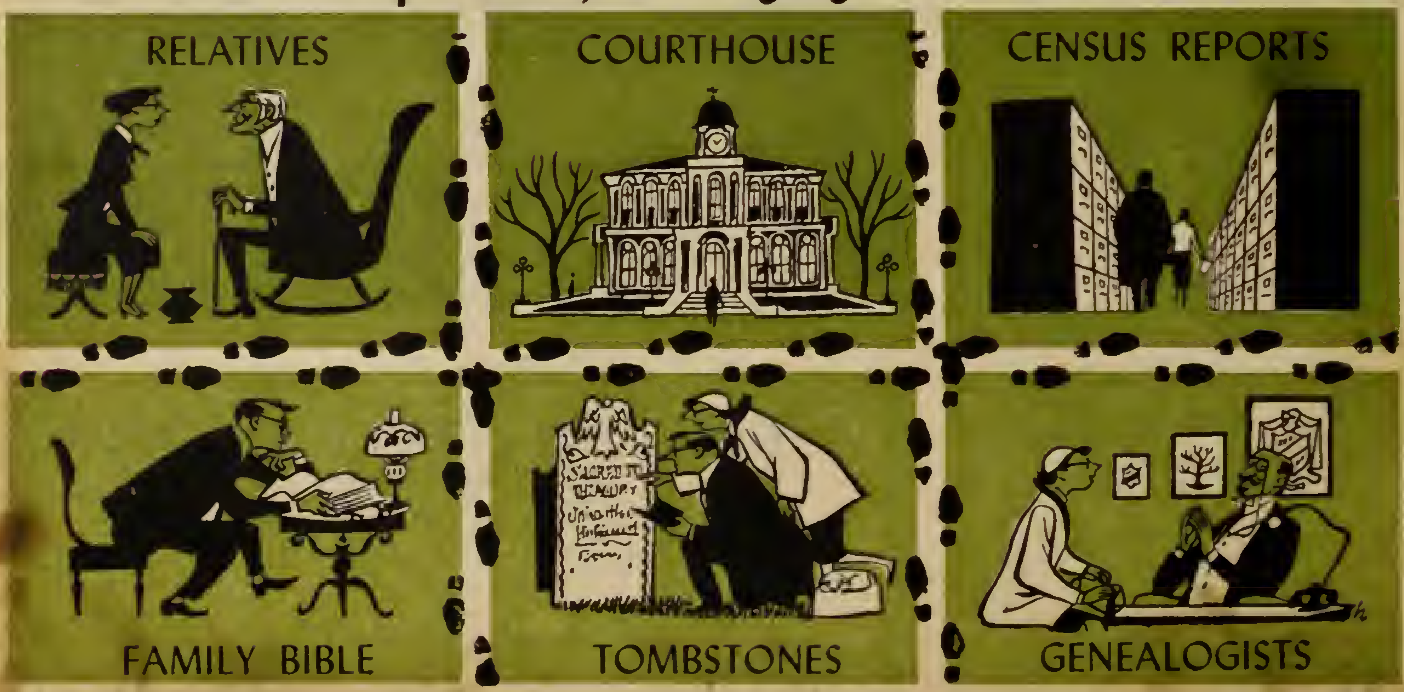
1. Question your relatives. Ask older members of the family if they know when and where their parents were born. Get all the statistics you can, but take unverified family traditions with a grain of salt. One of Newman's clients hired him to track down a French duke who was supposed to have founded the family in America in the 1700s. Newman turned up an illiterate Chesapeake Bay riverman instead.

2. Examine family records. Do you have a family Bible? Most families kept birth and death records there in the days when public records were nonexistent or inaccessible. You may find your family's genealogical history complete for two or three generations.

3. Check public documents. Missing limbs on your family tree often will be found in courthouse records. If you're uncertain how many children your great-grandfather had, their names may turn up in his will. Old tombstones in the family burial plot will help your search, too. Professional genealogists will help (at $1 to $4 an hour, plus expenses) if the records you seek are far away.

4. Check census records. You can get valuable help from early Federal census reports. Original documents for all surveys from 1790 to 1870 are open to the public in the National Archives in Washington. The 1870 census lists names and ages of all members of the household, together with the states in which both husband and wife were born. (You need to know the county or township of your family's residence to trace it through census records, however.) With this help you can backtrack to the late 1700s. A relative who fought in the Revolution

First steps in finding your ancestors



will be listed in U.S. military records, also in Washington.

Somewhere during the first four steps of your search you should acquire a genealogy chart, which resembles the scorecard for a basketball elimination tournament. Begin by placing your own name in the first blank space. Use the next two spaces for the names of your parents, the next four for *their* parents, the next eight for your great-grandparents, etc. Five generations, figuring 35 years to a generation, will get you back to the middle 1700s and your 32 great-great-great-grandparents. At least one of them probably sided with the colonists during the Revolution. (More than 90 million Americans have ancestors who helped chase out the Redcoats.)

Don't be surprised to find some black sheep. Genealogists assert that no family has hereditary traits strong enough to guarantee it a lily-white record. Newman's clients often discover at least one undesirable relative hanging from the family tree.

"I remember one prominent family who wanted their history traced back to colonial Maryland," Newman relates. "The family had lived there during colonial times, but records showed that for several generations they hadn't even owned any land in the state. I try to soften such blows as best I can, but you can't argue with the facts."

Real Americans. Not all distinguished Americans can trace their ancestry to early settlers. Abraham Lincoln was missing a grandfather, for example, because his mother was illegitimate. Charles Curtis, Vice-President under Hoover, was a descendant of a tribe of Kansas Indians through his maternal grandmother.

Will Rogers had a similar background, with ancestors who had lived for generations in the United States before the Pilgrims landed.

No client has ever asked Newman to establish Indian ancestry for him, however. "Mostly they want me to find some kind of European royal blood in their family line," he explains.

Don't try to track back too far or you'll make the discovery that Mrs. David Lilienthal did. She estimated that one fourth of her ancestors came from England, then backed up the generations to the year 1150. She discovered that in 1150 she should have had 2,916,448 ancestors living in England—considerably more than the country's population then.

Since only noblemen kept tab on their family trees in those days, it's doubtful if you can trace your family back that far. Even if you can, don't be too proud of the fact. Your neighbor's registered Hereford can trace *his* family back more than 50 generations.

Your best bet is to confine yourself to Great-Aunt Nellie and Great-great-great-grandfather Hezekiah. You're lost if you try to match family trees with that white-faced steer in the adjoining pasture.

JANUARY 21, 1953

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ust 19, 1972

Cape genealogy has many facets

Genealogy is an indoor and outdoor sport, a hobby and sometimes a business on Cape Cod.

Webster defines genealogy as "a history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor" or "the study of family pedigrees or lineage."

This doesn't sound like much fun, but on Cape Cod, it is fun and can lead to all sorts of adventures from meeting people with whom you have an ancestor in common to exploring old cemeteries and visiting old honses.

Another point is — that on Cape Cod ancestors aren't occasions for snobbery. There are still a lot of people here who are descended from the Old Comers, some of whom were Mayflower passengers, who settled on the Cape in the 16th century. There are lots of other people who trace their descent back to families who were prominent here in the 18th century and there are plenty of descendants of the captains of whaling and clipper ship fame.

However, everybody has ancestry, whether they were recorded or not, and Cape Codders realize this. Also they know that the "old" families just as well as later arrivals have produced their quota of village drunks, ne're do-wells, common scolds, Don Juans, and unfaithful wives.

But one thing which they didn't produce on Cape Cod was witches. The 17th century witch scare seems never to have taken hold here.

Another thing is that Cape Cod ancestors don't usually include horse thieves. Nobody in his right mind would have stolen a horse here because he could head in only one direction — the mainland — and would have been caught long before he got there. (This is the same reason that there are few car thefts on Cape Cod today.)

If you have a Cape Cod name or you know one of your forebears came from here, you can enjoy tracking down your ancestors without too much trouble. Every public library and most historical societies have the standard "History of Cape Cod" by Edmund Freeman. In this he lists the "old comers" and then obligingly includes the names of many of the families in each town in 1860 — the time he wrote his two volume history.

From there you can go on delving into many fields of research. There are published histories on some families — the Doanes, Higgins and Walkers — to mention a few.

Then there are the family associations — the Riches, the Doanes and Nickersons and others — are banded together in associations. In each ssociation are one or more genealogists who help new members to work up "ancestor tables." by which an individual's line is traced back generation by generation, usually to the time when the first of the name came to America.

Of course, you can look up your ancestors on your own, going through town records, tax records and old books, or you can have a professional genealogist do it for you for a price.

The old cemeteries on the Cape are excellent places for browsing through in search of ancestors because even if some written records have been lost, the gravestones have remained.

GENEALOGY

How to trace your FAMILY TREE

You never know what you'll find if you go back a few generations, and it's a lot of fun looking.

By HAROLD S. GILBERT

"LET'S SEE NOW, wasn't that Lizzie Giltbond a second cousin or something to our Great Grandpaw Hiram Gizzard—the one who distinguished himself fighting river pirates during those terrible bygone days, y'know?"

Have you ever listened to similar conversations, with wild-eyed curiosity as a child, or with natural interest when grown up?

Although lots of folks won't admit it, family ties come first. Blood is thicker than water! Each generation has the same number of ancestors, but all too few have a record of their own particular lineage.

Daniel Webster said: "Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

You need not aspire to be a so-called "Blueblood" to discover family records are highly interesting and very worthwhile. Millions of persons in the United States today can, if they so desire, trace their descent and secure names of paternal and maternal forbears at nominal cost, and add a fascinating spare-time hobby.

There are numerous reliable professional genealogical researchers. Many will undertake to search and report upon known sources of authentic family records on an agreed per diem basis. But there is much that you yourself can do if you are willing to give of your time, and can manage to "run the records" personally. Don't expect to profit financially. Most family histories are published at a loss, but the ultimate satisfaction of achievement will more than repay you for efforts expended. And you will render a distinct service to future generations.

Can you stand a little ridicule? Some of your nearest relatives will think you are plumb crazy, or, at any rate "jest a bit tetched," when you commence quizzing them for desired information. Some of 'em, especially the women, may be reticent about disclosing actual date of birth . . . so remember, bear down for the facts. Worthwhile records must be based on facts! Strangers, other than professional researchers, or those with kindred inclinations, will not be interested in your undertaking. Don't bore them with recitals of your family records and glorious accomplishments.

Your family may have kept good records. Try the family Bible.

Start going backward. First off get a looseleaf ringbinder. Label it "My Family Records." Then go to work. Most people know *when* and *where* they were born. Also names of parents, and usually of their grandparents. Obtain birth, marriage dates and places from all living ancestors, as regards themselves and their offspring. Discuss these matters in person, or mail questionnaires to all known relatives.

Public libraries generally have a genealogy department. Some have many volumes of interesting data. Early church records provide an outstanding source of information with reference to births, marriages and deaths. Don't overlook the Library of Congress at Washington. Then there are national

ILLUSTRATED BY
GORDON HAKE

and local offices of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of the American Revolution and other groups, where examination of volumes of historic and genealogical records may usually be consulted.

The first Census of the United States was made in 1790. If you have reason to believe that your ancestors are numbered among the pioneers of America, refer to this or later census reports. Your public library most likely has copies. Check government records in connection with Pensions and Gratuities paid to veterans of the Revolution and subsequent wars.

When you are ready to broaden your search for family connections, you may find the answer through records available in privately operated genealogy exchange organizations – where family histories and other pertinent information is mailed to members upon payment of nominal membership fees and postage.

Most States and many smaller political subdivisions, such as counties, have long-established historical societies. Some of them have been organized more recently. If no such society exists in your community you may render an everlasting service to posterity by helping organize one. Officials of existing societies will doubtless be pleased to advise you on procedure and offer many valuable suggestions.

Most counties as well as the larger cities maintain vital statistics and other records, and have been doing so for a long time past. You may be surprised to find how far back in some cases.

Many early-day families kept accurate records of births and deaths in the family Bible. You will be fortunate if you gain access to such records in your own family. See that they are preserved.

Deeds and wills for many years past may be found indexed, filed and/or recorded in most counties in the United States. Therefore, once you have ascertained the community where relatives, perhaps long since departed, have resided and from whence they likely passed into the Great Beyond, you may frequently find substantiating proof of your "chain of descent," and perhaps even uncover, particularly in wills, names of relatives hitherto unknown to your own immediate family.

At the outset make it a point to find out just when the county, where you intend to make a search, was organized or incorporated. Check the boundaries of this county. You may find that originally it comprised a much larger area than at present, or that portions of it in the past were under the jurisdiction of an adjacent county, or under a different name. Hence some of your search should be directed elsewhere.

Then, finally, comes the day when you have compiled a justifiable amount of family material. Maybe you'll want to have it mimeographed or printed and bound for distribution to all who may be interested. Set it up as best suits your individual inclination. There doesn't seem to be any set pattern. It's your baby.

Don't expect to "tie-in" your lineage with royalty or forbears of worldwide prominence or imposing wealth. Every man is a king! Remember the saying of the English statesman, Edmund Burke, to-wit: "A man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave anything for which his posterity may be proud of him."

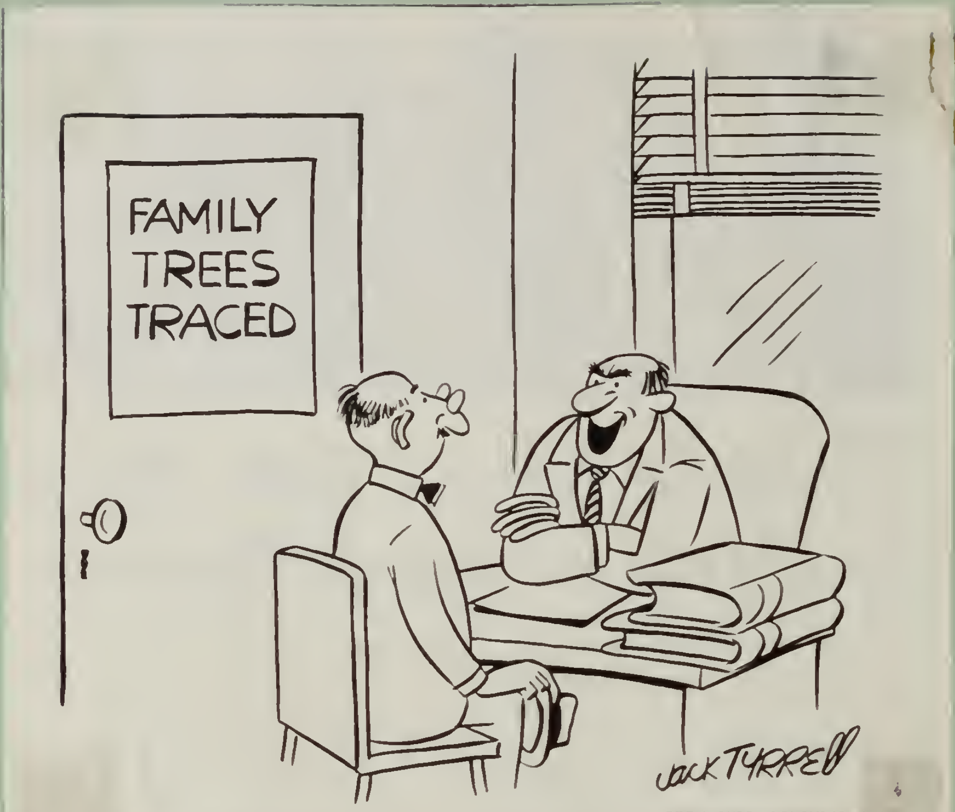
THE END

Don't be disappointed if you don't find a tie-in with riches or royalty.

In Memory of
EBENEZER
HOLLA

Your research is likely to take you to old buryin' grounds.

GENEALOGY


FAMILY TREES TRACED
JACK TYRRELL

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

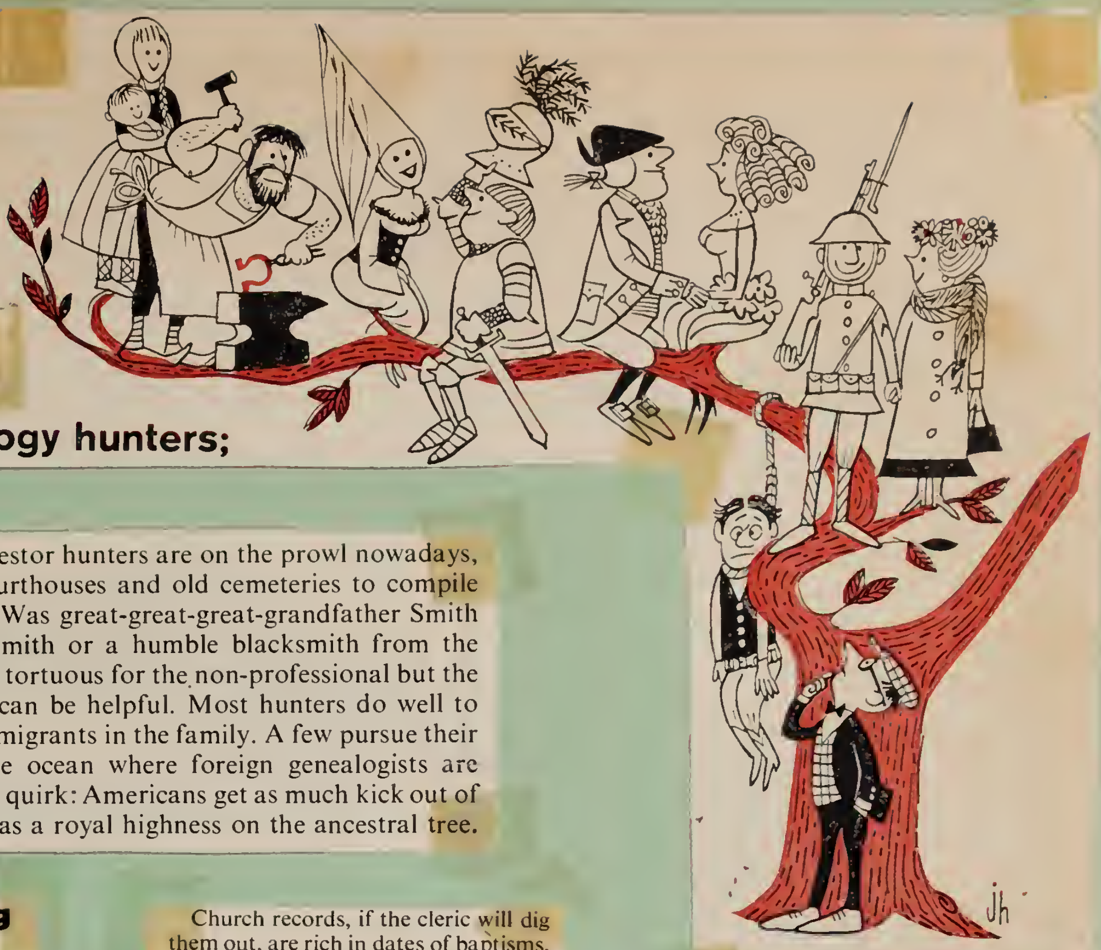
"We finally located you in the weed section."

LIFE GUIDE

1963

Helpful hints for genealogy hunters;

Hordes of amateur ancestor hunters are on the prowl nowadays, sallying into musty courthouses and old cemeteries to compile their own genealogies. Was great-great-great-grandfather Smith a posh London silversmith or a humble blacksmith from the boondocks? The trail is tortuous for the non-professional but the signposts given below can be helpful. Most hunters do well to identify the original immigrants in the family. A few pursue their progenitors beyond the ocean where foreign genealogists are struck by one American quirk: Americans get as much kick out of finding a highwayman as a royal highness on the ancestral tree.



Amateur genealogist wonders who he'll find in his family tree.

Genealogy Hunting

GENERAL. Best way to start on an ancestor hunt is to buy a blank genealogy chart or make your own from a sample in a genealogy book. The average family forms three to four generations each century. Recording ten generations means filling in 1,023 names on the chart besides your own. Some are bound to be repeats—you are doubtless your own distant cousin. If your tree-climbing hits a snag you can hire a professional researcher—libraries have lists—for $5 per hour and up.

FAMILY SOURCES. Ask questions of elderly relatives. Don't accept great-aunt Minnie's tale as gospel; she may be repeating a lovely but exaggerated family legend or concealing an old scandal. The family Bible, letters mentioning births and funerals, diaries, even business ledgers, yield many details. Keep an alert eye for altered spellings—the genealogist who traced ex-President Eisenhower's ancestry found 176 versions of the name. Dates, places and correct names, particularly middle names, are always important. Nicknames can mislead.

PUBLIC RECORDS. Among earliest U.S. records are those of pensions granted to Revolutionary War troops. About 80,000 such names are in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., in microfilm. The first federal census, which named heads of families though not all members, was taken in 1790 in 17 states; but when the British burned Washington in 1812 the returns from six states (Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia) were destroyed. Censuses from 1800–1880 are also at the Archives. The 1890 set was lost to fire. From 1900 on they are kept at Pittsburg, Kan., in the Bureau of the Census office.

Church records, if the cleric will dig them out, are rich in dates of baptisms, marriages and deaths; similar town and county records are useful but erratic before 1850. Deeds to land, mortgage records, tax lists and an occasional census of schoolchildren are valuable aids. Wills are a storehouse of information, on ready file in probate courts. Probate clerks, for a fee, will furnish photostats or summaries by mail if the request is specific. Most states have gathered all these documents into a Hall of Records in the capital; this simplifies the search. Old gravestones, if you can decipher them, give helpful supplemental clues. The stuff of the stone itself—slate, granite, marble—may help verify a date blurred by weather and time.

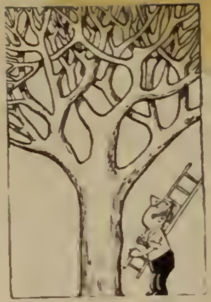
LIBRARIES. Rarely will a genealogy hunter find his family tree complete in any single volume, but masses of research have been done and many thousands of families are well recorded. Several big-city libraries have genealogical reference rooms and staffs who can show a beginner how to start. The New York Public Library, the New England Historic Genealogical Society (~~9 Ashburton Place~~ 101 NEWBURY STREET, Boston) and the Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.) have outstanding collections of genealogies. Useful indexes to the family histories printed in scattered books and now-defunct periodicals have been compiled, and there are even indexes to all the indexes. A six-volume *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy* has followed migrations of the Friends; both the Mormon church and the Genealogical Society of Utah, in Salt Lake City, have enormous data on families all over the world, Mormon or not. State historical societies publish bits of genealogy in their quarterlies.

IN THE OLD COUNTRY. Traveling abroad to hunt ancestors is expensive but makes a good vacation game. The sport is so brisk that England, Sweden and Norway now publish pamphlets for Americans on how to go about it. Thorough excavating on this side of the water first will save time and money. One stumbling block is that ships' passenger lists prior to 1820 are few and fragmentary; the hardest chore may be establishing when your forefather landed and where he had previously lived. At London's Somerset House the British government has a repository of family records back to 1837; prior records are held in local parishes. The Society of Genealogists has 30,000 volumes packed with pedigrees and open to do-it-yourselfers. In France there are several agencies; the French Cultural Services at 972 Fifth Ave., N.Y. has prepared a list. Similar work in Italy is done by Collegio Araldico (via S. Maria, Rome). Hiring an expert to hunt for you may cost plenty. Down payment is usually about $30. Any search must begin from solid facts, *i.e.*, "My great-grandfather, Tom T. Evans, sailed from Liverpool the summer of 1852. He came, I think, from Cardiff."

1972

Hobby Corner

Genealogical societies help in family research



If you're interested in genealogy — the study of family backgrounds — and you think you've checked all the old trunks and relatives you can find, there are other ways to learn more of your family tree.

One source for further research is membership in a genealogical society. Many genealogical societies are branches of state, county or city historical societies. The names and addresses may be found in most telephone books.

Here is what most of these societies offer:

- Workshops, meetings and lectures on genealogy;
- Libraries, containing manuscripts, files, books and pamphlets on genealogy;
- Subscriptions to periodicals and/or newsletters;
- Genealogical charts and cross filing of family names.

Many state genealogical groups will accept members from outside their state and will be glad to help those with specific questions. The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society, Inc., for example, welcomes anyone as members and they are entitled to unlimited free queries in the quarterly newsletter. Their address is 4521 North Ardmore Ave., Shorewood, Wis. 53211. Check in your state for a similar organization.

On a broader scale, there is the National Genealogical Society, located at 1921 Sunderland Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. This is the only national organization founded exclusively for the collection, preservation and publication for genealogical information.

In most instances, the membership and initiation fees are quite small. The national society's initiation fee is $5 and annual dues are $8.

Other immediate sources for the genealogist are state, county and town tax records, census lists, cemeteries, court records, deeds and histories.

GENEALOGY

Up the Family Tree

by Jeane Westin

Ever wonder who's lurking up in your family tree? The chances are, if you climb high enough, you'll find a knight of the realm, or perhaps even a king. And if your ancestors were on the other side of the law, take heart in the fact that these days even a notorious horse thief hanging from one of the branches is considered a status symbol.

Americans are exploring their heredity as never before, and discovering that the science of genealogy—the study of family history—is both fun and occasionally quite enlightening. If nothing else, the fact that one is a direct descendant of a duke or a lord makes good cocktail chatter.

Exploring ancient origins

Those interested in exploring the reaches of their family tree can either hire a professional ancestor-hunter or opt for doing-it-themselves. The professionals, while sometimes costly, can cut through the seemingly endless confusions over which clan married into which. In England, for instance, more than 20 blazons, or coats of arms, are registered to families named Brown.

But the do-it-yourselfers are a growing number, finding the thrill of the detective work almost as rewarding as the actual results. For them, genealogist Gilbert H. Doane suggests starting with a simple lineage chart, such as the one used by the Connecticut Historical Society since 1845. Others are available from the Daughters of the American Colonists, or you can make your own. Starting with yourself, work backward, listing parents, grandparents, great-grandparents. Four generations is about as far back as most people can go without further investigation today, and is generally the jumping-off place for amateur ancestor hunters.

Here are eight basic steps designed by genealogists to help you climb your family tree:

1. Decide which line you want to follow. Which ancestor interests you most? If you choose Great-Grandfather Eddy, Cabot, McNab or Fraser, you need go no further. These families and many others have associations with an available genealogy. But what if you choose Great-Grandfather Glaves or Tilden, for instance? There are no associations. You'll have to go on to the next seven steps.

2. Seek out older relatives. Write to the ones you can't talk to. Don't get just the cold facts. Ask about what these long-dead forebears were like. They once breathed, laughed, suffered and loved. Finding out *what* they were may help answer the question of just what "block" you're a "chip off of."

PARADE • SEPTEMBER 9, 1973

3. Get the family records together. Any document such as family Bibles, old diaries, account journals, letters and photographs can yield fascinating information. One amateur genealogist found an almost illegible entry in an old Bible which read, "Sylvester died today of a sudden neck injury. God rest his soul." After some sleuthing, Sylvester was tracked down in a century-old newspaper account. He had been hanged for robbing a bank.

4. Check out public records. Often public records—such as wills, marriage certificates, deeds, military papers, births and deaths—are the most reliable sources of information. Old wills are particularly valuable. They often contain lists of children and their whereabouts and can be found in the probate office of the ancestral town.

Military records

Military records dating back to Revolutionary War times are kept in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. A summary of an ancestor's service can be obtained by providing his name, approximate dates of service and his regiment, if possible. These records are particularly valuable in establishing your eligibility for patriotic societies.

Early land records, ranging from private land claims to homesteader's applications often tell where your an-

GENEALOGY

cestor formerly lived and for how long. They can usually be located at a county recorder's office.

Church records and cemeteries often turn up important finds which lead in new directions. One woman, looking for her great-great-grandmother, found the gravestone hidden behind bushes in an old cemetery. The name was clear, but dates badly worn. Using a pencil and paper she took a "rubbing" which brought out the indistinguishable dates. With this information, she found a long obituary in local newspaper files.

5. Visit the library. Many libraries have genealogical records for the area. Mary Pike, reference librarian in the California room at the state's library in Sacramento, says: "More and more people are planning their vacations to include a search for their forefathers. And they're thrilled to discover great-great-uncle really did come West during the Gold Rush." In addition to help with records, librarians can put you in touch with reputable local genealogists if you reach a dead end in the search.

6. Read the census. Since 1790, citizens have been counted every 10 years. Through 1880, these records are open and in the National Archives. They list each person by name, age, sex, color, free or slave, married or widowed, place of birth, occupation and birthplace of parents. Census information after 1880 is still considered confidential, but can be obtained with permission at the Age Search Bureau, Pittsburg, Kans.

7. Check ship passenger lists. Although they are usually far from complete, these, too, are filed in the National Archives, and may provide clues to your ancestor's Old World origins. Ship lists contain the dates and ports of embarkation and arrival of the vessel; name of the captain; and names, ages and occupations of passengers. If your emigrant forebear arrived before 1700 and was a man of property, the best way to locate him is in John Hotten's book, *Persons of Quality Who Came From Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700.*

8. Go back to the mother country. Having gone this far, you may want to uncover the roots of your family tree. A European vacation can be more personally exciting when you turn it into a pilgrimage to your ancestral village. A thorough search of ancient records and cemeteries will probably turn up your link with the past.

Solving family mysteries

Dr. Thad Whalon, a university professor and avid genealogist, cautions that ancestor-hunting can replace other pastimes. "If you like mysteries," he says, "it's much more fun to solve real ones in your own family."

Certainly, no matter how far back a family history goes, it can always go one generation further. One genealogy text insists most American families can be traced to the ninth century—to Alfred the Great on one hand, or Charlemagne on the other. It's rare, however, for beginners to go beyond 20 generations—or before the year 1300. By that time, everyone has over 4 million direct ancestors, which should be enough to fill any family tree.

GENEALOGICAL SOURCES FOR THE AMATEUR

Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The How Book for Genealogists, Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah 84321

American Heraldic and Genealogical Institute, 2631 Norwood Avenue, Sacramento, Calif. 95815.

IN EUROPE: HERALDIC SOURCES

College of Arms, London, England.

Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Ulster Registry Office, Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland.

Deutsche Wappenrolle, West Berlin, Germany.

(Heraldic registry offices are located in the capitals of most European countries.)

HOW CAN YOU FIND YOUR ANCESTORS?

Genealogy is the third most popular hobby in the country—following closely behind stamp and coin collecting. Get on board and learn how to trace your family tree. By *JOHN M. RAVAGE*

BICENTENNIALS have a way of turning the most nonchalant history buff into an enthusiastic collector of facts and folklore, speeches and old flags. For most people, however, history will always be more meaningful on a personal level, and a good indication of this is the fact that genealogy now ranks as the third most popular hobby in this country—outpaced only by stamp and coin collecting.

What's on a family tree, and how does one go about discovering the skeletons in old closets—those names, dates, places and personal histories that brought you to where you are today? To find out can be a fascinating journey and one that's not as difficult as you may think.

My family, for instance, began tracing our genealogy with only a few clues to the past. But with the help of our local genealogical society, we were able to put these into a meaningful sequence and to learn where to look for additional information.

We started by filling out a Members Pedigree Chart and a Family Group Record, both designed to sort out specific facts, convert years of conversation into a verified genealogy and to clarify what's still needed.

The two forms, or very similar ones, are available from several genealogical publishers, including Goodspeed's Book Shop at 18 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108. Goodspeed's catalog, *Genealogy and Local History*, published every two or three years, offers further help because it lists family genealogies, soldiers' names, histories of New England towns and other records useful to anyone climbing the family tree.

In addition, most states have a genealogical society, and many counties have individual societies affiliated with the state's organization. They can provide that necessary starting point. The society may be listed in your telephone directory under "Genealogy," "Genealogical Society" or under the state's name, such as "N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society." If you have any difficulty locating a state society, you might check with National Genealogical Society at 1921 Sunderland Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. They should be able to tell you of genealogical societies or organizations in your area.

But even before contacting a genealogical society, it's a sound idea to sit down with some of your oldest living relatives. At times it may be difficult for them to remember exact names, places and events. But one day you'll ask the right question and Grandma will turn into a veritable fountain of begats. It's even a good idea to use a tape recorder during such get-togethers, as a backup to your notes.

Of course, be prepared for some discrepancies. One of your ancestors may have confided a bit of scandalous conduct to only one relative. Or he may have told one story to his brother, the sea captain, then trimmed his jib and told a slightly different story to his other brother, the deacon. It's your job as the family genealogist to record and compare, note the inconsistencies and sort out the facts.

After collecting as much information as you can from relatives, start verifying what you have and filling in the missing pieces, one generation at a time. If you're missing birth and death records, the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare offers a Public Health Service publication that may prove invaluable. Entitled *Where to Look for Birth and Death Records*, the pamphlet lists the office and address in each state where such records are available, and what they charge for the records. The service also sells similar pamphlets for marriage and divorce records. To obtain a copy of this publication, write to: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8-20, Rockville, Md. 20852.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C., is another source to check for such materials as military records, land-entry records, pension records,

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GENEALOGY

HOW CAN YOU FIND YOUR ANCESTORS?

From page 26

census records and private land-claim records. Not all of these are complete, nor are they all open to the public. Fires have destroyed some, and others, such as census records, are kept closed for many years for reasons of privacy. The 1900 census, for instance, has just been opened to the public.

In tracing your family's roots to another soil, it is sometimes helpful to verify when a specific family member or branch of the family arrived here. Ships' passenger lists for a major number of ports are helpful in doing so if your family arrived here at least 50 years ago.

The *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* lists the availability of the materials mentioned above. If you can specify precisely what you are looking for, the materials can be obtained from one of 11 Federal Record Centers located around the country. If you have a lot of browsing, it may be helpful to enlist the aid of a professional. Requests for information contained in the National Archives' genealogical records should be sent to: National Archives and Record Service, General Services Administration, Attention: Central Reference Division, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The Library of Congress is another valuable information source. It has a huge collection of genealogies listed in a two-volume, 1,800-page catalog: *Genealogies in the Libraries of Congress.* It lists not only American and English works, but also Canadian, Irish, Welsh, Scottish, Australian, Latin American, Polish, Dutch, German, Scandinavian, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Asian sources. Most public libraries have access to a copy.

To locate her Swedish ancestors, a member of the local genealogical society in our area used the microfilmed records of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Inc., in Salt Lake City. They sent the 1850 Swedish census, which they had on microfilm, to a local Mormon chapel where my friend, who didn't know Swedish, had to go through it page by page on the microfilm reader. When she found her great-grandfather, only two children were listed. She knew there were three, and so she asked for the 1860 census. After repeating the process, she found her great-grandfather again, this time with all three children.

The Mormon Church publishes *Introducing the Genealogical Society*, a pamphlet which offers guidelines for requesting information. It's available from the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Inc., 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150.

Many Americans are content to trace their families back to New England, because that's where so many started. If your family arrived in New England or in the coastal South before 1840, drawing the family tree is a relatively simple matter. At the time of the nation's first Centennial 100 years ago, there was an explosion of interest in

genealogy, just as there has been with our Bicentennial. Many patriotic organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, grew out of this interest; ancestries were traced and genealogies were written.

Therefore, if your forebears were in New England or the South in the first half of the 19th Century, chances are that much of your family history has already been written. The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, housed in six stories at 101 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. 02106, probably has it and may be able to help you fill in the last 100 years. Finding the information may involve a membership fee; you can find this out by writing to the society.

If, on the other hand, your ancestors came over prior to this, or during one of the great migrations, you have a more challenging and fascinating task ahead of you. From ships' passenger lists, immigration and naturalization records, marriage and birth certificates, correspondence and conversation, you will try to determine who your earliest American ancestors were and all their descendants. If your people came through San Francisco, you may find that the records you need were destroyed by earthquake or fire. However, the Pioneer Society of California, at 456 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. 94102, is working to reconstruct the missing records.

Another valuable source is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau is part of the Department of the Interior, located at 1951 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

Once you've traced the branches of your family tree in this country, you may decide to go abroad for earlier records. If you know the country and the town, you can begin the search by mail. Churches and town officials in many countries can help, but be prepared to pay. In England, a vicar will search his parish records for you, but the fee he collects is part of his income.

If you plan to physically go overseas, first contact both the national tourist office and the embassy of the country you intend to visit. Many countries offer specific help. Several have published booklets on using their national sources. If you live in a large city, the country may have a consular office near you.

Throughout the journey into your family's past, there will be moments of triumph (that found name or date) and moments of frustration (where, oh, where are you Great Grand-dad?).

You may find princes and ladies gathered in the shade of your family tree, or an occasional rogue hanging from it. In overgrown cemeteries, village churches and in the great storehouses of the histories of nations, you'll find the lives of the great in among the lives of the humble.

Your journey will never be dull, but it will take a rare combination of infinite patience, persistence, intuition and good luck.

The sources provided here can help make that search a little easier. In addition, it may be helpful to familiarize yourself with one of the following books: *Searching for Your Ancestors* by Gilbert H. Doane. It is available in paperback and offers a wealth of advice, examples, anecdotes and sources. One of the best. Order by sending $5.95 (Minnesota residents add 4% sales tax) to University of Minnesota Press, 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. *The How Book for Genealogists,* by George B. Everton, Sr. can be ordered by sending $3.45 (Utah residents add 4¼% tax) to Everton Publishers, P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321.

And don't forget, your older relatives, your town clerk or corresponding official, your library and local genealogical society, can all provide a place to start the celebration of your own Bicentennial. ■

THE STAR MARCH 15, 1977 PAGE 32

HOW TO TRACE YOUR ROOTS

By NORMAN BROWN

TRACING your family tree is easy, fun and very worthwhile. Now thousands of Americans, sparked by Alex Haley's Roots, are searching for their ancestors.

If you're among them, THE STAR would like to help. We asked experts in genealogy for 10 suggestions on how readers should go about tracing their own roots.

1: Jot down your name, date of birth, place of birth and current address and do the same for your spouse. Then ask your relatives for similar information on parents, grandparents and great-grandparents.

Be sure to get death dates and cemetery addresses of deceased.

2: Armed with this list, go to local libraries, historical societies, churches and public offices to launch a search of vital records. Hunt for city and business directories.

In his book, Tracing Charting And Writing Your Family History'' (Pilot Books, $2.50), Lois Martin Skalka suggests checking city and county records for deeds, leases, wills, birth, marriage, death tax and voting records.

Skalka also suggests scanning church documents such as baptism, confirmation and membership records; school and college documents and family records like letters, diaries, bibles and scrapbooks.

3: Next, you should turn to the National Archives in Washington, D.C., which is crammed with pension applications, military, immigration and passport records, letters and photographs.

4: Join a genealogical society for tips on going beyond your great-grandparents.

To find the nearest one, write your state historical society or consult The Genealogical Helper, a bi-monthly magazine put out by Everton Publishers Inc., Logan, Utah, 84321.

5: Read books on genealogy, especially Gilbert Doane's Searching For Your Ancestors (University of Minnesota).

6: Look into naturalization records. If you know where your family first settled. check the historical society and genealogical association in that area and perhaps, the state historical archives.

7: Skim through records of long-established funeral homes in the areas where family members died.

8: Microfilms of newspapers in the communities your family lived are a must to look at.

9: Unless you're a full-blooded Indian, the search will eventually lead abroad. Consult foreign embassies and foreign tourist boards for whom to contact there.

10: Hire a professional genealogist if you become stuck or don't have time to do the searching yourself. A list of professionals is available from the Board of Certification of Genealogists, 1037 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D.C., 20036.

A professional can often help you through periods where records have become jumbled because of war, disaster or mass immigration. He can also sort fact from fiction in cases where relatives gave conflicting information.

Make sure you get periodic progress reports and have the option to cancel the search should it lose its relevance for you.

Happy hunting!

"The first thing to do," said Mrs. Marion Nicholson, a librarian in Greenwich, Conn., "is to sit down with all your available kinfolk, with a pencil and paper, and draw a chart."

Begin with the names of your parents. Write down birth dates and places of birth, date and place of marriage, and, if they're no longer living, where they died and when.

If they are still alive, go as far back as you can through them. Find out the names of their parents and, if possible, their grandparents and great-grandparents. Ask for as many dates as they can remember.

Search your attic or basement for possible sources of information, such as Bibles, family albums, birth records and obituaries. When you can go no further on your own, it's time to look for help.

One source is the Genealogical Society of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah. Another is the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Both have enormous supplies of census and military records and ship passenger lists, if your ancestors were immigrants. Both will also answer mail inquiries.

All states have departments of vital records, Mrs. Nicholson said.

In many states, the records are kept by the department of health, which has offices in most towns.

States keep veterans' records, too, generally in state capitols. Tombstones often provide clues. So do church records of baptisms, marriages and deaths, and hereditary societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Newspaper obituaries can put you in touch with undertakers. "Undertakers' records are absolutely fantastic," Mrs. Nicholson said.

In addition, you should read some books on the subject. Two good ones are "Searching for Your Ancestors" by Gilbert Doane and "The Handybook for Genealogists" by George Everton Sr.

Part of the charm of tracing your family lies in the historical tidbits you absorb of necessity along the way.

For example, Mrs. Cross found that when Lady Godiva rode naked through the streets of Coventry, she wasn't expressing a penchant for exhibitionism. She was protesting the way her husband, a local lord, used his power to levy taxes.

Moreover, the townspeople learned of her ride ahead of time and closed their shutters in deference to her.

GENEALOGY

TRACING YOUR OWN ROOTS —ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT

Interview With James D. Walker, Genealogist, the National Archives

Q Mr. Walker, Americans are showing so much sudden interest in their ancestry—is it all due to Alex Haley's book "Roots" and its television adaptation?

A That has a lot to do with it, of course, but interest in genealogy has been rising for some time. The reason is that by looking into their own family backgrounds, people can generate a great deal of personal and family pride.

Most people assume that their ancestors were just average people: Nobody has told them about the millionaire or war hero or Governor in their family, if any. The average individual will find that at least one of his ancestors has done something significant—if only on the local level. And this generates a sense of pride in oneself.

I must say that the success of "Roots" has magnified public interest tremendously. At the National Archives, people have recently had to wait up to four hours to use our microfilm readers.

We've had a 40 per cent increase in visitors over a year ago, and a 69 per cent increase in mail requests for genealogical information.

Q Is it just black people who want to know about their ancestry?

A Oh, no. The people who have been coming here represent every creed, color and religion.

They come from immigrant families and old, established families.

Q How does someone go about doing a genealogical study?

A Anyone can do it, and there's only one way to begin: You start with yourself, comb your mind for as much as you know about your ancestors—who they were, where they lived, what they were like as human beings. You talk with elderly relatives, try to tape-record their conversations and get every fact you can.

Q What about family documents?

A That's the next step. Look at whatever documents you can find. It may be a single letter or maybe 50 items. It could be a scrapbook or a family Bible.

Q What names do you start with?

A You start with your father's family name and your mother's family name. But with each generation, of course, you double the number of surnames.

Q Where can you turn next?

A Then you try research facilities—local and national.

At the local, or county, level you'll find the records of births, deaths, marriages, deeds, wills and probates. And in most U.S. towns and counties, there is a depository that serves as a hub for genealogical records. It could be the local library, the courthouse, the historical society or even a genealogical society.

Q If an ancestor lived in a distant place, would you have to go there to take a first-hand look at records?

A Not necessarily. The Church of Latter Day Saints [Mormons] has microfilmed many of the county and even foreign archives, and these can be examined at the Church's branch libraries throughout the United States.

Q Where else should you look at the State or local levels?

A Tax records are a valuable source of information. There are some State censuses, and often they are more informative than the federal census. State and federal census records are primary sources of age and birth data in lieu of birth and death records you can't find at the local level.

Q Where would you go to see federal census reports?

A At the National Archives in Washington, and—on microfilm—at the Archives' regional depositories in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Kansas City, Mo.

Q Does the Archives have additional sources?

A At the Archives at Washington you'll find records pertaining to military service, bounty-land claims [arising from public-land grants for military service], federal pension claims and some records of immigrant arrivals. Pre-Revolutionary War records are local, but from the Revolution on many are found in the federal Archives.

The Archives has U.S. Navy records up to 1885; U.S. Marine Corps records up to 1895; U.S. Army records for enlisted personnel up to Nov. 1, 1912; U.S. Army records for officers up to June 15, 1917, and many records of State militias in wartime. Military records after those dates are in our National Military Personnel Records Center in St. Louis.

Q Are those open to the public?

A Those more than 75 years old are in the public domain. The records less than 75 years old are restricted to veterans or their immediate next of kin.

Q What about immigrant arrivals?

A Before 1789, immigrant arrivals were a colonial matter, and any records would be in the 13 original colonies. The Archives really has very few records prior to 1820. The better records after 1906 are with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, for which you should make contact with your local INS office.

Q Is it likely that your family's genealogy is already in print?

A I'd say this is the case with fewer than 1 per cent of Americans. Some family member may have done a portion of your family history or even your direct ancestral line in connection with an application for membership in a patriotic society. But I'd doubt that anywhere near 10 per cent of Americans have had any work done on their genealogies.

Q How long does it take to do a genealogy?

A It could take a few years. It could also take a lifetime.

Q How much help can you expect from officials?

A Staffs at local depositories are usually very knowledgeable and helpful.

At the Archives, we no longer handle mail queries on census records, but we do answer mail queries about military service, immigrant arrivals, pensions and bounty land. If you come in, we're willing to give you time, but we can't sit down with you and diagram your pedigrees, generation after generation.

Q Can you hire someone to do your genealogy?

A Yes. It would cost thousands and thousands of dollars, and unless there's a real reason for doing it, I don't recommend it. And then you have to look out for charlatans. You should first check a genealogist's credentials with the Board for Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

USN&WR

Walker, 48, has given tips on tracing ancestors to thousands of Americans, among them Alex Haley, author of "Roots." A history major in college, he has been a member of the Archives staff for 27 years—the last six as a genealogist.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, March 14, 1977

HOW TO TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE

Finding out who your ancestors were is a fascinating adventure and is not as difficult as it seems, if you know where to look. By NIKKI SCHULTZ

YOUR GREAT-GREAT grandfather might well have been of royal blood; on the other hand, your great-great grandmother might have been an infamous courtesan. Interest in heredity is growing rapidly. What was once the hobby of the elite and the intellectuals is fast becoming a serious project for people of all backgrounds. One reason could be family pride and the natural resentment at the attempts being made by our society to reduce everyone to a series of computer numbers.

There has also been a flurry of excitement throughout colleges and universities, and students are being encouraged to investigate their heritage. There seems to be a feeling of urgency, as oral records retained by family elders must be recorded before they die.

Marianne Nemeth was one of the many college students who received an assignment to trace her family tree. Miss Nemeth was not too enthused at first, but her grandmother told her the family was originally from Pennsylvania via Hungary and the family name, at one time, was spelled Namath.

"My first reaction," said Miss Nemeth, "was oh boy! I might be Joe Namath's long-lost cousin."

The Search Begins

Miss Nemeth began her quest, concentrating on the Nemeth, or paternal, side of the family tree. She got off to a good start because her parents and grandparents were able to supply dates and places. Her dad had a copy of his birth certificate (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) which revealed that his father was also born in Wisconsin. Grandfather Nemeth supplied the date and place and within a short time, Miss Nemeth had acquired a copy of his birth certificate from the county clerk's office.

According to her grandfather's birth certificate, great-grandfather Nemeth was born in Pennsylvania, but no one knew exactly where, so Miss Nemeth calculated his year of birth (his age was on Grandfather Nemeth's birth certificate) and wrote to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Harrisburg requesting a search for that year. Amazingly, the birth certificate arrived almost by return mail. So far, the search had been easy, but great-grandfather's birth certificate gave his father's place of birth simply as "Hungary," and the family had no knowledge of where in Hungary he was born other than that it was a very small village.

Miss Nemeth consulted with the local genealogical society for advice and they suggested that she make some calculations with the aid of the documents she had in her possession. If she could estimate the year in which her great-grandfather's father arrived in the United States from Hungary, she was told, the National Archives in Washington, D.C., might be able to assist her further.

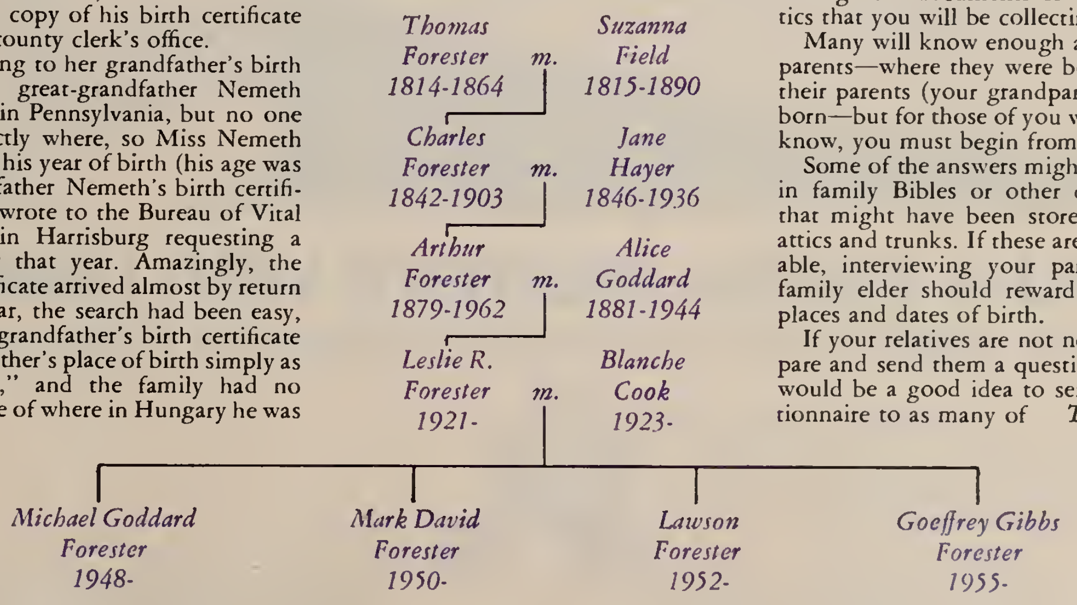
She took a chance and guessed that the port of arrival was New York City and even though her estimate of the year was incorrect, the National Archives somehow came up with a copy of the passenger list, which gave her clues as to where to begin her search in Hungary.

"I think the most interesting part," said Miss Nemeth, "was actually 'seeing' the migration of my family—from Europe to the United States and then the migration west." Miss Nemeth also collected marriage certificates along the way and found the documents to be quite revealing—showing professions, first names, surnames and so on.

Miss Nemeth completed her class project and is now proceeding on her own to trace the maternal side of the family tree. She's off to a start with her mother's birth certificate, but the information on this side of the family line is vague, so she expects that the search will be a bit more challenging.

Where to Begin

Families differ to such a great extent that it is impossible to list any one search program that can be followed by everyone. For many, the search may be only as far away as the local genealogical society or town clerk's office. For others, a $3 check and a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service can provide a key to the past. For most, the project requires time, effort and patience. It depends upon the information with which you have to work and just how deeply you wish to delve into your family's past.


Thomas Forester 1814-1864
m.
Suzanna Field 1815-1890
Charles Forester 1842-1903
m.
Jane Hayer 1846-1936
Arthur Forester 1879-1962
m.
Alice Goddard 1881-1944
Leslie R. Forester 1921-
m.
Blanche Cook 1923-
Michael Goddard Forester 1948-
Mark David Forester 1950-
Lawson Forester 1952-
Goeffrey Gibbs Forester 1955-

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution can rely on written records going back to the Mayflower, but persons of African and European descent usually do not have written diaries to rely on, so the search becomes a bit more challenging.

There are many agencies and services that will do some searching for you, but the first and most important step is to collect as much information as possible.

Drafting a Chart

You should first begin with a draft of a family tree chart to guide you as you proceed to fit together the broken pieces. The sketch below is a simple paternal tree of the Forester family, starting with the present generation and going back to Thomas Forester, born in 1814. Branches to include brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles and so on are not shown because of the spatial limitations of the magazine. (Great-grandfather Charles there produced nine children, so you can imagine the width of the full-blown tree!)

Fill in as much information as possible, including dates and places of birth and marriage and death, and then proceed step-by-step to fill in the rest of the facts as they become known to you through the documents or vital statistics that you will be collecting.

Many will know enough about their parents—where they were born, where their parents (your grandparents) were born—but for those of you who do not know, you must begin from scratch.

Some of the answers might be found in family Bibles or other documents that might have been stored away in attics and trunks. If these are not available, interviewing your parents or a family elder should reward you with places and dates of birth.

If your relatives are not nearby, prepare and send them a questionnaire. It would be a good idea to send a questionnaire to as many of

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your relatives as possible, as certain facts might be known only by some.

When you know the date and place of birth, a copy of a birth certificate can easily be obtained. The birth certificate will reveal the names of your grandparents and, in most cases, their occupations at the time of the birth of your father (or mother). Most birth records will also show the country in which the parents of the child were born. You can then move on to the next step which would be to trace the birth certificates of your grandparents, then the birth certificates of their parents, and so on.

If you do not know the exact date, but know the exact place of birth, you can estimate the year of birth and request a search. In most places you can request a search for a period covering an entire decade, but knowing the exact dates will save you both a lot of time and effort.

If the place of birth is in the United States, the city, county, state or town clerk's office will have the birth records. (In some localities, it will be the department of health or the bureau of vital statistics—all you need do is check the telephone book for the correct name.)

Foreign Records

For birth records in foreign countries, you can write directly to the bureau of vital statistics in the village, city or town; and when in doubt as exactly where to write, you can write to the U.S. consul in that country for assistance. He will not secure the document for you in most cases, but he will be able to advise you as to where you should direct your inquiry.

If your forefathers did, in fact, come from Europe, an interview with a relative or a search through family papers might reveal naturalization information or the name of the ship and date of arrival in the United States.

The National Archives, Central Reference Division, Washington, D.C. 20408, has customs passenger lists dating back to 1820, with a few as early as 1787. Lists prior to 1820 may be on file at the port of entry or the state archives in the state where the port is located.

Passenger lists for ships arriving in

Irish roots

WITH THE ENORMOUS popularity of *Roots*, everyone, it seems, is back tracking a path to the origins of their family history. If your family tree took root in Ireland, chances are you can trace the family name to an Irish coat of arms, and upon proof of lineage can obtain the coat of arms representing your family name.

During the Medieval Age in Europe when landed noblemen were ruling and often warring with one another, coat of arms were the shields of armor used in battle to distinguish armies, and became the ensignias symbolizing a particular family. Designs and inscriptions on coat of arms are different for each family, and usually represent some event or trait unique to that family.

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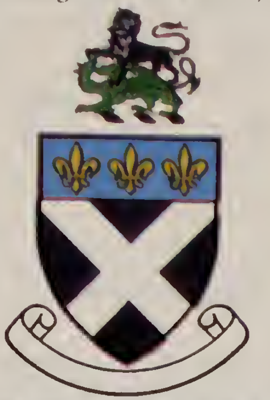

Arms and the name: This coat of arms is the sign of the family Fitzpatrick.

Unlike other European countries where coats of arms can be claimed by only certain families (usually those who can prove a blood line to royalty), Ireland will bestow arms to any person whose immediate or known ancestors bore a common surname and inhabited the same locality in Ireland. And for a small fee, the Genealogical Office in Dublin will even undertake the search for documents needed for proof of lineage. To find out if you are entitled to "bear arms," apply for a confirmation of such arms to The Chief Herald at Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland. Upon confirmation you will receive a coat of arms (resembling a plaque) and a pamphlet giving your family history and information about what the inscriptions on your arms mean.

For others who are interested in tracing their family history, the Federal government has published two free publications giving genealogical information. The first, Genealogical Records in the National Archives (636G), tells what records are available and how and where to get them. The second, Genealogical Sources Outside the National Archives (637G), describes libraries, societies and books helpful in tracing the history of a family. To obtain either publication send a postcard to: *The Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Col. 81009.*

An old family album or box of loose snapshots can be a real genealogical gold mine. Found in the late 1960s, this 1917 photo with all five generations identified on the back unblocked an entire branch of the author's family.

Guide to your own roots

By Jere Duvall

Can you write your own family's "Roots"?

The recent success of the book and TV drama by that name has sent thousands of Americans out on their own personal search. The secret is to know what questions to ask and where to ask them.

Our forebears migrated from other nations to America and in successive generations pushed across the frontiers. In so doing, they left records of births, marriages, land ownership, tax payments, military service, and a variety of other records.

These records are the heart of genealogical research. The challenge lies in locating them. Here is a step-by-step procedure to follow in your search for and into these records as you begin to trace your own family tree.

1. Write down all you know about your forebears, including specific dates and events, starting with yourself and working backward through preceding generations.

An easy way to organize this task is to make a simple bracket chart and record the members of each generation of your family.

Next, in a looseleaf notebook, list each couple with full proper names of each individual (including maiden names and noting nicknames), date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, dates and branches of military service, dates and places of church membership, schools attended, places and durations of residences, and (if deceased), date and place of death with place of burial. In addition, list the names of each couple's children.

Finally, record any stories or

continued

anecdotes relating to your family history.

2. Search for family records in and near your own home.

Common sources of family records that may be at your fingertips include family Bibles; individual diaries and old letters; newspaper clippings that relate family births, marriages, deaths, etc.; family photos with names and dates on them; deeds; wills; tax records; military discharges and/or pension records; old novels (they were common gifts and may have names and dates inscribed on the flyleaves).

If you live in the same locality as a couple of prior generations of your family, check the gravestones in all family plots. You will frequently find dates and information that would require weeks of searching through papers and records to uncover.

3. Interview or write to relatives—even remote ones, ones you haven't met, and particularly the older ones—requesting family information.

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Be specific in your requests; don't say merely, "Write me all you know." It's sometimes helpful to make up fill-in-the-blank questionnaires requesting the data listed in step one.

Upon receiving the information, enter all names and dates on your chart and record them in your notebook along with the source of each bit of information. You may find that you have conflicting data from different relatives. If so, enter both, being sure to indicate the source of each. (You will, in the course of your research, probably be able to determine which is correct.)

4. Write to appropriate county or state records offices and request specific records most likely to include prior-generation information.

The greatest help will probably come from vital statistics: birth, marriage, death, etc. records. To request copies of these, check a reference work such as "Handy Book for Genealogists" (available in many public libraries) to determine where to write for data about your ancestors.

Next, write requesting the birth, marriage or death record. Give the (1) full name of person whose record is sought; (2) date of birth, marriage or death (if unknown, state approximate date); (3) place where birth, marriage or death occurred; (4) sex and race of person whose record is sought.

The fees for obtaining these records are usually nominal, but differ from county to county and state to state.

The completeness of vital statistics records varies throughout the nation. Some areas' records are remarkably complete back to the 17th century. Other localities have only sketchy data—if any—for the entire period prior to 1900; in such cases, you may have to consult other county sources: court (particularly will and probate) records, land records, tax records, voter records.

Additional local sources that may provide information on your ancestors are school and church records. Again, when writing to request copies of records, state specific names and dates and request specific records of events you *know* occurred.

5. Write to the National Archives, in Washington, D.C., requesting specific records of specific ancestors.

The National Archives is the nation's storage attic for Federal records since 1776. Most apt to contain prior-generation information are military records (both service and pension), census records (the first census was taken in 1790), land records (bounty land grants to soldiers, etc.), court records, and immigration and naturalization records.

Military service and pension records are particularly rich in family information. Civil War service records often state names and residences of a soldier's parent.

A 684-page book, "Guide to the Records in the National Archives," describes in detail what is housed in the Archives. Larger public and university libraries should contain this book or a similar reference work; consulting it will help you decide which records would be likely to solve your particular genealogical dilemma.

National Archives staff people will do certain types of research on request. Write to request specific information and the fee for duplication of the requested record. When personnel are not available to undertake your research, you may be referred to a private genealogical researcher in

WHERE TO DIG FOR YOUR HISTORY

A forthcoming new book, "Finding Your Roots" by Jeane Eddy Westin (Tarcher/St. Martin's Press, New York), offers a step-by-step introduction to the fast-growing avocation of genealogy.

The author gives names and addresses of up-to-date sources, state by state and country by country, and tells what records each source has and the best ways to extract information.

Included is every possible ethnic, racial and social group making up the American population, with special research techniques for American Indians, blacks, Mexican-Americans, and others, plus many sources for Americans of northern European ancestry.

Each chapter helps the reader build a family history book. He is shown how to take an oral history, find family treasures and discover research that may have already been done on his family tree. For example, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' Salt Lake City library has 60 million ancestors on file; the author tells non-Mormons how to use this great source.

Going beyond the scope of most genealogy books, Mrs. Westin shows ancestor-hunters how to compile an exciting family health and psychological history, discover the meaning of their family surnames, and determine whether they may have a coat of arms hanging on one of their branches.

Finally, here are ways of gathering your new-found family into an association and an easy, inexpensive way to publish your findings.

Although "Finding Your Roots" is aimed at the beginner, the large number of references and source lists will also make it valuable for advanced family historians.

Washington, D.C., who will, of course, charge a fee for his or her services.

The National Archives charges a fee for copies of records, but it is usually nominal.

6. Consult county and state historical libraries in an effort to locate biographical sketches of your ancestors.

If you have discovered that an ancestor was an early settler in a particular county or state, write to the county or state historical library (listed in "Handy Book for Genealogists") and inquire if it has any biography of or reference to your ancestor. Many historical libraries also have microfilm copies of old newspapers within their area. If you know the date of a forebear's death, you can perhaps have an obituary located in an old newspaper.

Some historical libraries do not have adequate staffs to provide these services, but many do. Therefore, a letter requesting information is well worth your time. You may uncover a gold mine of family history.

7. Conduct research in genealogical libraries.

Large genealogical collections containing a great variety of data are located in libraries throughout the nation; consult "Handy Book for Genealogists" for the one nearest you. Many have complete copies of National Archives census records, church and school records, and many other useful data.

When conducting research in a genealogical library, it is wise to write down in advance the problems to which you seek solutions. Once there, ask the librarian to suggest which records in the library might provide solutions to your problems. Librarians know the collections under their care and can save you a great deal of fruitless searching.

In researching his or her own family tree, everyone encounters numerous problems and pitfalls that can result in an inaccurate genealogy. When working from original records, you will find these problems become even more complex, the pitfalls even deeper.

If you reach a point where you feel you're in over your head but still wish more family history information, write to the Board of Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. At your request, the board will mail you a list of persons certified as competent in genealogical research (a $1 donation is requested when you receive the list).

One word of caution: Genealogists' fees vary greatly; be sure to discuss this and have a clear picture of what the charges will be *before* you authorize any professional research of your family tree. □

HELP FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Unless you know the state, county and exact page upon which your ancestral family was listed, you can't get census information by mail from the National Archives for years prior to 1910. For data from the 1790 through 1900 census, you must search the microfilm records in person at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., or at the one of its 11 regional branches nearest your home.

Those branches are located in the following areas: Boston (in Waltham, Mass.); New York (in Bayonne, N.J.); Philadelphia; Atlanta (in East Point, Ga.); Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth; Denver; San Francisco (in San Bruno, Calif.); Los Angeles (in Laguna Niguel, Calif.), and Seattle.

For family census information from 1910 to the present, write for form BC-600 (Application for Search of Census), U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Pittsburg, Kan. 66762. There is an $8.50 fee for this research; but for your money, you'll get a copy of personal information from your ancestor's census record: his or her age, place of birth, citizenship, whether he could read and/or write, how much his property was worth.

Immigration research

The Federal census often will lead a genealogist to an immigrant ancestor, so have a supply of forms G-641 (Application for Verification of Information from Immigration and Naturalization Service) on hand. These may be obtained by writing to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20536. In return for a completed form and $5, you will receive a copy of your immigrant ancestor's naturalization petition; it will contain a wealth of family information, such as birthplace and parents' names, leading you directly back to the Old Country.

War record and military pension research

The National Archives has military records dating from 1775 to 1912, with the majority dated after 1800. Finding your ancestor's military record will add to your family history in two ways: First, it is often a good way to locate male ancestors if you cannot find them in censuses, wills or land deeds; second, military records can include accounts of your forebear's military exploits that make your research more colorful and exciting to you.

Write to Military Service Records, NNCC/GSA, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408 for several copies of GSA form 6751 (Order and Billing for Copies of Veterans Records). Complete it with the name of the veteran, war in which he fought, and state from which he enlisted. The fee is $3 per file reproduced.

When you discover a soldier or sailor ancestor, use the same form to determine whether he or one of his family applied for a veteran's pension for service between the years 1776 and 1890. A pension record could very well be the high point of your entire search. Many of these files are literally crammed with affidavits from relatives, old comrades-in-arms and even whole pages torn from family Bibles—all material once needed to justify claims.

Did your forefather wear Confederate Gray? You can get his records, too. Many captured Confederate military records are now stored in the National Archives.

The information buried in these old records can provide you with a near-complete genealogy of several generations—and with valuable personal details available nowhere else.

HISTORY ETC.

LIBRARIES

MISC. INFO

MISC.

SPOTLIGHT on PEOPLE

The New York Times

EVERYONE PREFERS ANITA

Best known for her book "Gentlemen Prefers Blondes," Anita Loos, 83, is one of the most prolific—and successful—writers of our time.

She began writing professionally at the age of 19 when she sold a screenplay to D.W. Griffith. More than 60 years later, she's still writing. Her latest project is a biography of the silent-screen stars Norma and Constance Talmadge.

A resident of New York for the past dozen years, Miss Loos keeps what she calls "the hours of a farmhand." She's up at 4 A.M. and in bed by 9 P.M.

Long a member of what used to be called "the smart set," she has not slowed down at all. Her recent book, "Cast of Thousands," could easily describe her present life, for truly, gentlemen—and ladies—prefer Anita Loos.

James J. Leusner

HE LOVES TO HELP THE LAW

Mildred and Larry Higgins of Wimauma, Fla., have been married for 42 years. During that time he has seen her through everything from her undergraduate degree to her English doctorate—and now law school.

Mildred Higgins graduated from the University of Florida Law School in June.

While she got her law degree, her 74-year-old husband helped her study and kept house for both of them.

No housebound homemaker, he is involved in everything from the Older Americans Council to volunteering at the Veterans Administration hospital.

"I'm interested in everything," Larry Higgins says truthfully. "And I'm smart enough to know that's what keeps me young."

Jane Pruitt Hames

Cary Wolinsky

AN EDITOR FOR

Henry Beetle Hough (pronounced *Huff*) is the consummate country editor. His paper is the nationally respected weekly, The Vineyard Gazette, which he owned from 1920 to 1965. The paper is now owned by New York Times columnist James (Scotty) Reston.

Though listed as editor, Henry Hough mostly writes the newspaper's poetic editorials.

The 80-year-old resident of Martha's Vineyard, an island just off the coast of Cape Cod, Mass., is a Pulitzer Prize-winner and author of over two dozen books. He's also an outspoken opponent of overdevelopment and an intrepid defender of the environment.

A devout walker, Mr. Hough begins his day with a two-mile walk from his home in Edgartown, where he has lived since 1920, that takes him and his constant companion, a collie named Graham, down to the lighthouse at the harbor.

His morning writing regimen is invariably buffered by quick jaunts through the fields behind his house. He walks for exercise,

Jeff Lowenthal—Newsweek

Ancestral grounds: Conte in Italy (left), McGuires in Illinois

Everybody's Search for ROOTS

The tall ships unfurled their sails and proceeded majestically up the Hudson. Musket fire crackled across the slumbering battlefields, Minutemen vanquished redcoats and rockets burst in air. That was July 4, 1976. The country had turned 200, an authentic age for patriotic awe. But in the year since the Bicentennial birthday bash, there has been a curious sequel. At 200 plus 1, Americans seem to be focusing not so much on their country's history as on their own. The names they are poring over like precious artifacts are not Yorktown or Valley Forge, but Grodno and Galway and Hallingdal. By the thousands, they are crowding into archives or journeying overseas in search of a history that predates the Republic or lies well beyond its shores.

Spurred by the Bicentennial, then galvanized by Alex Haley's "Roots," the quest for personal origins has turned phenomenal in the past six months. It has also, significantly, turned ethnic, where once it was the sport of brahmins. Forty years ago, historian Marcus Lee Hansen came up with the axiom, "What the son wishes to forget, the grandson wishes to remember."

This year, that law is in full force. Younger hyphenated Americans are digging into their roots to reclaim a heritage denied them by assimilationist parents and grandparents—and in the process they are groping toward a redefinition of their Americanism. After researching his family here, 27-year-old Stephen Conte from Bloomfield, N.J., explored the streets of his family's native village in central Italy and tried to envision how his grandfather felt the night before he left for America. "I could practically see and feel the presence of my ancestors," he says. "The small stone houses with stucco roofs, the donkeys in the street and the ladies dressed in black were exactly as I had imagined. I used to be ashamed of being Italian because of the Mafia stereotype, but now I understand where I come from and what it means."

'BETTER THAN BINGO?'

There will be similar voyages of discovery this summer. Children and grandchildren of immigrants are visiting as tourists the peeling halls of Ellis Island, once the portal to a new world. Chicago's Poland Travel Agency says the rush to roots has helped double its charter bookings for the summer season this year. Last week, a planeload of Finnish-Americans embarked from San Francisco for Helsinki on an ancestral hegira (page 32). And one doughty San Franciscan, 89-year-old Oscar Holmberg, took off with his twin daughters for his native heath in Sweden—his first trip in 72 years to a home that has been only a faded photograph (page 30). "Daddy's grandfather was a fisherman," says one of his daughters, "and we want to see what life was like then."

Big business has moved in on the boom. Continental Trailways launched a high-powered "Take Our Routes to Your Roots" campaign, and is offering a special $75 fare to any part of the U.S. along with a "how-to" pamphlet on ancestor hunting. Pan American World Airways has stepped up its own pre-Haley "Roots" push, supplementing its "two heritage" commercials ("All of us came from someplace else") with a brochure, an ethnic-quiz handout for local newspapers and a soon-to-be-released board game called "Heritage Hunt." Even crusty Debrett's Peerage has dropped its exclusive concern with the British aristocracy to open a New York branch for "the masses."

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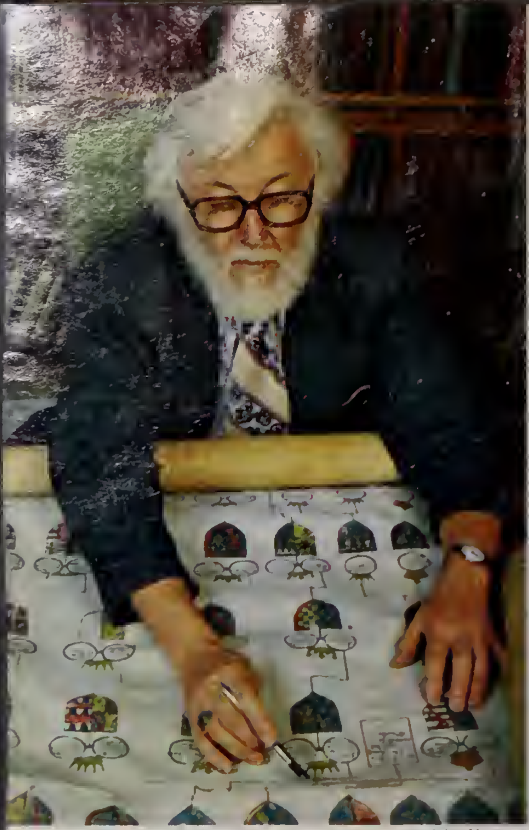
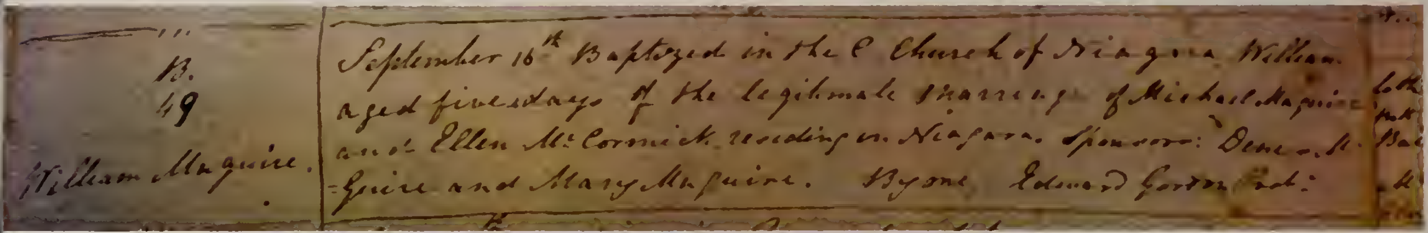


John Moss

Exploring a London family tree

Susan McElhinney—Newsweek

Prowling the National Archives



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49
William Maguire.

September 16th Baptized in the C Church of Niagara William aged five days of the legitimate marriage of Michael Maguire and Ellen Mc Cormick residing in Niagara. Sponsors: Dennis Mc-Guire and Mary Maguire. By me Edward Gordon Pst:

A baptismal record from Canada

Local entrepreneurs are cashing in as well. A Detroit firm is offering T shirts emblazoned "American Roots." California's Great Western Savings and Loan Association is issuing a roots pamphlet that opens on an ominous note: "If you don't take steps now to chronicle your own life and to preserve the history of your family, then be prepared to slip silently into the ranks of sleeping ancestors." A Los Angeles housewife is offering to tape 90-minute "oral history" interviews with elderly people in their homes, charging $65 per old gray head. By now the roots rush has begun to resemble a veritable national parlor game, and the faddishness makes professionals wince. "What I resent," says Gary Roberts, a reference librarian at the New England Historic Genealogical Society, "is the 'come-on-everybody-it's-better-than-bingo' hard sell."

Many genealogists believe the fad is a cyclical phenomenon that will fade as soon as roots seekers discover how daunting the task can be. Some questers arrive at libraries naïvely expecting to find the family tree planted in a single, conveniently labeled folder. It seldom is. "If you don't know the right questions to ask or where to look for the answers, you can get lost in a moment," says Gerald Wright of the California Historical Society in San Francisco. Few are apt to reach so transcendent a moment as Alex Haley experienced when he finally unearthed the deed transferring ownership of his slave ancestor, Kunta Kinte, and thought, "My God." But Haley's epiphany seems to have convinced a good number of Americans that, against lesser odds perhaps, they can do it too.

'THE BLEACHING OF AMERICA'

A dozen explanations have been offered for the intense new interest in family origins, among them the increased depersonalization of a technological society and the increased access to records made possible by that same technology. A case could also be made that Vietnam, Watergate, political assassinations, racial upheavals, the pains of economic growth—all the shocks and disillusionments of the past decade—have left Americans feeling it is no longer so special to be American. Thus, they reach out for a firmer identity. "People are floating, looking for an anchor," contends Jeane Eddy Westin of Sacramento, author of "Finding Your Roots." But there are also historians who see the boom as the opposite: a movement of immigrants and the children of immigrants expressing security rather than uneasiness about their Americanism. The Bicentennial gave the nation a historic perspective at last, says University of Chicago sociology professor Morris Janowitz. "Now that we have built a society, we have a moment to look back on it."

But there was an underlying paradox in the Bicentennial. If it commemorated a history that could be re-enacted with pride, how many in a nation of immigrants could truly embrace that history as their own? Most Americans are not only im-

Susan McElhinney—Newsweek

Delving in the DAR library in Washington migrants but foundlings, tossed down on the doorstep of a strange country, with their name tags often misspelled and their real provenance hidden in the conscription lists of a czar's army or the tax rolls of an obscure barony. "Poor Puttermesser has found herself in the world without a past . . . Who made her? No one cares." So wrote Cynthia Ozick in a New Yorker short story about a woman who holds imaginary conversations with the immigrant grandfather she never knew.

Above all, the new land taught the immigrants to leave their past behind. Critic Irving Howe cites the observation by the late sociologist William I. Thomas that a " 'destruction of memories' was the essence of the Americanizing process." Assimilate or perish, was the implicit command. In his autobiographical book, "Making It," Commentary magazine editor Norman Podhoretz recalls the stern teacher who took him in hand when he was a scruffy, if precocious, high-school student and proceeded both to flatter and insult him: "Filthy little slum child, so beautiful a mind and so vulgar a personality . . . What would become of me if I persisted in the disgusting ways they had taught me at home?"

Most ethnic Americans have had similar encounters with what Howe calls "the bleaching of America." Author Luigi Barzini, who lived in the U.S. as a child before returning to Italy, remembers when "the melting pot" ruled supreme. "The pot was a great homogenizing machine into which we were all thrown," he says. "Then you turned the crank and out came Anglo-Saxon Americans with Brooks Brothers suits and the same way of speaking and thinking."

That notion held true through the '50s. The '60s brought a series of awakenings. Young people began a decade-long re-

* * *

'The Negro Boy Alfred'

For Carole Merritt, the search started on a lazy summer afternoon at the court clerk's office in Athens, Ga. On the basis of research done by her mother fifteen years earlier, Merritt was reasonably sure that her great-great-grandfather Alfred Lowe had lived in nearby Oconee County after the Civil War, but now she wanted to carry the search back to Lowe's life as a slave. The clerk handed over several volumes of land deeds and wills from the 1800s, warning her gently: "You're looking for a needle in a haystack, honey."

Only twenty minutes and two volumes later, Merritt came across the words she was looking for: "I have given to my son John H. Lowe Jr. in money and property twenty-four hundred dollars and I now give and bequeath unto him the Negro boy Alfred, about seven years old." "At first, I couldn't believe what I was seeing," Merritt recalls. "Then, as I read it over and over, I was filled with elation." The afternoon's discovery inspired Merritt to continue a search that has lasted five years and successfully traced her family back six generations in Georgia. "That means my people have been in this country since its earliest days," she says with pride. "How many Americans can say that?"

No Shame: Now Merritt, 36 and a transportation planner for the Atlanta Regional Commission, has become a semiprofessional root tracer: she is a Ph.D. candidate in American studies at Emory University and last month helped organize what may be the nation's first Black Genealogical Historical Association. "Five or ten years ago, in the civil-rights movement, we were fighting and earning our place so that now we don't have to be ashamed of the past," she says. "Now I think blacks are ready to look back in time to their genealogy."

The discoveries do not come easily, however, especially for blacks. Because slaves were given the family names of their masters, it is often necessary for researchers to trace not only the black line of descent but also that of the white families to whom slaves belonged. Many slaves took new names after the Civil War, making it difficult even to trace their original white owners and namesakes. Finally, the absence of systematic records and the fact that slaves were forbidden by law to read or write make black genealogists especially reliant on hunches, obscure fragments and the oral history of their living relatives.

Bill Grimes

Merritt at work: A sixth-generation Georgian

The Alfred Lowe whom Carole Merritt found on her first day on the trail, for example, turned out not to be her great-great-grandfather after all, but rather a cousin of the same name and age. It was a year and a half before Merritt turned up her direct forebear. "You keep going back over it and over it and sort of playing with names in your mind," she says, "and after a while you learn how to match them up." The right Alfred Lowe was found because the same will included a gift "to my daughter Sarah Durham"—a name that shows up in Merritt's maternal family line, most significantly as the maiden name of great-great-grandfather Alfred's wife, Nice. In the spring of 1973, Merritt found records in the University of Georgia library for the estate of one Lindsey Durham. Among the documents was a bill of sale dated Dec. 7, 1826, for "a Negro woman about 28 years old and named Diannah, and her child, about three years old, named Nice, for the sum of $500." The discovery added another generation to Carole Merritt's family tree and put the birth date of her earliest known relative—Diannah—at 1798.

15-Mile Walk: In further research into the Durham and Lowe families, Merritt discovered that her great-great-grandfather Alfred was sold away to another plantation while his wife, Nice, remained on the Lowe estate. Evidence also suggests that Alfred visited Nice often, walking the 15-mile trip in a day, although they never lived together again as man and wife until abolition freed them. "This contradicts the myth that Southern historians have wanted to perpetuate," says Merritt, "that slaves were always sold in families." Nevertheless, her family history also indicates the strength of their roots. "The family remained a family and never lost touch," she says, "and after the war they were reunited."

Merritt's next goal is to relocate the sites of all the plantations her family lived on, using land-deed records and recollections of the Lowe family descendants and those of the Mortons, their white owners. Ultimately she'd like to research black history full-time, and find ways to get black communities interested in their history. To that end, Carole Merritt dreams of reconstructing an entire Southern plantation community one day—a sort of true-to-life working Williamsburg of slavery.

—TONY SCHWARTZ with HOLLY CAMP in Atlanta

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bellion against the conformist ethic of the postwar years. The illusion of a uniquely blended society began to come apart. "The point about the melting pot is that it did not happen," wrote Nathan Glazer and Daniel P. Moynihan in "Beyond the Melting Pot," their acclaimed 1963 study of New York City ethnics. Instead, the country came to be seen as an uneasy amalgam of nationalities, pulling apart after years of being pushed together. Blacks became the leading edge of a new ethnic assertiveness that threatened, for a time, to Balkanize the cities.

The ethnic-awareness movement burgeoned in the '70s. Associations of Poles, Lithuanians, Romanians sprang up in the Midwest, marking their solidarity with city hall-sponsored festivals and parades that drew huge turnouts. Italians, taking a cue from the Jews, formed their own anti-defamation league. And the country came increasingly to recognize its diversity. Texas, according to a state-sponsored survey of ethnic roots, has at least 26 distinct cultures within its borders, including Russians, gypsies, a heavy concentration of Germans (who conduct an annual Oktoberfest) and Czechoslovakians (who have just celebrated their second annual Czechfest).

James D. Wilson—Newsweek

Odyssey: Holmberg, 89, and daughters embark for Swedish home, where he posed at 17

'TAKE US INTO ACCOUNT'

Michael Novak, author of "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics," sees the new ethnicity as a kind of "moral rebellion" against the Wasp ideal of muted emotions and comely speech. Novels like Philip Roth's "Portnoy's Complaint" helped bring about a breakthrough with their defiant projection of ethnic sensibility and idiom, Novak says. "Jews were the model, and blacks were the catalyst. Blacks forced the establishment to change the rules. They confronted the establishment and said, 'You won't let us into the melting pot, but you'll have to take us into account'." It was under the impetus of the black-pride movement, Novak says, that other ethnic groups began to explore their own backgrounds. A final push toward the active search for origins came last year with Irving Howe's "World of Our Fathers"—a monumental study of Jewish immigration—and Haley's epic "Roots."

Haley's book will be translated into 22 languages, and he feels it touched "some deep pulse that transcends racial things." For Americans, "Roots" seemed to hold out a particular hope that they could fill in their own blanks, repair the broken continuity of their history. At Salt Lake City's huge Mormon Church genealogical library, traffic has almost doubled since the "Roots" telecast. "The reason people give is almost invariably, 'I just want to know who I am'," says spokesman Donald LeFevre.

It is a formidable question. In the aristocratic tradition, the family historian was a professional genealogist—or an elderly aunt—who traced the clan back in clear, direct lines across the brief span of American history, to Sewards or Bradfords or Smiths, and from there to the English gentry. It was an obligation of *noblesse*—"the privileged affixing the seal of their privilege," as one fifth-generation American puts it. The new breed of seekers have to navigate an ocean of complexities and a bewildering accretion of sources. The Mormon repository alone has roughly 60 million names and records on 918,000 microfilm rolls, the negatives of which are stored in a massive vault hewn into the side of Granite Mountain. They cover not only Mormons but non-Mormons from 126 countries. Chicago's private Newberry Library has more than 15,000 volumes in its genealogy collection, the New York Public Library's genealogy section has 85,000. The National Archives and Records Service in Washington and eleven regional archives hold countless musty documents and tomes.

NATIONAL PARLOR GAME

The beginner sets off on an uncharted sea of church, civil, military and immigration records, passenger lists and census rolls—and for some voyagers there are special shoals. A vast store of Jewish family history was destroyed in the Holocaust. Many Irish records were lost in a Dublin fire in 1922. Descendants of East Europeans confront the vagaries of history: borders and town names changed with a succession of wars, and now they have to deal with bureaucrats in recalcitrant Iron Curtain ministries. Passenger lists of immigrant ships may have been reported at the point of embarkation rather than the port of entry.

Domestic research can be equally disheartening. Local records in some states are full of gaps. The Chicago fire wiped out almost all city and county records up to 1872. Many church documents are transcribed in Latin or in the native tongue of ethnic parishes. Descendants of slaves find researching family names elusive: often the names were those of the slave owners.

The search can be costly—in travel, time, or even postage—and some problems can only be described as singular. William E. Calbert, the 59-year-old chaplain at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., began tracing his family after he watched "Roots" on television. He attended a "how-to" seminar at the National Archives, put in one or two evenings a week in genealogical record rooms and managed, after only a few months, to trace his mother back to freed blacks from Michigan. The search for his father's family took him, last Memorial Day, to Lumberton, N.C., where he was told that a weed-choked cemetery he hoped to explore was seething with rattlesnakes. He has yet to set foot in it.

Some seekers end up finders and losers. Author Jeane Eddy Westin was checking through a 1900 census when she came across some puzzling statistics. Her grandfather's age was listed as 27, yet his parents were shown to have been married only 25 years. "At first I thought there had been a terrible mistake," she says. "But when I began questioning my family, they broke down and told me that my grandfather had been illegitimate. It was quite a disturbing discovery," she recalls. "I had always been identified with his surname, Eddy. Relatives used to tell me, 'You do that just like an Eddy.' Suddenly, when they admitted his illegitimacy, all that identity seemed to evaporate. I really mourned that for a while."

'FLESH OUT YOUR PEOPLE'

The pitfalls are endless, and some searchers end with little more than an uncongenial roster of names and dates. It takes luck, persistence and a measure of intuition to achieve more. Bea Brennan McGuire, who founded the Chicago Irish Ancestry Workshop two years ago (its slogan: "Like to Sleuth? Join the CIA"), played a hunch when she was looking for her grandfather's mother's death certificate. She knew he had been born in 1864, and that, according to a family story, he had fled home in his teens because of a hated stepmother. If he detested the stepmother so much it was likely he had known his mother—which meant he might have been at least 6 when she died.

On that assumption, McGuire wrote the Registrar-General's Office in Dublin, asking for a check of 1870 death certificates. She was only a year off—the mother had died in 1871. "One of the characteristics necessary is to be a detective," McGuire advises. "You pick up all the clues and use your imagination." That helps keep the search interesting as well. "People don't leave a place for no reason," says Peggy Tuck Sinko, head of the Newberry's genealogy department. "So you think, 'Was there a famine? A disturbance?' You might find there were anti-Irish riots going on. You want to flesh out your people and make them real. There is nothing more boring than looking at a bunch of names."

A touch of snobbery still motivates some searchers. Dan Rottenberg, author of a Jewish "roots" book, "Finding Our Fathers," calls it "ancestral one-upmanship" (with "leaps of faith," Rottenberg stretches his own lineage back to King David). Charlemagne seems to be a favorite objective of the one-uppers. So is Leif Ericson. Lester Mondale, older brother of the Vice President, has followed the family back through Norway to a line of military noblemen named von Krogh. Last month, he received a letter from a Norwegian genealogist who claims to have unraveled 54 more generations of Mondales—back to a minor king named Njard, in 65 B.C.

Others seem quite as happy to find a robber as a regent in the family tree. There is gratification enough in locating oneself in the continuum of humanity, perhaps as a hedge against mortality. Ultimately, it is history made personal and brought to life. "You see a name on that microfilm," says Lorraine Ferguson from Bountiful, Utah, a regular at the Mormon library, "and after you've looked for it so long, it's not just a name. It's someone I came from, and I'm glad to meet him." She set out on the search originally for religious reasons, but it has become a grand obsession. She has taken language classes to help her decipher family records. She has learned that one ancestor was jailed as a witch at Salem, that another died after being struck by lightning on a train in Bavaria—and that Richard Nixon is a ninth cousin. She has found Englishmen, Danes, Polish-Germans, Austrians and Bavarians in her past, and reached an eloquent conclusion: "I'm an American, but I'm everything else, too"—a reasonable response to the question that begins the search.

Malcolm N. Carter

Way stations for roots voyagers: New York's Ellis Island, rockbound Mormon vaults

Lester Sloan—Newsweek

The roots quest has become a third-generation movement, bearing out Hansen's Law. At genealogy libraries, officials report that crowds have grown not only larger but also conspicuously younger, and ethnic associations are finding intense new interest among local youth. Some colleges are instituting family history courses. One class available at American University in Washington, D.C., this fall will teach students how to search through the National Archives, interview their grandparents and use original documents like family Bibles as historical sources. "Many young people are learning the basics of the language, and many more college students are writing theses on their heritage," says Al Kaplinski, executive director of Chicago's Polish Heritage Society.

The Polish community in Chicago is the largest outside Warsaw, and signs of the ethnic revival have been growing there for the last ten years. Since "Roots," it has begun to focus on genealogy. Recently, there have been striking instances of young adults wanting to resume the full ethnic splendor of the names their parents shortened. "We had a case not long ago," says Thadius Kowalski, president of the Polish-American Congress. "The son said, 'I don't want to deny my roots like my father did.' He felt the Americanized name didn't convey who he really was." The return of the native is catching on. Author Irving Wallace's son (and recent collaborator) David has reassumed the original family name Wallechinsky.

There is still a hostile tone in the ethnic awakening. It is fueled by anger and rivalries. Some social critics see it as a further stage of the fragmentation that began in the '60s. Most ethnic communities still feel underrepresented in government, yet instead of sharing a sense of common plight they grow more insular. There are also ironies in the movement. In "World of Our Fathers," Irving Howe perceives the assertions of ethnic pride as a kind of "apologia" addressed to "a court of native American opinion [that] has the right to pass final judgment, deciding whether or not immigrant cultures merit acceptance and respect." Hunter College professor John Murray Cuddihy, author of "The Ordeal of Civility," similarly views the roots movement as a fight for subculture status. "This is an ethnic performance, played out in front of a Wasp audience," he says. Ultimately, he sees it as the old assimilationism in a new guise. "In a sense you're baptizing your old Jewish, Black, Irish thing as American."

BEYOND THE MELTING POT

It is also the familiar American dilemma of identity writ large—the crisis of a still emerging nationhood. The country has not yet solved the puzzle of its diversity. Two hundred-plus is not very much history, after all. In the living rooms of some elder citizens living under Jimmy Carter stand portraits of great-grandparents who paid their allegiance to George Washington. Four generations bridge the life span of the Republic. Stir any cobblestone in Montparnasse or Milan and one raises a dust three times as old. "Who are we?" is a question for a young country, as historian Oscar Handlin notes. Given the uniqueness of its texture, the American nationality has scarcely had time to emerge. "It's almost a contradiction to call us a nation," says Prof. Gordon Wood of Brown University. "To be an American is to believe in certain things, not to be a certain thing. That's why the Constitution is so important to us, as a unifying document."

But in recalling their roots, Americans may find a more palpable source of unity—the similarity of their origins. Wood senses a lessening of ethnic tension in the current generation. "There seems to be a growing capacity to be an American

A Maid From Finland

Bob and Aili Hiltunen are both of Finnish stock, and they have felt the tug of their roots all their lives. Their 17-year-old son Bill speaks fluent Finnish, and Aili's mother, Hilda Alatalo, 80, still is a bit uncomfortable in English after 55 years in the U.S. But it wasn't until last week that Bob Hiltunen, a 49-year-old structural supervisor at a veterans' hospital in San Diego, took his family back to Finland for a firsthand look and some climbing of the family tree.

His main concern was to learn about his mother, who had emigrated in 1912 and worked as a maid in New York before marrying his father, a young man who had left Finland to avoid serving in the Russian Army. The tracing was unexpectedly easy; church records in a town called Parkano established that the girl named Lyydia Oukaro had been one of five children of Wilhelm and Karoliina Oukaro, and had been duly vaccinated, baptized and schooled in the Bible. Then came one of those minor embarrassments chronic to root tracers: Lyydia, it turned out, got a lowly grade of 1 in Bible class, while her brother achieved an 8. Young Bill Hiltunen got off a wisecrack about his grandmother's IQ—and father Bob bristled: "Don't say those things about my mother!"

The Task: The Hiltunens plan to spend most of their 26-day trip visiting the birthplaces of Bob's and Aili's parents, and they bring considerable background to the task. Aili first visited Finland in 1955, and spent most of the trip talking with her mother's plentiful relatives. Shortly after she returned home, one of her great-uncles sent over a thin, poorly organized volume that traced the family back to 1703. Other family members helped clarify the lineage, and last year one of Aili's American cousins helped her put together a chart of the family genealogy. Aili treasures it.

Since 1964, when the family moved to San Diego from Duluth, Minn., the Hiltunens have been immersed in Finnish culture. Much of their social life revolves around the House of Finland, a city-sponsored goodwill organization which Bob heads. And after Aili's trip to Finland, Bob grew interested in his own ancestry. Thanks to his brother, who spent eight years as a consular official in Helsinki, he was able to trace his father, a Minnesota homesteader, back to Juho Hiltunen, an eighteenth-century Finnish hunter who founded a small city. The more he learned, the more he wanted to know. "As you get older," Bob says, "you think, 'Who were your parents, exactly?' What drove my father to America to homestead a farm where he had to dig a 70-foot well by hand? I want the answers to those questions."

After their eleven-hour charter flight from San Diego to Helsinki, the Hiltunens pursued their search single-mindedly. At the weekend, they had arrived at a graveyard near Parkano to visit Bob's grandmother's tomb, only to find it gone—presumably because grave sites left untended are given away after 40 years. But it wasn't a bad start. And after they have done what they can to trace Bob's family, the Hiltunens plan to move on to Sweden to look into Aili's father's line. With luck, she says, she can trace him all the way back to the Laplanders.

—TONY SCHWARTZ with MARTIN KASINDORF in San Diego and JANE FRIEDMAN in Helsinki

Vesa Klemetti

The Hiltunens studying records in Finland: A minor embarrassment in Bible class and yet to have a heritage, too," he says.

Even so angry an ethnic spokesman as Michael Novak sees the beginnings of conciliation, a redefining of America that will take into account a wider spectrum of experiences and cultural styles. The "true character" of America, he says, is that "we are a common culture which is willingly composed of diverse cultures." And even Chicago's proud Poles have begun to embrace that definition. The black revolution forcibly drew attention to American pluralism, says Thadius Kowalski. As a result, he adds, "the multicultural concept has been acknowledged by all people to a greater extent." Younger Americans may, indeed, be moving beyond the melting pot. In annexing their heritage they seem to be leaving behind the ancestral traumas of immigration and assimilation. They are becoming secure enough to proclaim their roots instead of disguising them.

Alex Haley himself feels certain that the awakening he did so much to promote is a hopeful development. "Very, very few people in their own lifetimes have the blessing to play a major role in something that is patently affirmative for society," he says. "I work now with a sense of meant-to-be-ness, a sense of mission to tell people how much we have in common." The country is a long way from brotherhood, but roots seekers are following Haley's path with verve and confidence. They are making their own discoveries about the immigrant past. Like Lorraine Ferguson, they are no doubt learning that it is possible to be an American and everything else, too. And in the process, they may be forging the uncreated American nationality at last.

—DAVID GELMAN with BETSY CARTER in New York, PETER S. GREENBERG in San Francisco, MARTIN KASINDORF in Los Angeles, PAMELA ELLIS SIMONS in Chicago and bureau reports

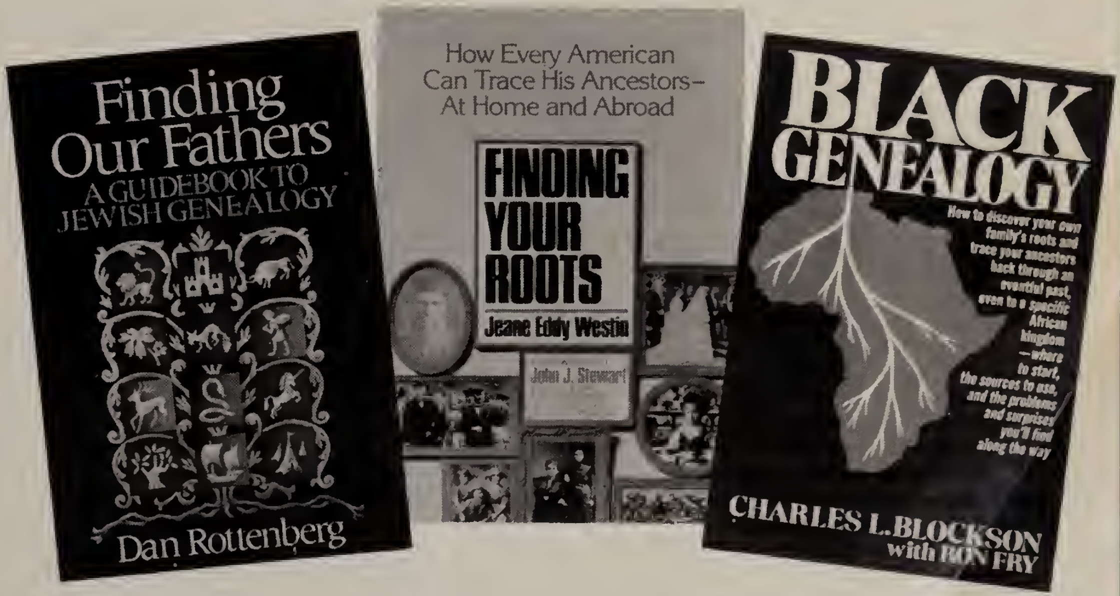
How to Find Your Roots

The search for roots may evoke colorful fantasies of romantic encounters in rural churchyards and personal epiphanies on cobbled streets, but most of it is just plain hard work. Every genealogist is confronted with frustrating gaps and missing pieces, while hours of poring over eye-glazing documents may lead to disheartening dead ends. But for the intrepid root hunter, there are a few basics.

Genealogy starts at home with the names and mini-histories of every available relative. Desk drawers, attics and aged aunts can prove to have invaluable diaries, scrapbooks, mementos and records, and even the smallest fact can lead to a discovery. Evelyn Nordyk of Houston found a letter that led her to a forgotten 80-year-old relative and an unknown piece of family property. Finally, a form letter sent to all known relatives, asking for biographies, dates and reminiscences, often turns up clues.

$9 in His Pocket: Armed with private sources, the aspiring genealogist is ready to tackle the vast and bewildering maze of public collections. Almost every major public library has a genealogy collection. Some include local court and civil records, lists of immigrants and land-grant statistics. Most states and some towns also have genealogical societies. The Federal archives contain census records, military rosters and passenger lists. An immigrant's date of arrival and point of embarkation are often enough to locate the information recorded on passenger lists. Stephen Conte, a New Jersey Italian-American, knew the date his grandfather left Italy. Figuring that the crossing took seventeen days, he found out that his forebear had sailed in on the Massilia, that he was a 17-year-old barber and that he had just $9 in his pocket.

The most adventurous part of the search for a past is visiting the family's hometowns and villages. This is where genealogists follow the four C's: court records, church records, cemeteries and civil records. It can be worthwhile simply to walk the streets, visit stores and chat with the town clerk. A cemetery is a great reference library, providing names, dates and family ties as well as insights into life long ago.


Finding Our Fathers
A GUIDEBOOK TO JEWISH GENEALOGY
Dan Rottenberg
How Every American Can Trace His Ancestors–At Home and Abroad
FINDING YOUR ROOTS
Jeane Eddy Westin
John J. Stewart
BLACK GENEALOGY
How to discover your own family's roots and trace your ancestors back through an eventful past, even to a specific African kingdom —where to start, the sources to use, and the problems and surprises you'll find along the way
CHARLES L. BLOCKSON with RON FRY

Three for the family tree: For the root hunter, a few basic tools

The amateur genealogist is bound to spend time floundering around in the many pitfalls of the calling. Names are often misspelled: even the commonest, Smith, has been scrawled Smit and Smyth and Smithe by the hasty hand of public officials. Black slaves often took—or were given—their owners' names, which has led to vast genealogical confusion. Jewish surnames and first names were often anglicized or abbreviated for official records: Cohen became Coe, Winternitz became Winters. Census records depended, with varying good luck, on the memory of each householder. A great uncle's habitual forgetfulness could be a major problem for the tracer—just as it once was for his own family.

Although genealogy is not all fun and games, for the successful rooter, ancestral anecdotes and information are more delicious than truffles. Most fair-weather genealogists give up after establishing a few generations, reading their fill of boring documents or writing a couple of letters. But for those who persevere, the search for the past has become a modern addiction. "You can never say you've finished or found out what you want," says Texas travel agent and genealogist Mary Sexton, who has traced her family to 1716. "It's never ending, that's the beauty of it."

—SUSAN CHEEVER COWLEY with BETSY CARTER

The Sources

Like all researchers, roots seekers must spend hours in libraries, studying documents, charts and books. A list of some of the country's best genealogical collections and books:

The Latter-day Saints Library in Salt Lake City, Utah: The world's largest genealogy library with government, census and

HiSTORY ETC.

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church records on 60 million Mormons and non-Mormons.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C.: Census records from 1790 to 1900, plus military records, ships' passenger lists and naturalization records.

The Library of Congress Annex in Washington, D.C.: 30,000 volumes arranged by family name and more than 90,000 works on early American settlers, churches and communities.

The New York Public Library: More than 85,000 volumes including scrapbooks and photographs of American towns.

The Newberry Library in Chicago: 15,000 genealogical volumes, concentrating on the Midwest.

The Fort Wayne, Ind., Public Library: 100,000 Midwest genealogy records.

The Free Library of Philadelphia: 138 volumes of the Pennsylvania and Colonial archives.

The National Archives branch in Fort Worth, Texas: One of the largest collections of American Indian genealogical material.

The Yivo Institute in New York: The best U.S. source for material on Eastern European Jews.

The Leo Baeck Institute Library in New York: Records of German and German-speaking Jews.

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy. *By Val D. Greenwood. 535 pages. Genealogical Publishing Co. $10.* A comprehensive textbook including the types of records and resources that can be found in America.

Searching for Your Ancestors. *By Gilbert H. Doane. 212 pages. University of Minnesota Press. $6. Bantam Paperback. $1.95.* A broad approach to American genealogy.

Genealogical Research: Volumes I and II. *775 pages. American Society of Genealogists. $14.* An overview of each state's available records, documents, books and libraries.

The Handy Book for Genealogists. *By George B. Everton. 298 pages. Everton Publishers. $10.* A state-by-state summary of genealogical statistics with accompanying maps and records.

Finding Your Roots. *By Jeane Eddy Westin. 243 pages. J.P. Tarcher, Inc. $8.95.* How Americans can trace their ancestors at home and abroad.

American & British Genealogy & Heraldry. *By P. William Filby. 467 pages. American Library Association. $25.* A 5,000-entry bibliography of genealogical and heraldic books and articles.

In Search of British Ancestry. *By Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. 293 pages. Genealogical Publishing Co. $15.*

In Search of Scottish Ancestry. *By Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. 252 pages. Genealogical Publishing Co. $10.*

Black Genealogy. *By Charles L. Blockson with Ron F[illegible]. 232 pages. Prentice-Hall. $8.95.*

Finding Our Fathers: A Guidebook to Jewish Genealogy. *By D[illegible] Rottenberg. 401 pages. Random House. $12.95.*

Newsweek, July 4, 1977

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BARNSTABLE

Town Records list 45 men as inhabitants of Barnstable in 1643/4 and the list is the most reliable record we have of the first comers.

Thomas Allyn
Anthony Annable
Nathaniel^1 Bacon
Austin Bearse
William^1 Betts
Abraham Blish
Henry Bourne
John^1 Bursley
John Casley
William Casley
Henry^1 Cobb
Henry Coggen
John Cooper
Henry Coxwell
John Crocker
William Crocker
James Cudworth
Dolor Davis
Thomas Dimock
Edward Fitzrandal
Richard Foxwell
Roger Goodspeed
James^1 Hamblin
Thomas^1 Hatch
Samuel^1 Hinckley
Thomas^2 Hinckley
Thomas Huckins
John Hall
Samuel Jackson
George^1 Lewis
Laurence^1 Litchfield
Robert Linnett
Bernard^2 Lombard
Thomas^1 Lombard
John^1 Lothrop
Thomas^2 Lothrop
John^1 Mayo
Samuel^2 Mayo
Isaac^1 Robinson
Henry^1 Rowley
John Scudder
Thomas Shaw
Robert^1 Shelley
John Smith
Isaac Wells

In 1643 when a census of Plymouth towns was taken for a listing of those liable to bear srms, there were 61 men in Barnstable so classified. The list is substantially that of the inhabitants, with these additions:

Richard Berry
Thomas^2 Blossom
John Blower
Thomas Boreman
Francis Crocker
John Davis
Nicholas Davis
Henry Ewell
John Foxwell
David Linnet
James Lothrop
Benjamin Lothrop
Samuel Lothrop
Nathaniel Mayo
William Pearse
John Russell
Nicholas Sympkins
William Tilley

Those on the list of freemen but not on the military list were:

Henry Coxwell and Isaac Robinson

The roll of men of Barnstable who enlisted in the company which was attached to the regiment commanded by Capt. Standish (and after him by Major William Bradford) included:

Thomas^2 Tupper, Jr.
Edw.^{1} FitzRandolph
John Lothrop
Thomas Lothrop
Henry^1 Rowley
Jonathan^2 Hatch
Samuel Lothrop
Thomas Lombard
Thomas Allen

Jonathan Hatch's name appears on the record dated Aug. 14, 1645 listing 4 men of Barnstable all of whom had 14 days' service in the expedition organized against the Narragansetts. Jonathan Hatch was also named in the list of soldiers from Barnstable who fought in King Philip's War or the Narragansett wars. The list of those soldiers from Barnstable (many of them veterans of King Philip's War and other earlier encounters) who fought in French & Indian Wars includes:

Thomas^2 Tupper, Jr.
Samuel Allyn

[illegible] ?

Nathaniel Bacon m. 4 Dec 1642 Hannah - dau of Rev John Mayo, of Barnstable

John Bursley m. 28 Nov 1639 Joanna Hull, dau of Rev. Joseph Hull

Henry Cobb m.(1) 1631 Patience Hurst (d. 1648
m.(2) 1649 Sarah, dau. of ~~Thomas~~ Samuel Hinckley

Wm. Crocker - m. Alice ? (d. 1684)

Dolor Davis - m(1) Margery Willard sis of Lt Simon Willard of Kent, Eng.
m(2) 1671 Mrs Joanna Bursley

Elder Thomas Dimmock - m. Ann Hammond, dau. of Wm. Hammond + (Penn) Hammond
+ g. dau. of Sir Wm. Penn (fa of Wm. Penn of Pa.)
she d 1683

Edw. Fitz Randolph m. 1637 Elizabeth Blossom dau. of Dea Thomas Blossom + Ann ? Blossom

James Hamblen (Hamblin) (Hamlin) m. 1628 Anne ?
(1606-1690)

George Lewis m(1) Sarah Jenkins
(- d. 1662) m(2) Mary Fuller

Lawrence Litchfield m. 1640 Judith Dennis (1620-85)
(1620-49)

Rev. John Mayo m Tamsen ? (d 1682)
(- d. 1676)

HISTORY ETC.

"Yankee" Magazine
Nov. 1973

Martha (Jenney) Gifford
Carol (Waite) Vaughan
Judith (Jenney) Gurney

Rochester, Mass.

(Founded 1687)

33 Original Proprietors:

Joseph Doty
Joseph Lothrop
Aaron Barlow
Barnabas Lothrup
Moses Barlow
John Perry
Kenelm Winslow
Samuel Hammond
William Clark
Samuel Davis
William Davis

William Bradford
Benjamin Foster
Ralph Powell
Benjamin Bartlett
Joseph Bartlett
Elizabeth Ellis
John Burg
Joseph Dunham
George Morton
William Dexter
Samuel Briggs

Seth Pope
Samuel White
Wm. Connett (Indian)
Thomas Hinkley
Thomas Clark
John Cotton
John Bradford
William Peabody
Rev. Samuel Arnold
"ministry share"
?

The original 33 lots "in the woods" were located, as is stated in the "Proprietors Records," as lying "between the Sippican River and the Mattapoisett River and we found it to be about 2 miles distance between them and about 1 mile and a half in breadth, north and south, capable for lots. The which breadth we divided into three ranges of lots, and we began to measure the first range of lots a little to the east of the Mattapoisett River and close to the Rhode Island Path and on the north side thereof..."

Everything hinged on the "wood-lots" being correct. Fortunately one ancient rd, Proprietor's Road (presently named Vaughan's Hill Road) remains exactly as it was, a divider between the original lots 2 & 3 and 28 & 30.

Each of the 33 Prop. also rec'd. a swamp lot, a fresh meadow lot and a lot in the "gore," plus salt meadow and a sea lot which are not in the present boundaries of Rochester. These other lots were more difficult to map, but are an invaluable aid to the mapmakers.

Map No. 1 (1704) completed, available from Rochester Hist. Society
Map No. 2 (1754) abt. 1/3 complete showing greatest growth – from abt. 50 houses to nr. 300
Map No. 3 (1804)
Map No. 4 (1854) completed,

The names on the [1st] map would ring familiar to any student of Pilgrim or Plymouth genealogy since Rochester originally was their pasture land, and the early settlers found it more convenient to live there.

In addition to the 33 orig. owners, several of whom sold out right away, some of the early names include:

Allen
Allister
Andrews
Ashley
Annible (Hannible)
Barrows
Bassett
Bennett
Benson
Blackwell
Bodfish
Bolles
Briggs
Bumpus
Chapman
Church
Clapp
Clifton
Cornell
Cowing
Crane
Crapo
Coombs
Delano
Davoll
DeWolf
Edwards
Estes
Freeman
Forbes
Fearing
Gifford
Gill
Griffeth
Goodspeed
Gurney
Hall
Haskell
Hatch
Hardy
Hill
Hiller
Holmes
House
Hathaway
Hunter
Jenkins
Jenney
King
Landers
Lance
Lawrence
Levitt
Lewis
Lincoln
Little
Look
Lord
Loring
Marshall
Maxim
Mead
Meigs
Mendall
Morse
Mumford
Norris
Nye
Oliver
Ormsby
Parker
Peckham
Perry
Pitcher
Poole
Prince
Randall
Ruggles
Robinson
Rotch
Roman
Ross (Rouse)
Stewart
Strobridge
Summers
Sprague
Sherman
Snow
Savery
Sturtevant
Stephens
Skiff
Shiverick
Turner
Tabor
Vaughan
West
Whittaker
Whitcomb
Whittredge
Wyatt
Wiswell
Watson
Wood
Wing
Youens
Young

Not all of these actually lived in the Rochester of present boundaries, but in Old Rochester, before Mattapoisett and Marion, and a chunk of Wareham, broke away more than 100 years ago. Yet their hometown was Rochester.

Sagamore

Routes 6 and 28

The easterly village of Bourne is Sagamore. Here was situated the homestead of Thomas Burgess, one of the first settlers. whose granted lands extend westerly to Buzzards Bay and comprised nearly all of that part of Sagamore Village which is situated on the south side of the Canal. Mr. Burgess built his house on the north side of the present Cape highway. Sagamore Village is on the south side of the Sagamore Bridge. Here the Keith Car Company built railroad cars for a number of years. Sagamore Highlands and Sagamore Beach are on the north side of the bridge. There are miles of sandy beaches and the famous Scusset Beach Fish Pier. There you can fish in the Cape Cod Canal. There is a snack bar and bait is available.

HISTORY ETC.

Sandwich oldest town on Cape; retains quaintness

SANDWICH — The Oldest Town on Cape Cod, settled in 1627, still retains much of it quaintness, despite the fact that it is experiencing a building boom, unparralled in its history since the mid 1800's.

The Town was settled, not by Pilgrims from the Plimoth Plantation, only 20 miles to the north, but by a group of "Ten Men from Saugus" more Puritan than Pilgrim and also more industrially oriented.

Most of these ten men are memorialized by avenues named for them, as it is an old New England custom and a little poking around you will find them after Edward Freeman, Richard Chadwell, Edward Dillingham, Henry Feake, William Almy, Thomas Tupper, (he has a road named after him) William Wood, John Carman, George Knott and Thomas Dexter.

The original grant to the "ten men" for "such as would befit 60 families", but some of the so-called founders did not exercise their options for the land in what is now Sandwich and lost their franchises.

Nonetheless, though Sandwich has remained a sleepy, conservation town during the last 100 years, it was a beehive of activity when the Boston-Sandwich Glass Co. and the Isaac Keith Car works were going full steam in succession, in what was then Jarvesville and West Sandwich respectively. During the late 1800's the population exceeded 8,000 persons, nearly twice that of the present population.

Sandwich has and still is a haven for persons who have reached retriement age, yet the age of retirement has lowered considerably during the past few years. But retired persons in Sandwich are a very active group and can be found on many committees, boards, and other civic and scoial bodies.

What is the attraction? First perhaps is the quaintness of the Town itself, although many are now criticizing lack of modern metropolitan services. They seek these services, despite the fact that they know they will be costly and destroy some of the quaintness that first attracted them.

There are many shortcomings in Sandwich, if one persists in thinking "big". We have no public skating rink, cinema, recreation center, bowling alley, dance pavillion, convention center or many of the refinements for tourist attraction as well as homebody enjoyment. But Sandwich once had most of these and they disappeared as they became economically not worth continuing. They are right handy though in other towns of the Cape and good roads get you to your favorite place of amusement.

Major attractions to both resident and visitor are the reconstructed Dexter Grist Mill and the herring run at the end of Lower Shawme Pond, the Old Hoxie House, reputedly one of the first houses on Cape Cod, the Historical Society's Glass Museum, the Joseph M. Lilly Foundation Heritage Plantation, which used to be the Dexter Rhododendron Farm, the Friends Meeting House on Spring Hill in East Sandwich and now a new 18-hole par 4 golf course at Round Hill.

Then there are the organized activities of the East Sandwich Grange, the Woman's Club, Junior Women's Club, Eastern, Star, AF & AM De Witt Clinton Lodge, the American Legion and the Sandwich Gardner's, the Ladies Circle of the several churches — St. John's Episcopal, Corpus Christi Roman Catholic, First Church of Christ (Christopher Wren) Congregational churches and the monthly meeting of Friends.

the "Ten Men from Saugus"

Edmond
[illegible]

1. Edmond Freeman
2. Richard Chadwell
3. Edward Dillingham
4. Henry Feake
5. William Almy
6. Thomas Tupper
7. William Wood
8. John Carman
9. George Knott
10. Thomas Dexter

Benjamin Nye ae 17
? in Edmund Freeman's Comp.

Thomas Tupper "had 1st Ho. built
in Sandwich

John Dingley - to Sandwich ?1637
Thomas Burgess - to " 1638

Ezra Perry - ment. there in 1644

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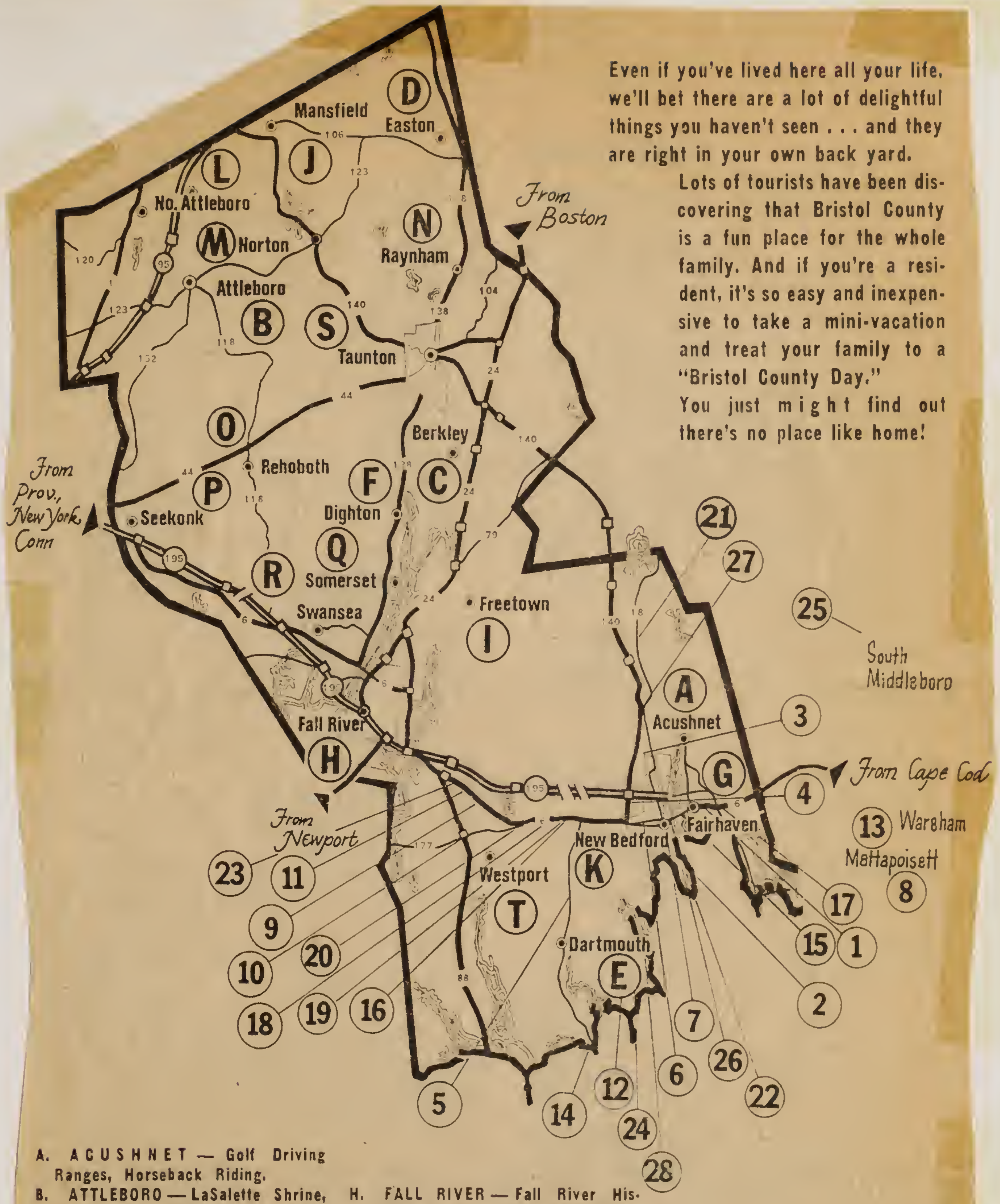
Mansfield
Easton
D
L
J
No. Attleboro
M Norton
N
Raynham
From Boston
Attleboro
B
S
Taunton
O
Berkley
Rehoboth
F
C
From Prov., New York, Conn
P
Seekonk
Dighton
Q
R
Somerset
Swansea
Freetown
I
21
27
25
South Middleboro
A
Acushnet
3
Fall River
H
G
4
From Cape Cod
13 Wareham
Mattapoisett
8
From Newport
Fairhaven
New Bedford
K
23
11
Westport
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T
15
1
10
20
Dartmouth
E
2
18
19
16
7
5
6
26
22
14
12
24
28
95
195
44
140
24
138
104
106
123
118
152
120
6
79
18
177
88

Even if you've lived here all your life, we'll bet there are a lot of delightful things you haven't seen . . . and they are right in your own back yard.

Lots of tourists have been discovering that Bristol County is a fun place for the whole family. And if you're a resident, it's so easy and inexpensive to take a mini-vacation and treat your family to a "Bristol County Day."

You just might find out there's no place like home!

A. **ACUSHNET** — Golf Driving Ranges, Horseback Riding.
B. **ATTLEBORO** — LaSalette Shrine, Capron Park, Rain Forest, Jewelry Center, Attleboro Museum, Bronson Museum.
C. **BERKLEY** — Dighton Rock State Park, Profile Rock, King Phillip's Cave.
D. **EASTON** — Stonehill College.
E. **DARTMOUTH** — Children's Museum, Demarest Lloyd State Park, Padanaram Harbor.
F. **DIGHTON** — Council Oak, Campgrounds, Greyhound Racing.
G. **FAIRHAVEN** — Unitarian Memorial Church, Millicent Library, Fort Phoenix State Beach, Moby Dick Trail.
H. **FALL RIVER** — Fall River Historical Society, U.S.S. Massachusetts, St. Anne's Shrine, Marine Museum, Lizzie Borden's House.
I. **FREETOWN** — Freetown State Forest, Camping.
J. **MANSFIELD**—Fisher Richardson House, • Mansfield Historical Society.
K. **NEW BEDFORD** — Whaling Museum, Seamen's Bethel, Fishing Fleet, New Bedford Harbor, Whaleman's Statue, Moby Dick Trail, Deep Sea Fishing.
L. **NORTH ATTLEBORO** — Garrison House, Angle Tree Stone, Old Town Congregational Church.
M. **NORTON** — Wheaton College.
N. **RAYNHAM** — Greyhound Racing.
O. **REHOBOTH** — Golf Courses.
P. **SEEKONK** — Stock Car Racing.
Q. **SOMERSET**—Slades Ferry Landing.
R. **SWANSEA** — Luther Store Museum, Martin House.
S. **TAUNTON**—Taunton Green, Old Colony Historical Society.
T. **WESTPORT** — Horseneck State Reservation Beach, Westport Harbor.

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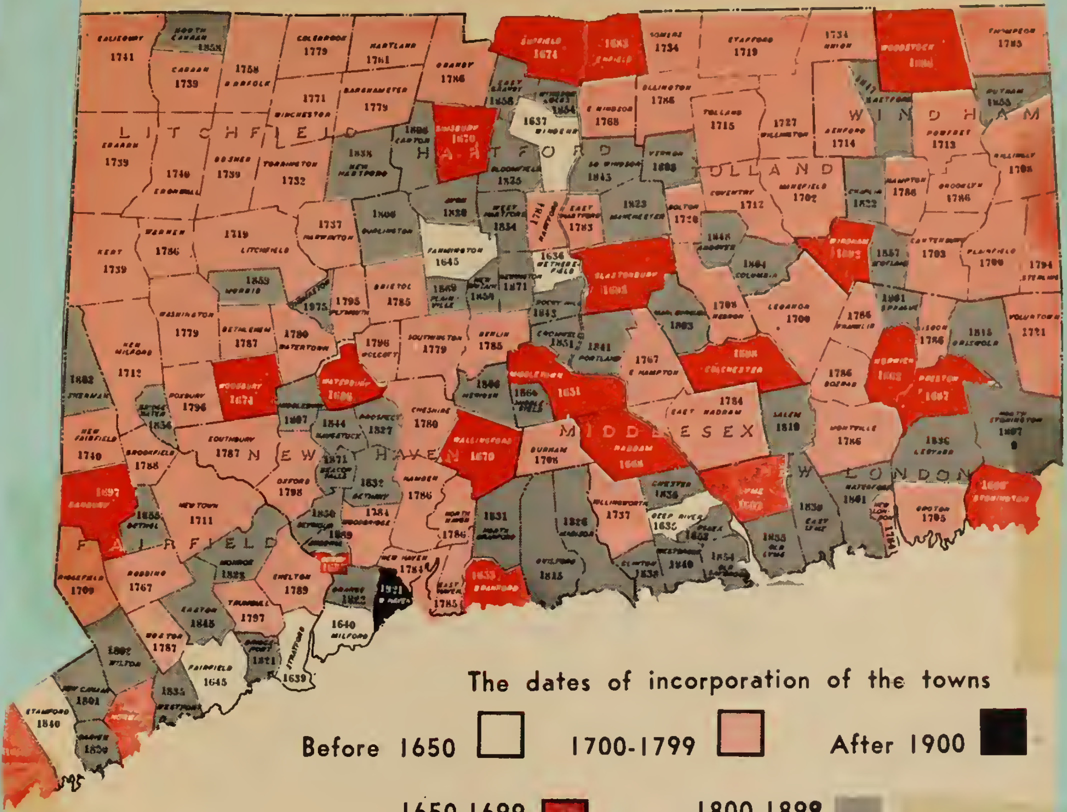
Date dropping



The dates of incorporation of the towns

Before 1650 □ 1700-1799 ▨ After 1900 ■

1650-1699 🟥 1800-1899 ▨

Every year, as Thanksgiving looms on the fall horizon, towns conjure up their colonial heritage and indulge in the friendly Connecticut sport of date-dropping.

The year of "incorporation," usually announced on large signs at town borders and cited in arguments over which town was here first, is not always any indication of how early it was that settlers first built log cabins on the spot.

West Haven, the newest town in the state (incorporated in 1921) was settled and known as West Parish of New Haven in 1650, more than 100 years before even New Haven was incorporated.

Wethersfield and Windsor, both settled and incorporated during 1636-37, have carried on a 300-year feud as to which was the first Connecticut town.

During the 1600s, when most of what is now Connecticut consisted of only 30 towns, everyone was too busy fending off Indians and eking out a living to worry about town lines. The present areas of the 30 towns (solid color on the map) belie their original size. Tiny Deep River, for one, was then called Saybrook and covered most of what is now Chester, Essex, Lyme, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Westbrook and Killingworth.

Part of the northern boundary of the state remained in question for years because a surveyor's error in 1642 had put Enfield and Suffield in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. An uneasy compromise in 1713 divided the area between Massachusetts and Connecticut, but Enfield-Suffield settlers in the Massachusetts half envied the greater freedom of their neighbors to the south and continually pestered the Connecticut Assembly to establish the "correct" border. In 1749 the Assembly could stand no more and annexed the area by fiat on the basis of a long list of legal and historical technicalities.

Town names are often a clue to the town's history. Hartland was once part of Hartford land; Voluntown was awarded to the volunteers in the Narragansett War; Glastonbury, like the majority of Connecticut towns, was named after a place in England — but by a poor Yankee speller. He spelled it "Glassenbury," a name unique in the United States In 1780, a slightly more accurate speller changed it to "Glastenbury," and not until 1870 did it become "Glastonbury," the correct equivalent of the English name.

Lebanon was the first town in Connecticut to receive a Biblical name. New Concord's minister, Reverend Benjamin Throop, in the interest either of piety or accuracy, later caught on to the idea and had his town renamed "Bozrah," meaning "sheepfold."

Visitors to Connecticut are dismayed when they see signs such as "East Lyme Town Line" but can never find a town of "East Lyme," not even in the phone book. Although Connecticut's 169 towns often contain a large settlement or city bearing the same name, many towns do not. Even towns such as Lyme, where there is no community called Lyme, are large enough to embrace several other small communities, such as Hamburg, Hadlyme and North Lyme. In most townships where there is a town of the same name you usually have to drive five miles or more within the "town's" borders before you actually get to the "town."

Boundary disputes and misunderstandings aren't just things out of a colorful colonial past. This July the long - simmering Rockville - Vernon question was finally settled. Before that, three separate governments, often with overlapping responsibilities, reigned and received taxes in Vernon: the Rockville municipal government, the Vernon municipal government and the Vernon town government. Now all three have merged into the Vernon town government. Rockville, however, is still one of the state's 334 post office addresses and maintains its identity in the pages of the phone book.

But whether in Rockville (in Vernon) or South Lyme (in Old Lyme) it is often hard to know just where you are when you're somewhere in Connecticut.

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The Cape Codder Thursday, March 21, 1968

Eastham Historical Society Has Cape History Material For Sale

The Eastham Historical Society some time ago acquired from Frank Collins, the old book man of Nauset Road, since deceased, the extremely valuable group of pamphlets on the History and Genealogy of Cape Cod Familes published by the late Charles W. Swift of the Yarmouth Register from the early 1900's to 1937.

Much of the material is unavailable in any other form and represents a storehouse of historical lore. The society is offering a number of the pamphlets for sale. These are listed below. The price includes postage; where no price is listed, the pamphlet is not available now, although reprints may be made later. Orders may be made to Box 8, Eastham.

1.	Cape Cod Byways	Joshua F. Crowell	
2.	The Descendants of John Jenkins	Samuel B. Jenkins	$2.00
3.	Plymouth Corporation, A Trading Company, Located at Plymouth, A Proprietary Plantation	Samuel B .Hannah	1.50
4.	Summer Street—Hawes Lane, Yarmouthport	Ellen H. Shields	1.50
5.	The Baker Zone in West Dennis	Sylvanus C. Evans	1.50
6.	Cape Cod Land Titles	Samuel D .Hannah	
7.	Permissive Uses of the Common Lands of Proprietary Plantations	Samuel D .Hannah	1.50
8.	"Cast-Up" Lands	Samuel D. Hannah	1.50
9.	The Prince-Howes Court Cupboard	Reprint	1.50
10.	The Cape Type House	Katherine Crosby	1.50
11.	Ship Building at East Dennis	Thomas F. Hall	
have 12.	The Nye House at Sandwich	Bernard Peterson	— 1.50
13.	History of Sandwich Glass— The Deming Jarves Book of Designs	Bangs Burgess Chas. Messer Snow	2.00
14.	Old Cape Cod Windmills	Daniel Wing	
— 15.	William Swift and Descendants to the Sixth Generation	Eben Swift	?
16.	Old Shipmasters	Aurin B. Crocker	
17.	Church Councils	William C. Smith	1.50
18.	Homer	Amos Otis	1.50
19.	The South Dennis Meeting House	William S. Bragdon	
20.	Old Indian Meeting House at Mashpee		1.50
21.	The Revolutionary War Service of Nathan Crosby	L. M. Mooers	1.50
22.	The Revolutionary War Service of Ansel Taylor	L. M. Mooers	1.50
23.	The Geological Formation of Cape Cod	Winthrop Packard	1.50
24.	Fast Runs of Clipper Ships	W. L. Robinson, et ali	1.50
25.	The Romance of a Barnstable Bell	Boston Transcpirt	1.50
26.	Glass Making in Sandwich	Boston Transcript	2.00
27.	Thomas Foster of Weymouth and His Cape Cod Descendants	Amos Otis	1.50
28.	The Robbins Family of Cape Cod	H. N. Latey	2.00
29.	Bangs Family Papers	Michael Fitzgerald	1.50
30.	Puddington—Purrington—Purinton	Evelyn Rich	1.50
31.	Thomas Howes of Yarmouth, Mass., and some of his Descendants, Together with the Rev. John Mayo, allied to him.	James W. Hawes	2.50
32.	Early Settlers of Eastham.	Josiah Paine	3.00
33.	Early Settlers of Eastham	Josiah Paine	3.00
34.	Nicholas Snow of Eastham	James W. Hawes	3.00
35.	Edward Kenwrick, The Ancestor of the Kenricks and Kendricks of Barns. Co.,, and Nova Scotia, and his Descendants	Josiah Paine	3.00

HISTORY ETC.

	36.	Early Chatham Settlers	William C. Smith	3.00
	37.	Stephen and Giles Hopkins, Mayflower passengers and some of their Descendants, including an Eldredge Line	James W. Hawes	3.00
	38.	Old Quaker Village So. Yarmouth, Mass.	E. Lawrence Jenkins	2.00
	39.	West Yarmouth Houses	Daniel Wing	2.00
	40.	A Mayflower Line—Hopkins—Snow—Cook	Grace Fielding Hall	1.50
	41.	Atwood Genealogy	Grace Fielding Hall	1.50
	42.	Newcomb Genealogy	Grace Fielding Hall	1.50
	43.	Early Weldens of Yarmouth	James W. Hawes	1.50
	44.	Captain William Hodge of Yarmouth	James W. Hawes	1.50
have —	45.	Thomas Clark, The Pilgrim and his Descendants	Amos Otis	1.50
have —	46.	Burgess	Amfos Otis	1.50
	47.	The Yarmouth Families of Eldrege	Amos Otis	1.50
	48.	Richard Taylor, Tailor and some of his Descendants	James W. Hawes	2.00
	49.	The Gross Families of Truro and Wellfleet	Shebnah Rich	1.50
	50.	The Mayo Family of Truro	Shebnah Rich	1.50
	51.	Deacon John Doane and the Doane Family	Hon. John Doane	1.50
	52.	A Brief Sketch of the Life of George Webb, Cape Cod Captain in the Revolutionary War	Josiah Paine	1.50
	53.	Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Jeremiah Howes of Dennis, Mass.	Thomas Prince Howes	1.50
have —	54.	The Lumbert or Lombard Family	Amos Otis	1.50
	55.	Eastham and Orleans Historical Papers	Josiah Paine	3.00
	56.	Richard Rich of Dover Neck	Shebnah Rich	1.50
have —	57.	John Robinson of Leyden and his Descendants to the Sixth Generation	John Jenkins	1.50
	58.	The Yarmouth Family of Gray		2.00
	59.	The Chase Family of Yarmouth		2.00
	60.	A Genealogist's Letter Book, Correspondence of Amos Otis Relative to Colonial Ancestry I		1.50
	61.	(Same Title) II		1.50
	62.	(Same Title) III		1.50
	63.	Stephen Hopkins	Josiah Paine	2.00
	64.	The Hedge Family of Yarmouth		1.50
	65.	The Hawes Family of Yarmouth		1.50
	66.	The Rider Family of Yarmouth		1.50
	67.	The Hall Family of Yarmouth		1.50
	68.	Barnstable Sea Captains	F. W. Sprague	1.50
	69.	Cape Cod Sea Reminiscences	G. V. C.	1.50
	70.	Payne or Paine—Truro	Shebnah Rich	1.50
	71.	The Crowell Family of Yarmouth, Descendants of Yelverton		2.00
	72.	The Crowell Family of Yarmouth, Descendants of John		2.00
	73.	The Baker Family of Yarmouth, Descendants of Francis		2.00
	74.	The Baker Family of Yarmouth, Descendants of Silas		$2.00
	75.	The Taylor Family of Truro		2.00

76.	The Lombards of Truro	Shebnah Rich	1.50
77.	The Hinckleys of Truro	Shebnah Rich	1.50
78.	The Historical Address—200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Chatham	Jas. W. Hawes	2.00
79.	The Baxter Family of Yarmouth		1.50
80.	The Berry Family of Yarmouth		1.50
81.	The Matthews Family of Yarmouth		1.50
82.	The Sturgis Family of Yarmouth		1.50
83.	The Crosby Family of Yarmouth		1.50
84.	The Hallet Family of Yarmouth		2.00
85.	The Bassett Family of Yarmouth		?
86.	The Bray Family of Yarmouth		1.50
87.	The Gorham Families of Yarmouth	William P. Davis	
88.	The White Family of Yarmouth	William P. Davis	?
89.	Hedges	James W. Hawes	1.50
90.	Covel	James W. Hawes	1.50
91.	Nickerson, Children of William Nickerson	James W. Hawes	3.00
92.	The English Ancestry of Edmond Hawes of Yarmouth, Mass.	James W. Hawes	2.00
93.	Stone Family	Josiah Paine	1.50
94.	"Hoppy' 'Mayo, Hero of Old Eastham	Michael Fitzgerald	1.50
95.	Dillingham Family		?
96.	Ancient Houses	Capt. Thoms Prince Howes	1.50
97.	John Monroe and Old Barnstable	Elizabeth Monroe	
98.	Genealogy—Ryder	James W. Hawes	1.50
99.	Genealogy—Atkins	James W .Hawes	1.50
100.	Genealogy—Nicholas Busby	Jabes W. Hawes	1.50
101.	Genealogy—Eldred, Eldredge	James W. Hawes	1.50
have 102.	Genealogy—William Nickerson	James W. Hawes	3.00
103.	The Crowell Families of Yarmouth		2.00
✓104.	(History of) Sandwich and Bourne Colony and Town Records	From Plymouth Records	— 3.00
✓105.	Barnstable Town Records		— 3.00
106.	Francis Baker and Some of his Descendants to the Seventh Generation Book I	Florence W. Baker	3.00
107.	(Same Title) Book II		3.00
108.	Provincetown Yesterdays		1.50

Unnumbered Yarmouth Register Publications

The Oldest Library Building in the United States		1.25
Your Possible Mayflower Ancestor		1.50
The Chatham Celebration		3.00
✓Cape Cod Handbook of History	1902	1.00

HISTORY
ETC.

(32)

[illegible] Blackmar's [illegible] in — 1921.
Blackmar. — "Rev. Alvin [illegible]" [illegible]

BLACKMAR — was the name then, but when they came into England, it was "Blackwater".

BLACKMORE — was the name they went by in England

BLACKMER — was the Americanized spelling in land grants in the Amer. colonies, but some "branches" continued the spelling.

Family tradition has it that many hundreds of years ago these people were Saxons & came from Eastern Norway to England. The name was BLACKMAR.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nine Partners

Note No. 5 (p. 31) Henry Smith & Thomas Bridge
(who came to America 1635)
Info from [illegible] by Howard B. Smith

In early days Dutchess Co. was much larger than it is now & was bounded on the north by Albany Co. (Columbia Co. was then a part of Albany & embraced all N. of the Roeliff Jansen Kil) on the south by West Chester Co., on the west by the Hudson River & on the east by the Colony of Conn. See Sauthier's Map.

In 1812 the [illegible] part of the southern portion of Dutchess Co. has been taken to form Putnam Co. [illegible] the present line of D. County was then same as it is now.

On May 27, 1697 a grant of land in D. Co. was made by Gov. Benj. Fletcher to 9 props. & known as the Nine Partners.

On April 10, 1706 another & smaller grant of land was made to 10 props. (one of whom sold his interest to another). In time this last came to be called Little 9 Partners & the larger tract Great 9 Partners.

Great Nine Partners (as mentioned by L.N.P.) was bounded on the east by "the Oblong" & embraced practically what are now known as the townships of Amenia, Clinton, Stamford, Pleasant Valley, & Washington.

L.N.P. was in the N.E. cor. of Dutchess co. & extended about 12 miles E & W. and about 6 miles N. & S. & lay directly North of Great N.P.
"The Oblong" was a narrow strip of land betw. Province of N.Y. & Colony of Conn. & claimed by both. Finally settled to be under jurisdiction of N.Y.

copied July 2, 1960

Excerpts from "MEETINGHOUSE HILL: 1630-1783" (Ola Elizabeth Winslow)

Chapter IV "Our Meetinghouse" - p. 54

"Whatever the dimensions of the first meetinghouse in any town, they were likely to be scanty, and accomodated to the size of the original congregation, as though growth were hardly to be expected. By what seems a strange lack of foresight (surely not a lack of faith) no first meetinghouse was large enough to take care of the unborn children of founding families, and this in spite of the fact that protecting their posterity from English corruption was acknowledged as one of the more urgent reasons for removal. The 1634 meetinghouse in Salem (probably the second structure) measured 17 by 20 by 12; the first in Dedham (1638) 20 by 36 by 12; in Milford, Connecticut (1640) 30 by 30; in Hartford (1640) 40 by 40; and in New Haven in the same year, 50 by 50. It is not likely that any of the meetinghouses built before 1640 (for most of which specific data are lacking) were planned more amply. The record of a great storm of wind which in 1643 "lifted up the meetinghouse in Newbury, the people being in it", no doubt does honor to a very great wind indeed, but it also calls to mind a day of very small things. Even after galleries were added in some meetinghouses, it was often possible to pass the collection box from one side of the house to the other at the pulpit end."

p. 62 - "To achieve it, even as a building, took time-years of time. Children grew up between the first "enclosing" of the walls and the later "daubing" them. First covenanters became too deaf to hear the sermons and died before the "deaf Pue" was provided against their infirmity. Towns paid as they went and delay, long delay, was neither a reproach nor a calamity. Danger from without dwarfed the importance of many an improvement. The ~~town~~ Amhurst, New Hampshire, entry of 1744, "And in case there is not an Indian war the next fall, to laith and plaster the walls and ceiling, as the committee shall think fitt", balances the alternatives for one frontier town in one instance, and supplies one reason why twenty or thirty or even forty years may have gone into the completion of one small building. Falmouth, Maine (now Portland), voted to build in 1719. The frame of the meetinghouse was raised in 1721; it was enclosed in 1722 and finished on the outside in 1725. The seats were voted in 1728; they were first occupied in 1740. The structure was finished in 1756 and painted after the Revolution. This record could be matched many times even so late in the story.

The sequel of course was that when the last major item toward the completion of the building had finally been accomplished, it was almost time to rebuild. The first structure was outgrown and outmoded, if not decrepit. But it could still be patched and repatched, and probably would be for another lustrum or two. Year by year a day's work for every man in the town could "preserve the underpinning from foundering by blowing away of the sand", supply new "pice for the gallery floor", "stop the leaks for the present", patch the "Ruff", mend the putty, prime the sashes, provide a "convenient Lock & kee" for the door, build stairs into the "Bell-chamber", perhaps a "Bell-coney", clear the bats out of the sounding board, provide a frame for the "Baptism Bason"; and otherwise add, repair, refurbish against the weekly need, until presently there would come an end to patching and the town must start over.

"Voted", says the record of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1671, "to build a new meetinghouse, and granted four score pounds and no more for falling, squaring, framing, enclosing, covering, flooring, glazing, and seating, and whatsoever belongs to the finishing of the same, excepting the galleries and ceiling: the dimensions to be forty by twenty-six feet, and fourteen feet studs".

Chapter VII "Where to Set" - p. 129

"Sometimes God himself seemed to take a hand in these troubles. After the General Court had ended a dispute at Griswold, Connecticut, in 1717, deciding in favor of the minority wish to build "at the point of Country road where the path of Mr. John Brown turns off" workmen began to dig the well on this approved spot. All at once the well caved in, burying their tools. God had spoken, whereupon, General Court or not, they shifted to the rival spot, "ye knole-by the bridg on John Pray's land", and had no further mishap. Typically, a General Court interference merely made matters worse. In the end the people settled the dispute themselves, even though it meant defiance of a Court order.

The meetinghouse was not called a church. On Sunday it was always "going to meeting" or "going to preaching"; never going to church. The building was also used for town meetings. In the earliest days the Dorchester settlers took their plate and other valuables to the meetinghouse at night where a sentinel stood guard until morning. Other first settlers did likewise. The drumbeat at any other time than the accustomed hour on Sunday morning was a signal to assemble here at once for some purpose that brooked no hesitation. All distances to other towns were measured from the front door. The meetinghouse was a center of life, even in a literal sense.

(Re Bridgewater -- Town Records, quoted by Nahum Mitchell, History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, Boston, 1840, p. 62.)

Meetinghouse Hill: 1630-1783, by Miss Winslow, is quite a book! Perhaps a bit dull reading to those persons not interested in genealogy and early history of this country. I enjoyed it. Is filled with quotes from old church records and personal diaries and the spelling in many cases is interesting to follow. The people sure made life hard for themselves in many ways and also for their ministers (and vice versa) and yet they bent way over backward to allow the "sinners" time to repent and return to the fold in many instances. I think you would enjoy reading this book if you would spare the time.

HISTORY ETC.

History of Massachusetts

In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold (q.v.) effected a settlement on Cuttyhunk Island, between Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound, but the colony was abandoned after three weeks. The first successful attempt at colonization in Mass. was made by a band of about a hundred Pilgrims who came from Leyden, Holland. They were a Puritan sect, also known as Separatists, who had fled from England to Holland to escape persecution in 1608.

The Puritans sailed from Delftshaven, Holland, July 22, 1620, to Plymouth. England, where, on Sept. 6, 1620, they set sail for America. It was the intention of the Puritans to settle s. of the st, Hudson River, but storms drove their ship to the neighborhood of Cape Cod. There the group drew up the famous Mayflower Compact and elected John Carver (q.v.) governor for one year. On Dec. 21, the emigrants landed at Plymouth. 44 members of the group died from exposure and lack of food within four months, but after much privation the settlement took hold. In 1624 the property of the colony, which had been held as common, was divided among the settlers. In 1627, the rights of the trading company which had granted them a charter were bought out, and in 1629 a patent confirming the colonists' right to the territory they had occupied was issued to Governor William Bradford (q.v.).

The colony grew up in practical independence, and,organized as a democracy, it carried on its government without royal sanction. Others from the Leyden Church joined the settlers: by 1631, 600 persons had emigrated to Plymouth Colony. In 1628 an expedition organized by an English company and commanded by John Endecott (q.v landed at Salem and founded (1629) the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Winthrop was elected the governor in 1629. The settlers of ~~of~~ the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as distinguished from those of the Plymouth Colony, were financially secure. They came in congregations under the lead of their ministers, and established a theocratic government. Fraternal relations were quickly established between the two colonies. By 1640 eight towns and 2500 people were in Plymouth Colony and about 20,000 people in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1642 a system of public schools was organized by the two colonies. The settlers at Plymouth prospered peaceably, but those at Massachusetts Bay were beset by disorders arising from religious differences. The Massachusetts Bay Colony at first gave the voting franchise only to members of the Congregational Church ; later (1651) the Congregational Church became officially the sole church of the Colony. Rhode Island and Connecticut were originally settled by colonists who were dissatisfied with the Massachusetts Bay theocracy. The banishment of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson (qq.v.) and the hanging of Quakers (see Friends, Society of) were upheld by the authorities on the grounds that their teachings endangered the stability of the government.

In 1643 Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, and Massachusetts Bay united to form the New England Confederacy, for protection against the Indians and the Dutch of New Netherlands (New York). From 1637, to 1676 the New England settlers were intermittently harrassed by Indian wars. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was also beset by difficulties with the Stuart Kings. Charles II appointed a royal commission in 1662 to investigate the affairs of the Colony, but the king's representatives faced the open defiance of the Colony's

LIBRARIES

Misc. Info

MISC.

* * * * *

DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Deerfield - a town in Franklin County, on the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers, 33 miles north of Springfield.

The surrounding region is agricultural, producing tobacco, onions, and cucumbers.

Deerfield was settled in 1669 and was for many years a frontier post, exposed to Indian attacks, the most notable of which were the:

Bloody Brook massacre in 1675, and
The French and Indian raid of 1704. 29 Feb.

Major Hertel de Rouville and two of his brothers with 200 French & 142 Indians left Montreal, Jan. 1704, and made forced marchthrough the wilderness in intense cold. At Deerfield there was 4' of snow on the ground with crust strong enough to bear the weight of men, and drifts that had made easy inclined paths to the top of the palisade around the village. The solesentry on duty, depending upon the midwinter rigor as a sufficient defense, had been unfaithful to his trust and sought shelter from the icy blasts, when just before daybreak on Feb. 29th, the assault was ordered upon the undefended and unsuspicious town. Very few of the unfortunate people escaped to the adjacent forest; those not slaughtered at sight were gathered in the open space near the little church. More than 110 captives were taken and started marching to Canada that afternoon; 19 were slain on the journey, most of them pregnant women; 2 died of starvation in Vermont; in Canada they were distributed among the French and Indians and put to various services, the larger portion being employed in the convent and Jesuit academy near Montreal, the Burts among them. Ensign John Sheldon of Deerfield made 4 expeditions to Canada to redeem his fellow-townsmen and finally on May 30, 1706, left Quebec with over 40 including the Burts. They went via the St. Lawrence and by sea to Boston, arriving Aug. 2nd. A second son was born to the Burts during the voyage and sppropriately named "Seaborn". The Colonial government then sent the brigantine "Hope" to Quebec, which left there Oct. 25th, with Mr. Williams, the xxx minister, and 56 others, arriving at Boston, Nov. 21st; the rest of the captives had formed attachments in Canada, been converted by the priests, and married into French families.

Benjamin^3 Burt & his wife Sarah (Belden) Burt were taken captives 29 Feb. 1704 & marched to Canada (Æ 23 & almost 22 resp.), arriving on 25th of March at Chamble. Their 1st child, Christopher, was born there on 14th of April. 10 of his relatives and 8 of hers were victims of the Indians during the period 27 Oct. 1675 - May 1709

19 slain
2 died of starvation
40 + redeemed [illegible] 1706
57 freed later
118 +

(49 inhabitants killed at sight)

ATTACK ON SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

Lemoine de Sainte Helene and D'Aillebout de Mantel with 114 French, 80 Indians from the Sault and 16 Algonquins, left Montreal, Jan.17, 1690 - went on snowshoes over Lake Champlain and through woods with snow 4'-6' deep; they arrived in vicinity of Schenectady at 11 p.m. on Feb. 8th and attacked - within 2 hours 60 persons had been slain; the village fired and all but 5 houses burned; they took 27 prisoners "men and boys" (women being slain as unable to make the long march) and went back to Canada - 19 died of hunger on the way. David^{3} Burt was one of 24 men under Lieut. Enos Talmage (from Capt. Jonathan Bull's company raised at Hartford) that had been sent to reinforce this frontier settlement, arriving on Nov. 30, 1689. David Burt was one of those men taken prisoner to Canada. He was never heard from again.

NEHGS Book Loan "An Index of Pioneers from Massachusetts to the West especially the State of Michigan" compiled by Charles A. Flagg (Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc. Balto. Md. 1975)

(List of Michigan County histories (& where the books are located)

Michigan Pioneer & Historical Society

Allegan History - "Hist. of Allegan & Barry Counties"
(Philadelphia, D.W. Ensign & Co., 1880
(521 p. - Library of Congress, Wash., D.C.
Mich. State Library, Lansing, Mich.
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.

"A twentieth Century History of Allegan County"..... compiled under editorial supervision of Dr. Henry F. Thomas. Chicago, the Lewis pub. co. 1907 - 655 p.
(Allegan Township Library, Allegan, Mich.)

"Portrait & biographical record of Kalamazoo, Allegan & Van Buren counties." Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1892. 986 p. (Library of Congress)

Kent County - "History of Kent Co., Mich., together with portraits of prominent persons & biographies of representative citizens." Chicago, C.C. Chapman & Co. 1881
1426 pages Detroit Public Library; Lenox branch of NY Public Library; L.C., N.Y.S.

"The city of Grand Rapids and Kent County, Mich., up to date, containing biographical sketches of prominent & representative citizens." Logansport, Indiana A.W. Bowen & Co. 1900. 1105 p. Lenox Branch NY Pub. Library

LIBRARIES

Check: N.E.H. & G.R.

vol. 14 - p. 284 Ogdensburg, N.Y.
vol. 20 - p. 170 " "

vol. 40 - p. 407 Catherine Rose
vol. 42 - p. 311 " "

vol. 49 - p. 148-52, 322-32, 417-26 Trumbull

check: History of Norwich, Ct. p. 212
for signature of Jona Brewster

check:

ZABRISKIE'S Claverack, N.Y.
? Church records [illegible]

"Hogebooms" seem to be mostly around: Claverack, Kinderhook and Ghent, New York.

All in Columbia County & all fairly close to Hudson, the County seat.

LIBRARIES

Misc. Sources for Information:

Peterson's "Bibliography of County Histories"

"Bibliography of American Directories through 1860"
by Dorothea N. Spear - 1961

"Ayer's Newspaper Guide" (found in reference depts. of most libraries)

"American Newspapers - 1821-1936" Winifred Gregory, Editor
(list of files available in U.S.A. & Canada) New York 1937
"includes location of newspaper files between 1821-1936, giving names & location of repository."

Nat'l Genealogical Society
1921 Sunderland Pl.
N.W.
Wash. D.C. 20036

Library -
Inf. & Reference Serv.
735 E. Michigan 373-1593
3rd flr. - gen. books.

~~Library - Lewis Cass Bldg 373-0640~~
~~[illegible], 300 S. Walnut~~

~~Information - 373-1837~~

Health Dept. - 3500 N. Logan 373-1360

Mormon Library (from Emily Brown)
Farmingdale, Maine
Wed. & Thurs. 6-10 P.M.
1st & 3rd Fridays 2-10 P.M.
2nd & 4th Fridays 6-10 P.M.

LIBRARIES

Three elements make up the team working for better library service . . . . . Trustees, Librarians and Friends of the Library. The Friends, a volunteer group, above all stand ready to volunteer their time, energy and financial assistance, when needed in order to promote, to improve and to expand library services. The Friends of the Scarborough Public Library welcome the support of its residents. Meetings are held every third Thursday at one p.m. Notice of our monthly events are posted at the library.

PLEASE JOIN US ! ! !

We'd like you to know . . . . . .

. . . . . A lasting gift to perpetuate the memory of a loved or respected person would be a memorial book or library equipment. Please speak with our librarian.

. . . . . Record albums are available for your pleasure.

. . . . . You can borrow current periodicals.

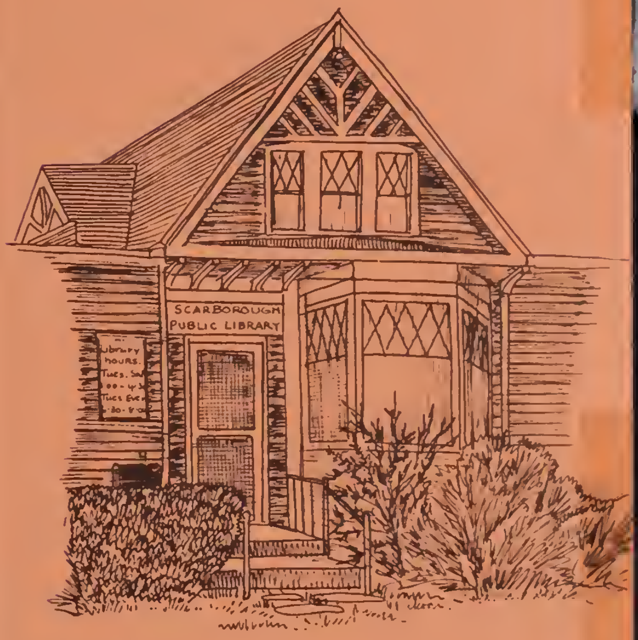
. . . . . We gratefully acknowledge contributions from civic organizations.

. . . . . Our current library hours are: Tuesday - Saturday from 1 - 4:30 and Tuesday evening 6:30 - 8:00. These hours are subject to change. Please watch for notice.

Scarborough is growing . . .
and so are we

Scarborough Public Library

INCORPORATED 1899



BLACK POINT ROAD
SCARBOROUGH, MAINE

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SCARBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

Towards the turn of the century, a group of women of the First Congregational Church on the Black Point Road collected and shared their books. This idea of sharing became so popular that on August 2, 1899 the first meeting was held of seven persons desiring to be incorporated as proprietors of a social library. These persons appeared before a Justice of the Peace and so the Scarborough Public Library Corporation was organized and recorded. Immediately by-laws were written, officers elected and a vote to build a library was passed. Architect Fred A. Tompson donated his time and drew the plans for a one room building, which is now the room that houses the Circulation Desk and the Children's Section of the library

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond, world famous Metropolitan Opera singer, a native of Wayne, Maine and summer resident of the Atlantic House established the Atlantic House Fund for the benefit of the library. Her interest continued for years and upon her death fifty-two years ago endowed the Scarborough Library with a trust fund. Also at this time Miss Margaret Jewell gave generously to the building fund and upon her death in 1970 left an endowment fund, which has made possible our most recent renovations to the library.

The first meeting in the new library was held on August 28, 1900 and at that time the library hours were set for every Friday from one to five o'clock.

We believe the building was heated these first years by the fireplace, which is still there. There is no mention of a heating system until 1907, when a stove was purchased and the chimney was cleaned. If you have ever wondered about the little slanted ell at the back of the building this was used for the wood for the furnace, later converted to oil. Oil lamps were used at first, two of which still decorate the library. When electric lights were first installed the power was provided by the adjacent Black Point Church.

In 1937 the little one room library had growing pains so the trustees took the matter to the Town fathers who saw fit to purchase a parcel of land on the south side from Emery Moody. Mrs. Addie K. Vaill made a gift of two parcels of land on the north and west sides of the building and so an addition to the one room library was underway. Funds were raised by whist parties held in private homes, high school students held a beano and whist party and families of the community were solicited for "sums within their means" The North Wing Annex (now known as the fiction room) was completed in 1938.

Miss Jewell started a second building fund in 1947, which reached $1100, and by 1951 plans were underway for a further addition. The town made a contribution of $1000 and three trustees contributed another $1200. This South Wing was completed in October 1951 and currently serves as the Reference Room.

Over the period of 72 years, although the records are vague, we know that the following librarians have served Beginning with Mr. Emery Moody at the phenomial sum of fifty cents a week, Mrs. Ann Libby, Mrs. Lena Skillings Plummer, Mrs. Daisy Larrabee, who served twenty-five years, Mrs. Mary Sparrow, Mrs. Edith Googins, and currently Mrs. Clara Emmons. Good judgement of these capable librarians has been responsible for our collection of rare books which includes Lowell's "The Courtin'" illustrated by Maine's famous artist Winslow Homer.

In 1930, the Trustees discussed asking the town for financial aid, but no note of receipt of money is made until 1934, when the town voted $100. We are now included in the town budget receiving $6000 in 1972.

Many appreciated donations have been made to the library over the years in various forms books, memorial funds, furnishings and time. Substantial amounts of money, at the request of families have been invested, with the interest to be used for the purchase of books. This is called our "Book Funds" and a list of the names are on a plaque proudly displayed on the fireplace mantle.

If after writing this history, I could emphasize one point it would be that that although this library was started by seven people it has always been a library for the townspeople supported by them and by the town. It is YOUR library and it is the sincere hope that you will use it often and gain much pleasure from browsing among its many books.

EDITH GOOGINS, Librarian 1957 - 1972

Estate .... Date .... No. ....
Town .... District ....

Applicant ....
Address ....
....
Reference ....
Date .... Checked ....

PROBATE RECORDS CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

Form 6

The Library is responsible for the distribution and exchange of official state documents and reports, and the sale of U.S. topographic maps of Connecticut. It is an official regional depository for U.S. publications, and a depository for documents of other states. Photoduplication and rapid copy facilities, microfilm and microprint equipment implement the services of the State Library. The Library acquires and displays in a museum the important artifacts which reflect the long, outstanding history of Connecticut, such as, military relics, Indian handicraft, and other objects of historical interest.

The Library was "established" in May, 1854, when the Connecticut General Assembly authorized the appointment of the first State Librarian. It was his responsibility to assemble in the Old State House, the materials housed in the various State offices and to establish and administer the State Library. The State Library was moved in 1878 to the newly completed State Capitol where it remained until its transfer to the State Library and Supreme Court Building on November 28, 1910.

State Library Committee

John N. Dempsey, Governor

Howard W. Alcorn	**Donald B. Engley**
Raymond E. Baldwin	**Ella T. Grasso**

*** *** ***

Walter Brahm, State Librarian

The Library is open to the public Monday through Friday 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. (except holiday weekends). Closed Sundays and holidays.

The Connecticut State Library

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

is a reference and research library. It is free to the public but does not lend books. Borrowing services are provided to other libraries through interlibrary loan. The library also serves the Connecticut General Assembly, the various State executive departments, and the judicial department.

The Library is located in the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building, opposite the State Capitol, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford. A granite structure consisting of three wings, it is an adaptation of Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The State Library occupies the east wing of the building. It contains the main reading room and the records section in which are provided various services to the public. The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, the highest State court, occupies the west wing of the building.

In the courtroom is a mural, painted by Albert Herter, depicting the adoption in 1639 of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. These were the first rules by which the Colony of Connecticut was governed. On permanent display in Memorial Hall are the original Charter, framed in wood from the Charter Oak, granted to Connecticut in 1662 by Charles II; the engrossed copy of the Constitution of Connecticut adopted in 1818; and portraits of Connecticut governors. A part of the valuable Joseph C. Mitchelson Coin Collection, the Colt Collection of Firearms, a Gilbert Stuart painting of George Washington, and the table upon which President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation are also on display.

The general and special collections of the Library contain 435,000 bound volumes, two million manuscripts, a million pamphlets, microfilms, maps, pictures, and other memorabilia. The basic collections are in the broad subject fields of law, the social sciences, history and genealogy, and the official state archives, including the original records of the Colony and the State beginning with the first record of the General Court on April 26, 1636.

The law collection is extensive. It includes statutes, reports and digests of the United States and of all the states, and Connecticut Public Acts and General Statutes from earliest days. Connecticut legislative committee hearings on proposed legislation since 1900, Attorney General's opinions, Departmental regulations, and a large number of law journals are also on file.

The history and genealogy material is exceptional. A person wanting to trace his Connecticut ancestors can come to the Library and find numerous records and indexes. The famous Barbour Collection records births, marriages, and deaths in all Connecticut towns prior to 1850. The Library has a large number of probate records — wills, inventories of estates for many Connecticut towns. Both collections are completely indexed. Also indexed are Connecticut church records from the 1600's to the 1900's, early U.S. Census records, cemetery headstone inscriptions, and family Bible records.

The Library maintains war records of Connecticut residents, an extensive collection of Connecticut newspapers, pictures of Connecticut, and early automobile catalogs.

Conn. & Maine Libraries & Other Research Sources

Conn. State Library, Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
(Histories, Genealogies, probate records, church records,)
(Bible records, Cemetery records & Newspaper records.)
Hours: M. T. W. T. F. - 5 p.m.
Saturdays

Conn. Historical Society, 1 Elizabeth St., Hartford, Conn.
Histories, Genealogies,
Hours:

Godfrey Memorial Library, 134 Newfield Ave., Middletown, Conn.
1. Microcards of many rare family genealogies
2. Catalog of Amer. & English Geneal. in Library of Congress, Wash. D.C
3. Boston Transcript 1904-1941
4. 1790 Census for many of the orig. colonies & Vermont
5. Other printed sources for research
Hours:

Hartford Times - Genealogical Section Oct. 16, 1961 thru Apr. 4, 1966

Library, Newtown, Conn.
Hours:
Sundays

Bridgeport Public Library, , Bridgeport, Conn.

Hours:

Maine State Library, , Augusta, Maine

Hours:

Historical Society, , Portland, Maine
Hours:

State Vital Records, , Augusta, Maine
Hours:

York County Vital Records. Rt. 202 Alfred, Maine
Wills, Deeds, etc.
Hours:

Mormon Library Farmingdale, Maine
Hours: Wed & Thurs. 6-10 pm 1st & 3rd Fri. 2-10 PM
2nd & 4th Fri. 6-10 PM

Mass. Libraries & Other Research Sources

American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. Mass.
"has indexed many early newspapers, incl. a record of the marriages & deaths appearing in the Columbia Centinel of Boston 1784-1840" (which printed notices of m. & d. from all over the country)
Index includes 8,000 names, & copies of index are found at Library of Congress, N.Y. Public Library & N.E. H.G. Soc.
Index also includes:

1. deaths publ. in "the Christian Intelligence of the Reformed Dutch Church from 1830-1871" (9 Volumes)
2. index of m. & d. in the "N.Y. Weekly Museum 1788-1817" (2 Volumes)
3. index to obituary notices in the "Boston Transcript 1875-1899" (5 volumes)
4. marriages rep. in the "Boston Recorder & Telegraph 1827-28"

Hours:

Boston Public Library, Boylston & Dartmouth Sts, Boston, Mass.
has index of all names in Boston Transcript, General Section
Hours:

Concord Library, Concord, Mass.
(very cooperative with those doing research)
Hours.

Federal Records Center, 380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, Mass.

Hours:

New England Historic Genealogical Society & Library, 101 Newbury St, Boston, Mass.
outstanding collection of genealogies, etc.
Hours: Mon. - Friday 9.00 - 4:45 pm.
Sat. -

Schrader's Transcript Index, 1118 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
another index of all names in Boston Transcript General Section
Hours:

State House, Boston, Mass.
Vital Records from 1843 on

Free Pamphlet - "Towns, Cities & Counties of the Commonwealth of Mass"
(from Sec. of State, State House, Boston, Mass.)

Cape Cod Libraries + Museums, etc. (+ Plymouth, Mass.)

Cape Cod Community College Library - off Rt. 132, Barnstable
(open to all Cape Cod residents for reference, & research work
"William Brewster Nickerson Memorial Room" houses Cape Cod
section of Library.

Hours - in Summer: [illegible]

Hours - in Winter: [illegible]

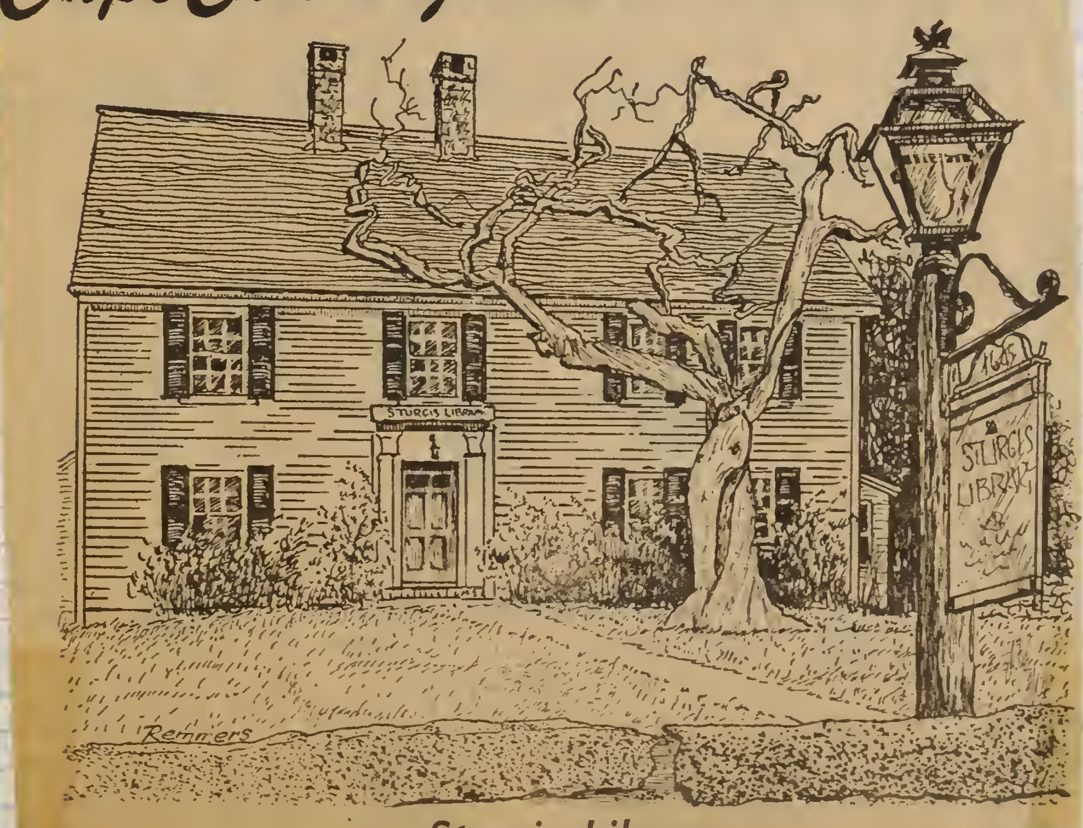
Josiah Dennis Manse (Tel. 385-2232) corner Nobscusset Rd. + Whig St. off 6A. DENNIS
Has Library open for research.

Snow Library, Main St.; Orleans, Mass.
Genealogical records + Cape archives
Some Mass. Town Vital Records

Winter Hours: Mon.-Fri. 11 am - 4 PM. Sat 9 am - 1 PM
Mon, Tues, Wed & Thurs eve. 7-9 P.M. Sun. Nov-Mar. 2-4 PM
Summer Hours: Mon.-Fri. 10 am - 2 PM Sat. 9 am - 12 Noon
Mon, Tues, Wed & Thurs eve. 7-9 p.m.

Cape Cod Summer Times, Saturday, August 5, 1972

Cape Cod Vignette....



Sturgis Library
Barnstable

Sturgis Library
Rt. 6A
Barnstable

Genealogy Collection housed in Lothrop Room, oldest section of the bldg. dating from 1644.
Also Mass. Town V.R.
+
N.E.H.G.R. Volumes
54

Hours - M, T, W, T. S.
2-5
Tues. + Thurs.
7-9

Index of Bibliography of all Cape Cod material in all Cape Cod Libraries — 3 volumes — compiled by Jeremiah Burke — 197
(177 odd pages of genealogies found in Cape Cod Libraries and some Historical Libraries.)

Falmouth Public Library, Main St., Falmouth, Mass
Hours: Mon. through Friday 10:00 - 5:30
Evenings 7:00 - 9:00
Saturday 10:00 - 5:30
(Inter-library Loans)

Falmouth Historical Society - Palmer Ave., Falmouth Mass.
off Rt. 28 - North of Falmouth Hospital
Built in 1796
Open to Public - Admission Charged
Saconesset Homestead 28A West Falmouth (at Sippewissett Exit of Rte 28)

Sandwich Public Library - 142 Main St, Sandwich, Mass.
Hours:

Brooks Free Library - Main St. (& Rt. 39), Harwich, Mass. (Tel 432-1790)
Hours: Mon. thru Sat. = 10 - 4:00 P.M.
Tues. & Thurs. evenings = 7 - 9:00 P.M.

Eastham Public Library - Samoset Rd., Eastham, Mass.
Hours:
1977

The new winter hours for the Eastham Library have been announced to begin on Tuesday, September 6. Sunday hours are 2 to 4 p.m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesday nights, 7 to 9 p.m.; Wednesdays closed.

Pilgrim Hall Museum, Court St., Plymouth, Mass.
(superb genealogical + research library)
: entrance fee
Hours: open daily 9 - 4 30 p.m.

Yarmouth Port, 297 Hallet St, Yarmouth Port, Mass. (Tel. 362-3717)
Hours: Mon., Wed., Fri 1:00 - 6:00
Fri mornings 10:30 -

Barnstable County Vital Records, Wills, Deeds, etc.
Hours:

Washington, D.C.

"Library of Congress" (outstanding collection of genealogies)

"Library of the National Society of the D.A.R."

(outstanding collection of geneal. + hist. works)

= not open to non-members in April. =

"National Archives" ① Census Records = 1790
" " = 1800-1890
(1890 set lost by fire)

{Census Records from 1900 on are kept at Pittsburg, Kansas in the Bureau of Census office.

Microfilm copies of Census Records 1840-1880 may be purchased. Get price list entitled; "Federal Population Censuses 1840-1880, a price list of microfilm copies of the original schedules."

② Pension + Military Records
③ Bounty-land-Warrant Applications
④ Homestead Applications

"National Genealogical Society" - 1921 Sunderland Pl., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(founded exclusively for collection, preservation + publication for genealogical information.)

Initiation fee - $5.00 Annual Dues - $8.00

Wash., D.C. Researcher –
Isabel Atchison – 1921 Kalorama Rd., N.W.
Wash., D.C. 20009

Lansing, Michigan - Library, Inf & Reference Service (3rd floor Gen. Bldg.)
(735 E. Michigan Tel. 373-1593
Health Dept. - 3500 N. Logan Tel. 373-1360

Michigan, California, Utah, Wisconsin + New York, + London

"Library of the Geneal. Soc. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" - Salt Lake City, Utah
80 NO MAIN ST.,
(enormous data on families all over the world - Mormon or not)

"Los Angeles Public Library"
(large genealogy division)

"New York Public Library"
(outstanding collection of genealogies - European as well as American
and
(copy of "Newspaper Index" of Amer. Antiquarian Soc. of Worcester

London's "Somerset House"
(British Government's Repository of Family Records back to 1837;
(prior records are held in local parishes)

"Wisconsin State Genealogical Society" 4521 No. ARDMORE AVE.
SHOREWOOD, WISC. 53211
(Welcomes anyone as members + they are entitled to unlimited free queries in the Quarterly Magazine.)

Libraries provide in-depth look at Island

By HARVEY EWING
Staff Writer

MARTHA'S VINEYARD — Public libraries in the six Vineyard towns and libraries at at the several museums and at conservation and wildlife sanctuaries, to name some reference centers, provide the visitor with an in-depth look at the Island.

In Oak Bluffs, the public library on Circuit Avenue is open from July 1 to Labor Day, Monday through Thursday from 2 to 5 p.m. and from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. and on Fridays from 10 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. and 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. on Saturdays the library is open from 2 to 5 p.m.

Hours at the Vineyard Haven Public Library on Main Street are from 1:30 to 9 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays yearround. The libary is open on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

During the summer months, childrens' films are shown at 10 a.m. and film classics are shown at 7:30 p.m. on Thursdays.

The Edgartown Public Library is located on North Water Street. Beginning the third Monday in June, the library is open on Mondays from 1:30 to 6 p.m. on Tuesdays from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 1:30 to 9 p.m., on Wednesdays from 1:30 to 9 p.m., on Thursdays from 10 a.m. to noon and from 1:30 to 6 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays doors are open from 1:30 to 6 p.m.

Summer hours at the Gay Head Public Library at the intersection of State Road and Church Street opposite the town hall are from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. on Wednesdays and from 2:30 to 5 p.m. on Saturdays during the summer.

The Chilmark Library is located at Beetlebung Corner Next to the Community Center building. There, the hours from May to August are from 2 to 5:30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays with the library also open from 7 to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays.

The quaint West Tisbury Public Library on Music Street just off State Road is open on Mondays from 2 to 5 p.m. and From 7 to 8:30 p.m., and on Wednesdavs from 1 to 5 p.m.

The Dukes County Historical Society reference library on School Street in Edgartown maintains hours from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturday from June 15 to Sept. 15.

The library contains reference material on Vineyard history, genealogy, whaling ships and the famed whaling logs are stored in the building on the grounds.

Falmouth Library is mc

By SHERYL SEYFERT
Special Writer

FALMOUTH — What do you do on those cloudy, rainy days that are as an inevitable part of summer as sand in your shoes and children in your hair?

Why not spend a few hours in the Falmouth Public Library roaming through the stacks of nonfiction and fiction books, magazines, films, records and genealogy volumes or take the kids downstairs to the large children's room where Peter Rabbit and Fury live.

Falmouth Public Library, a regional library, has had the highest per capita circulation of any of the ten subregional libraries across the state, according to the data released by the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extensions last year.

The 1976 circulation figure reached 280,086 which is an increase of 8,000 over the year before. Of this total circulation, over 20,000 nonbook items such as cassettes, films and records were checked out.

Falmouth's main library (there are branches in North Falmouth and in East Falmouth) has indeed become a source of information, music, art, crafts, school classes, films, and approximately 85,000 lending and reference books.

Says Ann Haddad, librarian, "The Main library would be completely overwhelmed were it not for the record high circulation. Roughly 12,000 books are out in home use at any given time. About 800 to 1,200 items are checked out and about the same amount returned each day depending on the season."

Use of the library (circulation and informational requests) has doubled since the 1967 renc The addition of audio-visual materials s records and microfilm though has brough increased storage problems.

"Public seating is now almost completel at peak hours," says Ms. Haddad. "Ai increase of over 2,000 new borrowers eac plus the rapid rise in circulation makes offi staff space a priority need."

To cope with this rapid escalation of s and utilization, the library took advanta year of the opportunity to get federal fu constructing a proposed 15,000 square foc tion to the main library by applying for a public works project.

Although the library project was not ac the town has the plans and cost projections can be used to secure future funding.

The library was awarded a Library Servic Construction Act (LSCA) grant last year of for service to the homebound. With the they purchased equipment and materials greatly augmented the existing home program and provided badly needed film duplicating equipment.

Last year's service to shut-ins provided books to individuals and residents of nursin retirement homes.

The library also received a $1,500 grant fro LSCA for the purchase of large print book

With a $200 grant from the Massach Bicentennial Commission and a matching from the Falmouth Rotary Club, the l microfilm the town reports from 1865 to 1

According to Ms. Haddad one of the f

Americ

By MICHAEL CARMEAN
Staff Writer

BOURNE — How many of you know that New York became the capital of American commerce after being inspired by a lonely little outpost on the banks of the Manamet River in what is now the Town of Bourne.

Scoff if you wish, but the Aptucxet Trading Post, which is celebrating its 350th anniversary this year, is reputed to be the birthplace of American commerce.

Before Isaack De Rasiere, Secretary of the Dutch in Manhattan, visited the Pilgrim trading post, commerce as we know it today did not exist in the new country.

To borrow a well-worn cliche, necessity was definitely the mother of invention where the trading post was concerned.

The Pilgrims of Plymouth, having suffered through several years of near famine, were eventually deserted by the supporting London Company of Adventurers.

As Betsy Keene said in her history of Bourne, "The

Misc. Info

Misc.

Barnstable has 7 villages

HYANNIS — Whenever you are in the Town of Barnstable, chances are there's a library not far away.

Unlike some Cape towns which have a single town library, Barnstable has seven village libraries which reflect the character and history of the villages in which each is located.

In Barnstable Village is the oldest library building in the United States which houses the Sturgis Library. The building was constructed in 1644 as a home, once occupied by the Rev. John Lothrop who settled in Barnstable after fleeing religious persecution in England.

The library contains Rev. Lothrop's 1607 Bible with a portion burned with a candle but repaired by Rev. Lothrop who wrote the charred words in the volume after recalling them from memory.

William Sturgis, a sea captain who was involved in the China trade, was born in the house in 1782, and the library contains, on microfilm, the log of the Atahualpa, the ship Capt. Sturgis commanded.

Capt. Sturgis bought the house after retiring to his native town, and the library named in his honor was established with $15,000 he donated.

People from all over the United States come to Sturgis Library to use its genealogical books and documents dating to the mid-17th century, including handwritten notes about Barnstable families, a duplicate set of the "Mayflower Descendants," old Indian and other deeds and various handwritten financial transactions.

Besides the genealogical information which can be found nowhere else, the library has a 19th century collection of literature and travel books and a collection of works on American Indians. The library's Kittredge Room was named in honor of Henry Kittredge, who authored books about the Cape, his widow, Mrs. Richard J. Eaton, donated the room and has added to the collections housed in the Kittredge Room through her continuing donations.

. The Cotuit Library was begun in 1874 by the Lyceum Society, a Cotuit Port organization whose stated purpose was "for diffusion of useful knowledge . . . and procurement of lecturers instituting debate and thereby inducing habits of thought."

Asa Bearse's Store, now the Cotuit Inn, was the first home for books acquired by the society. The library's present location, also its first permanent home, was formerly School House No. 11 built in 1820 and acquired by the society in 1895.

The original schoolmaster's desk from School House No. 11 and several student desks dating to the mid-1870s were discovered in the building's loft in more recent years and after being refinished, are in the library for visitors to see.

A front room added to the library in the early 1900s was designed by Guy Lowell, a Cotuit summer resident who also designed the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The Sidney A. and Mary Lewis Kirkman Room was added in 1963 through a grant from the Kirkman Fund, and the room houses the Kirkman's personal library of books.

Many visitors come to Cotuit Library to see the number of ship models housed there, including seven from the Kirkman collection and another of the clipper ship Flying Cloud.

The Osterville Free Library was started in the early 1880s by a group of Wianno summer residents led by William Lloyd Garrison who felt a library was needed in that area. The library opened in a house on Wianno Avenue in Osterville, and although the founders wanted to name it in honor of Garrison, he resisted that idea.

In the late 1950s, the library moved to its present location on Wianno Avenue, and during the 1960s its North room was added, today housing part of the library's collection and offering a place for meetings and programs.

The Whelden Memorial Library in West Barnstable was started in the late 1800s. Mrs. George Linder, a village resident who was friendly with West Barnstable schoolteacher Miss Martha Whelden gave some books to the school. Other village residents were encouraged to rad the donated books kept there.

Older students were in charge of the book circulation, and in 1897 a village cranberry grower, A. D. Makepeace, encouraged West Barnstable residents to build a village hall. A room in the completed building was used for the library.

The Centerville Library Assn. was formed in 1869, and the Centerville Public Library was first located in a general store in the village. After eight years, the library moved to a Centerville carriage shop, and then to Howard Hall which stood on the library's present site.

In 1881 a small stone building next to the Centerville Post Office became the library's next home, until after 16 years it was moved again to a larger building on its present site. The library's present brick building, constructed in 1956, was the gift of Charles Lincoln Ayling in memory of his father, Gen. Augustus Ayling.

In 1969 a wing was added to

with libraries in each one

the library to house the Walter Lippmann Collection, the late columnist's personal library which he donated to the Centerville Public Library when he moved out of his Washington home. He was a friend of Centerville Library Assn. president Robert Anthony, and the 5,000-volumen Lippmann Collection includes works of philosophy, social sciences, history and 42 volumes of the complete proceedings of the Nuremburg trials. Some works have been added to the collection since Lippmann's death last year.

The Marstons Mills Public Library's origin goes back to 1891 when about 15 village residents met and decided to form a library association which cost 25 cents to join. At first, the library consisted of a small seven-shelf bookcase in the village post office. A librarian was named, and in 1898 the association decided to construct a library building on land donated by Robinson Weeks.

In 1965, a drive was begun to raise funds for an addition to the library since its collections and the number of people using them had both continued to increase. The addition has long since been completed, but efforts are under way to raise money for another addition since as Marstons Mills' population keeps growing, so does the number of people using the village library.

The Hyannis Public Library has been located in a classic Cape Cod house at 401 Main St., Hyannis, since 1908, but had various other homes between the establishment of the library in 1865 and its move to the present location.

Its first home was in Freeman Tobey's Store on Pleasant Street, now occupied by the Barnstable Patriot. Here the library remained before moving to a small building, since razed, next to the Colonial Candle Co. on East Main Street.

The house where the library is today is at least 175 years old, according to O. Herbert McKenney, the library's board of trustees president who has done extensive research into the building's history.

McKenney found the house has been at its present location at least 175 years. When the library moved into the house in 1908, it occupied half the building, and the other half was rented as a residence.

Misc. Info

Misc.

Historical center sought to take luck out of archive studies

By GWENN WELLS
Staff writer

SANDWICH — "My name is Nickerson, my great grandmother lived here and I think she's buried in one of your cemeteries and I'm only going to be in town for a day and a half, but can you help me?"

The request is only one of a growing number of similar questions which are put to town hall employes, and the local historical society, on a regular basis here.

If the residents or visitors who want to know about their ancestors — or their homes — are lucky, they'll find a relatively simple answer to their question. If not, they, and the people they ask, can wander on a merry trail from town hall to the library to the Historical Society to the First Church of Christ and to private collections before reaching their goals.

There is no centralized collection of town records, vital statistics, and historical information here — and no one person with an extensive knowledge of what information is available and where it can be found.

Sandwich citizens will be asked to take a step toward solving the problem by voting at town meeting to establish an Archives and Historical Center "to bring together under one department any and all historical information pertinent to the history of the town" and make that information available to town employes, residents, and visitors.

Town Clerk and Treasurer Channing Hoxie, a co-chairman of a town committee appointed to investigate the need for an archives center with the approval of voters at last year's annual town meeting, sees the move as long overdue.

"This is part of a movement which has been growing across the state and the nation as well," says the town clerk. "With a town so rich in history as ours, there's no reasons why Sandwich should lag behind."

Hoxie and co-chairman Russell Lovell Jr. see the archives center as serving eight distinct short- and long-term needs in the town — the first being to collect, inventory, and protect town records in accordance with state regulations.

"In the average town, old records have often been neglected to the point of getting moldy or actually unusable," says Lovell. "Sandwich is lucky in that aspect — our records are clean and dry and quite usable. It's just that there's a tremendous amount of stuff and we need some sort of an orderly retrieval system."

Lovell is particularly interested in seeing organization for the numerous records and books stored in the unused second floor of town Hall which has become the "grandmother's attic for the town."

The first year of operation, this department would probably be invisible — working upstairs in town hall to sort out those records," he says. "There's not going to be any magical change right away."

The process would also serve to weed out unimportant records and those which have no historical value but may be taking up valuable vault space, Lovell points out.

The second purpose for the center would be service to town departments. "We're not planning on duplicating any other town departments, but we do want to augment them," says Hoxie. "One of the first projects I'd like to see would be to have all town meeting records cross referenced by subject matter."

Service to the public is a logical third, and Lovell envisions the center as including geneological information, old newspaper records, inventories of historic houses, cemetery records and the like for the growing number of residents or visitors here who are tracing either their family or their home.

The archives center would also serve as an educational tool and in cooperation with local schools, encourage interest in the town among students, says Lovell.

Publication of town vital records in a bound volumn listing births, deaths, and marriages in an easily readable form, thoroughly alphabetized and with references to sources is another major need which Lovell sees the center concept as filling. He points to a slim volume recently published for Falmouth as an example.

"Cemetery records, church and baptism records, and private birth records are also very valuable sources for town vital statistics," says Lovell. "Preserving this information for Sandwich is particularly important because so many families originated here."

"The cemetery records are very important," says Hoxie, "But I've never had the time to see whether they're ten percent complete or fifty percent complete."

Publication of an updated and accurate town history is another step which both Hoxie and Lovell feel a strong need.

"We've had a gap in our town history of about 80 years. The last detailed history of the town was published in 1890," says Hoxie, who described some of the information published on Sandwich since then as "horrible — just very poorly done."

"Oral history programs show respect for our senior citizens and their contributions as well as serving to gather information about town history. Every year we put this off, we lose people who can contribute much to background material here," says Lovell.

Another dimension for a town archives and historical center here could also be to eventually serve as a visitor information center.

"So often I think we advertise to bring people into the town and then leave them flat," says Hoxie. "When a family who came to see Sandwich walks in at 4:30 looking for a place to stay, why can't we suggest somewhere local instead of sending them back on the Mid-Cape highway to Hyannis?"

"Our committee is presenting the concept of an archives and historical center, it will be up to the voters where it goes from there," says Hoxie. "I see it as growing only as fast as the people want it to grow."

The article already recommended by the Finance Committee, requests $9,500 as first year operating expenses for the center. The money would be used chiefly to hire an archivist to organize the records and staff the center. The paid employe would work under the direction of a five-member committee appointed by the board of selectmen, but to include a representative of the Sandwich Library Trustees, the Sandwich Historical Commission, the Sandwich Historical Society as well as the town clerk and a member at large.

If members at town meeting approve an article calling for preliminary plans to construct a new town hall and if the town actually follows up on that proposal, Hoxie and Lovell see the present town hall as the logical home for the archives center.

"The center would certainly be a possible adaptable use compatible with the Town Hall Square," said Lovell. "But the location of the center is in itself secondary. We don't want this concept to rise or fall with a certain vote on the use of town hall."

"Our records need to be put in order regardless of whether the town decides to renovate the town hall or build a new one — either way the records are going to have to be moved and we've got to clean them up," stresses Lovell.

(Staff Photo by Gwenn Wells)

Russell Lovell Jr., co-chairman of the committee which has been exploring the need for a town archives and historical center, goes over the records stored in the unused second floor of Sandwich town hall, which has come to serve as a "grandmother's attic" for the town.

Army exposed soldiers to rad

Washington Star

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department for years exposed troops to radiation from nuclear bomb blasts for realistic training and testing.

Thousands were exposed, but the Pentagon is not sure exactly how many and may never have a firm figure.

The possible consequences of that exposure have become a matter of public controversy, and it has caught the Pentagon with its records and files incomplete and in disarray.

One Defense official has said that "nearly all" of the radiation doses received during the tests were within present safety limits, but there is no information on the others.

And dosage levels aside, the deliberate exposure of troops to any level of radiation has come under attack from a government doctor who says it was dangerous and nonsensical.

The Defense Nuclear Agency, in response to a Washington Star request, is attempting to determine how many military personnel were involved over the years, but a spokesman says the agency may not be able to determine how many actually took part in the troop tests.

The records that are available list individuals and radiation doses received during the tests. These are kept within a section of the Defense Nuclear Agency called the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI).

These "rosters" cover tests from 1945 to 1964 and include both the subjects of troop tests and workers involved in the atomic detonations. The earlier records are "sketchy and incomplete" by the Pentagon's own standards. And with later tests, the record keepers had to scrap plans to identify test subjects by service because the information was too sketchy for that.

In 1968, AFRRI sent a copy of these rosters to the surgeons general of each of the services, and retained a copy in its own files, AFRRI will now check its copy of these records on request but believes the former responsibility for them lies with each of the services.

"We've sort of kept it in the hip pocket if anyone needed information," says Col. D. W. McIndoe, a physician who is deputy director of AFRRI.

There is a difference of opinion on that score. A spokesman for the Army Surgeon's Office says these records are AFRRI's responsibility. In any event, the number of Army troops participating in A-bomb tests remain elusive.

"How many were there? I

Second Time Around
8 SEA ST., HYANNIS
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TUES. Thru FRIDAY
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OPEN DAILY 9:30-5:30

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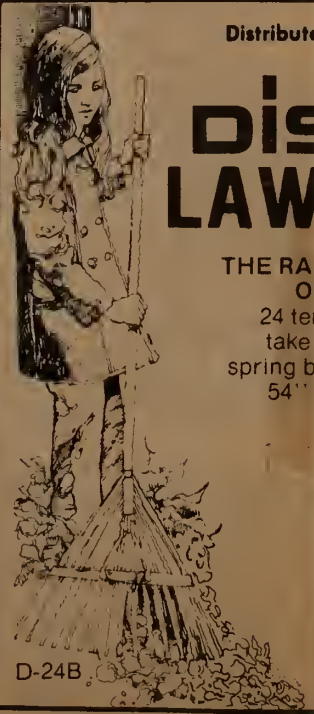
Tuesday - Saturday
For appointm
Monday 428-5986



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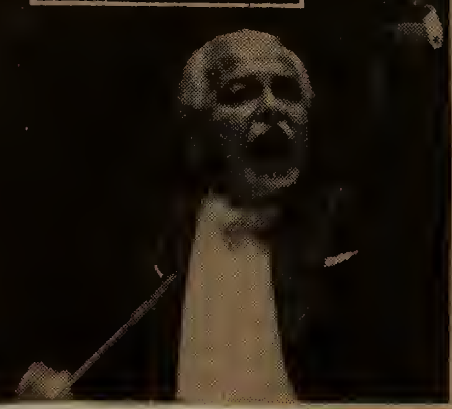

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and
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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 24th
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Telephone 362-2772
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the Ice will be out.

Army exposed soldiers to rad

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And dosage levels aside, the deliberate exposure of troops to any level of radiation has come under attack from a government doctor who says it was dangerous and nonsensical.

The Defense Nuclear Agency, in response to a Washington Star request, is attempting to determine how many military personnel were involved over the years, but a spokesman says the agency may not be able to determine how many actually took part in the troop tests.

The records that are available list individuals and radiation doses received during the tests. These are kept within a section of the Defense Nuclear Agency called the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI).

These "rosters" cover tests from 1945 to 1964 and include both the subjects of troop tests and workers involved in the atomic detonations. The earlier records are "sketchy and incomplete" by the Pentagon's own standards. And with later tests, the record keepers had to scrap plans to identify test subjects by service because the information was too sketchy for that.

In 1968, AFRRI sent a copy of these rosters to the surgeons general of each of the services, and retained a copy in its own files, AFRRI will now check its copy of these records on request but believes the former responsibility for them lies with each of the services.

"We've sort of kept it in the hip pocket if anyone needed information," says Col. D. W. McIndoe, a physician who is deputy director of AFRRI.

There is a difference of opinion on that score. A spokesman for the Army Surgeon's Office says these records are AFRRI's responsibility. In any event, the number of Army troops participating in A-bomb tests remain elusive.

"How many were there? I

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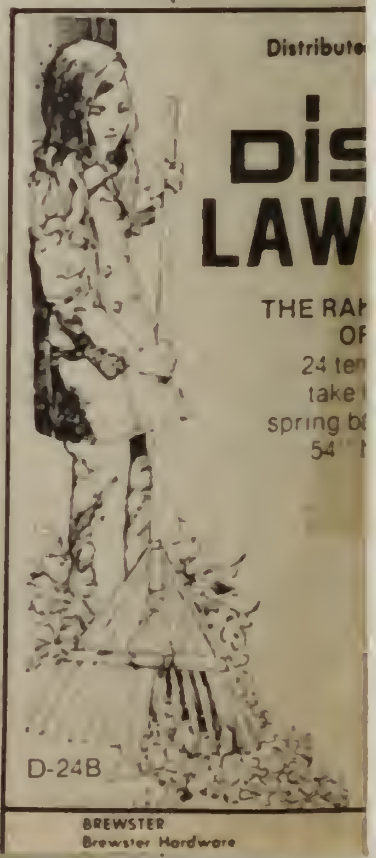

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PAPER PRESENTED AT THE CAPE COD GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 19, 1973

BY

HOMER T. HUFFIELD

RESEARCH MATERIAL TO BE FOUND AT THE STURGIS LIBRARY

For many months the Sturgis Library was closeddue to a building program, the completion of which gave them an enlarged general library section, a new vault with a large well lighted basement, a meeting room, and in general a more workable book storage and reference area than they formerly had. It is a pleasant place to work, browse or just read in.

When you enter the building, you find yourself in a modern, carpeted, well lighted area, that immediately makes you feel welcome. Turning to your right, enter the "Hooper or Historical Section," then a turn to the left brings you into the "Kittredge or Marine section", and leaving the Kittredge room you enter the "Lo-Lathrop Room or the Genealogical Section". It is interesting to note that you do not feel aware of any glaring difference, as you go from the newer to the older area. It seems as though you had always known it in that manner.

The Trustees of the Sturgis Library wanted to give recognition to each one of the library rooms, and February 23, 1973 was designated as the day to so recognize the Lo-Lathrop Room. When asked to acquaint the public concerning the use of the material to be found in this room, I was hesitant to do so, because of my short term of membership with them, but after a crash course of learning what was to be found there, I agreed to present the following information.

The "Lothrop Room" is part of the original house purchased in 1863 by Captain William Sturgis, who had been born and raised in it. In his will, he made provision for the house to be used as a library. The house has been mentioned to be one of the oldest on the Cape, having been built in 1644 by the Reverend John

Lothrop. He arrived in Barnstable after having resided in Scituate, Massachusetts, accompanied by his parishioners. The front room, now known as the "Lothrop" room, was used for public worship until a church building could be provided.

Before we discuss the contents of the "Lothrop" room proper, I would point out that not all publications considered to be a part of this collection are kept there. Some items need more space than is available in this room. Newspapers when bound are large, and seem to age and yellow faster than other types of paper. The vault is a good place for them.

The newspapers I refer to are the Barnstable Patriot, Hyannis Patriot, Bourne Pioneer, Sandwich Patriot and the Cape Cod Item. Many of us have not been familiar with the publications, but each one of them served their area, with items of interest on the day of publication. If you have the time, go through one of the old volumes, back in the 1800's, and see if you can visualize the Cape of their day, and try and compare it with the Cape as you know it today. I think you will notice a difference in their approach to advertising. The store owner wrote his advertisements and they were more direct in their offerings. The Madison Avenue high pressure approach arrived much, much later.

To those interested in trying to locate old land marks, a Barnstable County Atlas and some old maps may prove helpful.

A very interesting book, printed in 1605, is the "Bishop's Bible" brought to this country on the ship "Griffin" by the Reverend Lothrop.

There is a story about the Bible written by Grace E. Dox, part of which is a quote from the autobiography of her Great Grandmother Elizabeth Coit Lathrop Hutchings, with additional information supplied by her cousin, Reveredn John Lathrop of Ber-

keley, California. It follows-

The Bishop's Bible in the old English text was printed by Robert Barker of London in 1605, in the reign of James I.

"There are 17 ways of spelling 'Lathrop" copied from English Registers (no extant) or from gravestones. The name of Lathrop we find as the name of a church or parish as early as 1333 A. D., then written Lowthroppe. The earliest ancestor of whom we have knowledge was John Lowthroppe, great grandfather to Reverend John Lathropp, the American pioneer. This John Lowthroppe in the 37th year of Henry VIII, 1545 A. D., appears on a Yorkshire subsidy roll, assessed twice as much as any other inhabitant of the parish. His great grandson, the Reverend John Lothropp was imprisoned in Newgate London for 'worshipping God---in violation of human statute' and held from the 22nd of April 1632 till April 1634. Soon after his liberation he came to America. On the voyage, as he sat reading his Bible with a lighted candle in his hand, he fell asleep and a spark from the candle fell on the book and burned several leaves, some holes nearly the size of a half dollar. He pasted paper over the holes and from memory reprinted most of the missing portions. TheBible, so amended, descended to Deacon Charles Lathrop and to his son Reverend Daniel Lathrop."

The Bible was brought to Norwich, Connecticut by the Reverend John Lathop's son, Samuel about 1664-- 5 or 6 years after the settlement of Norwich.

The Bible passed in possession of a line of descendants; 1st, Reverend John Lathrop, 2nd, Samuel Lathrop, 3rd, Samuel Jr., 4th, Nathaniel Lathrop, 5th, Azariah Lathrop, 6th, Deacon Charles Lathrop, 7th, Daniel Whiting Lathrop, 8th, George Lathrop. George sold the Bible to his sister Harriet Lathrop who married James H. Dunham, a wealthy manufacturer of dress goods in New York

city. They had one son and five daughters. As the older sisters died the Bible passed on to the youngest daughter, Grace, who had married Theodore Lulling. After going to England to live, Grace put it in the British Museum on loan. But she felt it should be returned to America. Her cousin Reverend John Howland Lathrop and his wife, often visited Grace in England and Grace told John that she had willed the Bible to him. He urged her not to give it to him but to give it to the L-Lathrop Room of the Sturgis Library, where the original John Lathrop had been Minister. So Grace had the binding put in the best possible condition at the British Museum and brought it to America.

In September 1957, Grace and John went to Barnstable and presented the bible at a gathering of the descendents round about. Both made short speeches and there followed a luncheon at the Inn.

Before I end the commentary concerning the bible, I might add that I was somewhat amused to learn that George sold the book to his sister. Perhaps he was short of cash, but I often wonder why he could not have given it to her.

There are other books stored in the vault but to try and itemize them did not seem important, because a complete index of the area is being made up. However, with the time available it is difficult to say when it may be completed.

One other book that is of interest to the legal profession and to the researcher, is a book of old deeds. You can readily understand its importance to a lawyer, but its importance to the genealogist is of equal value, when tracing an individual known to have held property. Many times, deeds, in addition to wills, show transfers within a family, and are a means to establishing the identity of other members of the family. It is well established that records have been lost, have been inaccurate and sometimes

illegible. Therefore, every record obtainable is helpful in many different ways.

Now let us review the contents of the "Lothrop Room" proper, where according to Mr. Eugene Exman, President of the Sturgis Library, is to be found one of the best Genealogical collections in the Commonwealth, including Histories of Towns. Many of the books found here, were in the private collection of Captain Sturgis.

The first group contains the Vital Records of Massachusetts prior to the year 1850, and are a valuable asset to the collection of any library. It is fortunate for the researcher that these are available, because without them it would be difficult to obtain information for that period without them. We do have one problem though, because not all of the Towns and Cities are represented. Some records were lost through fires and floods, and in some cases no doubt, the information is lacking because of the non-cooperation the the Town fathers. As a result of this, the New England Historic Genealogy Society could not have them published. These volumes were printed and issued under the authority of a vote passed by the New England Historic Genealogy Society, November 6, 1901. The Money was provided, by a grant mentioned in the will of Robert Henry Eddy, and a fund was set aside for this purpose, known as the "Eddy Town Record Fund".

Prior to 1850 it was not compulsory to report all vital records and no doubt, many births were not recorded. However, many townspeople helped to gather much information, so that our records were enlarged before the books were printed. Now, one hundred and twenty-three years later, I shudder to think of the task we would face without the volumes we do have. In the earliest days the ministers kept the records of births, marriages,

and deaths, but they moved around so much many records were lost. Each time the minister moved he took the record with him, and by the time he retired or died, the records had either been tucked away in some forgotten corner, had been lost or just plain thrown out. If the individual families had not kept a record in the family bible, many families would have been lost forever as far as any records could have been traced.

In many Towns the vital statistics were included in the daily Town business, and that is why it is so hard to find information without reading every page. Some Towns insist that you are not allowed to go into the records yourself, and you have to pay the Town Clerk for his or her time in doing so. This is expensive and also causes double work. If you can do the searching it is possible to pick up information concerning other families you have an interest in, while going through records the first time.

Now that the information is kept in The Central Registry it is easier to obtain information through certificates for a fee.

Since about 1965 all records in the Central Registry have been closed to the public. However, there is a bill before the legislature, and if passed, the years from 1850 to 1920 would be available for public inspection.

Let us go on to other volumes in this room, which is of interest, such as the twenty-eight loose leaf binders, listing information about Cape Cod families. These binders are in continual use. A new binder has been added, to receive additional information on the families listed, or additional Cape Cod families, others may want to share from their records. This is a valuable record dating from the Mayflower to 1850, and it was compiled by Lydia [illegible]. Brownson, Grace W. Held and Doris V. Norton, in cooperation withthe Sturgis Library.

Other volumes include Cemetery Records, Mayflower Indexes and indexes to Genealogical Works. A few English and Miscellaneous Genealogies, as well as the Library of Cape Cod History and Genealogy volumes.

Volumes 54 - 127 of the New England Historic Genealogy Society are on the shelves. Possibly some of the earlier volumes may be obtained at a later time.

A complete collection of the Mayflower Descendants and the Mayflower Quarterly.

A group of volumes on Change of Names, Heraldry, Civil Lists, Street Directories, Heads of Families, Militia Records and Street Maps.

There is one volume of Indian Genealogy and one of Indian names. It would seem that more Indian History might be available, relative to the original tribes found here in 1620, and of those in other parts of this country at that time. Here is one group, who have been long suffering, having been pushed around and most of what they originally owned taken, without proper recompense and continually being treated worse than other minority groups. More than any other group, their Heritage runs parallel to our own, wherein what we gained, they have lost.

Records of the Revolutionary, Civil and World War I are available, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Genealogist.

New England Genealogy References, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut Historical Publications.

The Cape Cod Magazine 1915-1931, except World War I years and an Index of Subjects.

Cape Cod Histories of Towns and general information on the Cape. Freeman's _ History of Cape Cod, Deyo's - Histories of

Towns, History of New England, Atlases showing where homes were located and much more.

Wherever we go, we meet people who more and more are becoming interested in learning more of their ancestry. This is good, because most of us need a refresher course in American History, and I know of no better way to obtain it, than to learn more of those who helped to make it.

In our visits to Libraries and Historical Society reference rooms, we see many young people who have become interested in Genealogy. This is a good sign and in time it may be an influence for breaking down the tendency of wanting to tear down all that former generations worked so hard to build. Each generation goes through a period of rebellion, but during the last decade or two, it has been more pronounced, and has mainly been a result of a break down in the educational system, particulary at the college and university level.

The older members of society, particulary members of any Genealogy group, are real good emissaries in interesting others in their study and collection of information pertaining to their ancestors. In your pursuit of ancestral information, you are not only a genealogist, but a historian as well. The results of your search cannot be a collections of dates only, because if it is it means nothing. The names of people, the birth, marriage (or non-marriage) and death statistics are vital but, without every other known fact that you can obtain, it means the story is incomplete.

Therefore, if you can get this story across to members of the younger generation, stressing the importance of needing a vast amount of factual information to complete their story, perhaps more interest on their part can be generated. In addition,

it is possible we may again cause people to rebuild their pride in this great country of ours. Who knows, we may yet live to see history accomplish the purpose outlined originally by our forefathers.

Misc Info

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MISC INFO

New England Historic Genealogical Society

JAMES B. BELL, *Director and Librarian*

101 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

TELEPHONE (617) 536-5740

The following list of persons who undertake genealogical research for clients is provided as a convenience for members and friends of the Society. However, the Society assumes no responsibility for work undertaken by the researchers.

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Mr. Ralph Van Wood, Jr., 230 Payson Rd., Belmont, MA 02178

Misc.

Misc. INFO

By A. M. LATHERS

DO IT YOURSELF! One hears the question, "Where can I write to find out about my family history?" The answer is, either hire a genealogist or get the information yourself. The best kind of family history is one you work out yourself. Write to your oldest relative, or at holiday time tackle the aunts and uncles and grandparents, rummage in attics in trunks, check the old bibles at home, and in the summertime seek the tranquility of the family plot.

YOU! Begin your genealogy with yourself. You are the offspring of two parents; they had 2 parents each, making 4 grandparents, and these 4 had 2 parents each, making 8 great grandparents, and these 8 naturally had 2 parents each making 16 great great grandparents. Can you name them? Giving maiden name of the grandmothers? This chart is designed to help you try.

YOURS! Your records are available now, and what more priceless heritage could you leave your children? In the past, tracing the family was done on the male side exclusively, but now we know that family traits come from both sides, equal diligence is given to tracing the female side.

PERSONAL RECORDS: The family bible was grandmother's way of keeping a genealogy, but many were left unfinished. The family album was another way, but how many photographs were left unnamed and so (genealogically) worthless. Grandmother's attic, that happy hunting ground of children and genealogists, contains old diaries, letters tied with blue, and faded account books, but better an aunt or an uncle with a long memory.

GRAVESTONES: The family church is a great source of genealogists. Ministers and priests kept records of baptisms, marriage and deaths long before government agencies did. Then there is the church graveyard with its dates and inscriptions, and the church sexton's office to refer to in case of question.

STATE CENSUS: The state census is more detailed than the federal census although both are excellent sources. Starting about 1840, and earlier in the eastern half of the United States, census takers rode on horseback throughout the countryside taking down in long hand all members of the family, age,and dates of birth, even the names of hired hands and a list of the farm's implements. These records can be found usually in the historical library of the state capitol where the family originated, and there is usually a genealogical section which will answer all inquiries.

FEDERAL CENSUS: These census figures are available for each ten years, starting as early as 1790 but there were no standard forms in those early days, and some lists were posted in taverns, and on the fronts of buildings, and those skipped by the census taker were supposed to add their names, ages, addresses and other information. Thomas Jefferson got on an early census by adding his name to such a list.

These early census lists are being exchanged with the various states on microfilm, and historical libraries and archives zealously guard these early census lists. However a letter or a call to the archives will reward the genealogist. Or write the National Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

LAND: Many genealogists feel the best way of tracing a family is through Abstract of Title. The Register of Deeds of the County Seat will give valuable information; will tell who the original landowner was and whether it was tree-claimed, or homestead-claimed or pension-claimed, and from then on every impediment against the title is recorded and all in all is a fascinating document.

NECROLOGY: This imposing word means a register of deaths, but usually only pioneers are honored. These are found in the historical library's genealogical section, all neatly indexed, and contain the newspaper account of the pioneer's passing. This is valuable information indeed in tracing one's family tree.

FOREIGN SOURCES: Every foreign country and Canada have places where one may get help in tracing one's family tree. Great Britain, where this is raised to an art, has vast genealogical libraries. Scotland, as one wag remarked: "Also charges to hush it up." Ireland, the Scandinavian Countries, the Netherlands, Germany (partially), Italy, Frances and Spain; all countries have genealogical information. There is usually a small fee.

Misc.

Misc INFO

MILITARY: The general services administration in Washington, D. C. is the repository for Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish American war records. Early pension lists are kept in the national archives and many people spend their entire vacations in Washington, D. C. searching the pension lists. The later wars of course are well-documented and one should have no trouble.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE: The County Judge and the Probate Court of the County where the family originated, or resided, is a must in genealogical research. The Probate records will contain vast amounts of material, the wages of the nurses, the doctor bills, the medical bills, etc., in the last illness, but out of this welter of material will come the list of heirs, their names, ages, and sex, and if you are real lucky, a copy of the Will.

VITAL STATISTICS: These are the impersonal, accurate, microfilmes and photostatic copies of deaths, biths, marriages, etc. kept by the Board of Health of most states. They are provided for a small fee, and the help given is efficient and time-saving, because these trained people can find ancestors in one-tenth the time it would take an untrained person to search the files.

INSTITUTIONS: Unpleasant to contemplate but it must be remembered many of our early settlers came upon bad times and ended up in the poor farms and their unfortunate children in orphanages. In addition there were the prisons, reform schools, insane asylums and on the pleasanter side the farm granges, boards, councils and schools, which kept records of earlier times. The town hall where the ancestor lived contains many of these records, and then too there is the chance that someone might be alive who would remember him.

IN CLOSING: A word to the wise. Get a good ancestral chart. The direct lineage type, used by all leading genealogists, is rapidly replacing the old fan-shaped, pyramidal, or tree-shaped chart. Names of children or other realtives can be added when the original family line is established, but it is the direct forbears who make up the genealogy, not the 2nd cousins and other kin.

So, Better Ancestor Hunting!

Misc.

DATES The dates are given as they stand in the record. Until 1752 the so-called "Old Style" of reckoning the year was in use in England and New England - the year beginning on Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25), and EVERY fourth year being accounted a leap year. Among the Puritans, with whom the custom of numbering the months prevailed, March was termed "1st. mo.", April, "2d mo.", etc. - October, November, December, thus taking the rank indicated by their Latin etymology. In Catholic countries, however, the year began on January 1st - the civil year being conformed to the solar year in 1582, and the PRESENT arrangement of leap years being established. Because of this difference in the commencement of the year, the practice arose of double-dating in the months of January, February, and March. During the years from 1500 to 1700 the "Old Style" of reckoning was TEN days BEHIND the true date; and from 1700 to 1800, ELEVEN days; - a fact to be remembered in reducing such dates to the present or "New Style."

FREEMAN Throughout the Colony of Massachusetts Bay until 1665, every man who sought to be made a "freeman", had to be a member in good standing in some Congregational Church. Those who for any cause did not become "freemen" were styled "residents". None but "freemen" could vote or be elected to office; though the "residents" had some voice in town affairs.

Ref.: Book of the Generations of Stephen Palmer (Palmer & Palmer-1886)

INTENTIONS PUBLISHED

Colonial Records of Connecticut 1636-1665, p. 47-48

"April the Xth. 1640"

"Forasmuch as many Persons intangle thmselues by rashe & inconsiderat Contracts for their future joyneing in Maridge Couenant, to the great troble and greife of thēselues and their frynds; for the avoyding whereof, It is Ordered, That whosoeuer intend to joyne themselues in Maridge Couenant shall cause that their purpose of Contracte to be published in some publike place & att some publicke meeting in the seuerall Townes where such persons dwell, at the lest, eight dayes before they enter into such Contracte, whereby they ingadge thēselues ech to other: and that they shall forbeare to joyne in Maridge Couenant at lest eight dayes after the said Contracte. And, also the Magestrate who solemnizeth Mariedge betwixt any, shall cause a record to be entered in Courte of the day & yere thereof."

Ref.: Vital Records of Bolton and Vernon, Conn. (1909)

Misc.

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a memorial in a Book ....." EXODUS, 17:14.

"These are now the chief of their fathers, and this is the genealogy of them ....." EZRA, 8:1.

"That the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children."
PSALMS, 78:6.

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the Past with the Future, do not perform their duty to the world." DANIEL WEBSTER

"The dry branches of genealogical trees bear many pleasant and curious fruits for those who know how to search for them." HENRY WARD BEECHER

"Genealogical data is often buried in a mass of material so deep as well-nigh to discourage all ambition to bring it to light; but when the fragments are gathered and connected to form a record, there emerges from apparent chaos a story of surprising interest."
MILLS

"By birth the name alone descends;
Your honor on yourself depends." GAY

"Married? No wonder. Marriage became the law for not only all nations but all religions on June 10 (Saturday), 1530, and it's been that (or else) ever since."

"Recent research from a prominent institute reports that parenthood is hereditary. If your parents didn't have any children, the chances are you won't either."

"Some people are as proud of their ancestors as if they were responsible for them."

"You can't choose your ancestors, but that's fair enough, for they probably wouldn't have chosen you."

"No one picks his relatives - he has to take what he gets."

"Even the best family tree has its sap."

Misc. INFO

Gov't. bo't the island then called "Lay Clayme" island for $5,500.
"Great Island" now Newcastle

"Fort Constitution" (old "William & Mary") on the bridge-linked island where "Becky" once lived w/ Henry Sherburne.

Nr. the 1st day of Aug. 1631 ship "Warwick" was sighted off Doctor's Island

a few days later the "Pied Cow" arrived with Mistress Joanna Fernald & sister Catherine and Bess & Becky Gibbons

Henry Sherburne & on "James" 8 weeks from London & arr. N.H. June 12, 1632.
Henry aged 21 - of Odiham, in Hampshire, England

Doc Fernald's 1st child - son Thomas b. 1633
(Aug. 1636) Joanna carrying 3rd child

Thomas only 3 b. 1633
Elizabeth only 2 ✓ b. 1634
Mary b. Apr. 1637
Sarah b. 1640 (bef. 20 Nov.)

Misc.

Excerpts from Ambrose Gibbon's letter to his family in Eng.

"More than 3000 souls have come over to Boston Bay this summer."

"the "Lyon" and the "Mary and John" brought over some with Gov. John Winthrop in May after we came, and the "Arbella" and "Jewell" and "Ambrose" came to Salem in June, and the "Talbot, Mayflower, Whale, Hopewell, William & Francis, Tryal, Charles and Success" came in July and the "Gift" in August "and the last one, the "Handmaid" came to Plymouth in October."

the "Warwick" & "Pied Cow" with Ambrose, Gibbons, Dr. Renald Fernald and others set sail Feb. 14th, 1630; made port at New-settlement at "Plimoth" on evening of April 7th and rowed ashore on the 8th, delivered mail, etc. & readied ship for trip Northward to "Pascataqua country.

Wm. Holton – Forefather's monument – Center cem.

waters – Gen. Gleanings in Eng. Vol. II
Phelps
Finch Vol. I
the Swift Family Kath. W. S. 1955

Martha dau. of John
Wm. Palmer, Sr.
Henry Rowley

the [illegible], Leete, Lothrop, Peck, Bliss, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
Wheeler, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of Saml Palmer [illegible] 1720

Picturesque Stamford 1641-1892 Chas. F. Gillespie 1892
a Souvenir of the 250th anniv. of [illegible]
The Wethersfield Company
~~[illegible]~~ 29 "settlers" (Daniel Finch – [illegible] of the [illegible])
among the 30 [illegible]

(Wm. Mead | John Finch
John Whitmore |)

Banks Topographical Dict. of 2885 Eng. Emig. to N.E. 1620-1650
Chas. Edw. Banks
Brownell 1937

Shire	Name	from		
Bedfordshire	✓ John Houghton	Eaton Bray	"Abigail" 1635	[illegible] Pope
	✓ Geo. Kezar	Leighton Buzzard	?	[illegible]
	✓ John Spofford	Toddington		Rowley 1635
Buckinghamshire	✓ Zacheus Gould	Great Missenden	"[illegible]" 1638	Lynn "
	✓ Jeremiah "			Weymouth
Cambridgeshire	✓ Thos. Blossom	Cambridge	"Mayflower" 1629	Plymouth [illegible]
	✓ Geo. Alcock	Impington		Roxbury [illegible]
	✓ Gabriel Mead	Wisbeach	"Abigail"	Dorch. "
Cornwall	✓ Humphrey Wise	Launceton		Ipswich "
	✓ Hercules Hunking	Saltash St. Stephen's		Portsmouth [illegible] "
	✓ John Libby	?		Scarboro [illegible]

2.

1620-50

Shire	Name	Eng. parish	Ship	NE town	Ref.
Derbyshire	✓ Edw. Starbuck	Draycot		Dover NH	Coffin Folsom
Devonshire	Thomas Allen	Barnstable		Barnstable Mass	Pope
	✓ Michael Browne	Berry Pomeroy		Dover NH	Banks MSS
	? John Carter	Branscombe		Charlestown Mass	Suffolk Deeds 14/264
	Matthew Allyn	Braunton		Cambridge Hartford	[illegible] NEGR 48/496 51/212
	? Thomas Allyn	"		Cambridge Barnstable	" "
	✓ John Diamond	Dartmouth		Kittery	Banks MSS
	✓ Henry Burt	Harberton		Springfield	"
	? Wm. Rogers	Kingsbridge		[illegible]	[illegible]
	? John Rowe	Moulton, South		Cambridge	Pope
	✓ Peter Greene	Ottery, S. Mary		Salem	NEGR 59/322
	? Nicholas Bartlett	Totnes		Salem & Cambridge	Banks MSS
	? Gabriel Tripe	Totnes		Kittery	"
	? John Burgess	Westleigh		Richmond Isl. Me	"
Dorsetshire	✓ Wm White	Beaminster	Mayflower	Plymouth	"
	? Thos. Swift	Dorchester		Dorchester	"
	? Robert Bartlett	Frampton		Marblehead	Essex Quarterly 7/59
	Thos. Arnold	Tolpuddle		Hingham	NEGR 23/435
1620-50	John Barrett	Wareham Parish		Kittery	Banks MSS

Shire	Name	Eng. parish	Ship	NE Town	Ref.
Essex	✓ Rob't Barnard	Braintree		Salisbury	Banks Mss.
	? Sam'l Allen	Bumpstead Steeple		Braintree Mass	"
	? John Barnard	Burnham	Francis	Cambridge Hartford Hadley Mass	"
	? Francis Austin	Colchester		Dedham	"
	?✓ Matthew Grant	Hadleigh Castle		Dorchester	"
	? John Barnard	Dedham	Eliz.	Watertown	"
	? John White	Messing		Cambridge Hartford	NEGR 55/[illegible]
	✓ George Holmes	Nazing		Roxbury	NEGR 58/21
	? Nicholas Clarke	"	✓ Lion	Cambridge	Banks
	✓ Peter Worthen	Steeple		Boston Salisbury	London Mass. Soc.
Gloucestershire	Francis Eaton	Bristol	Mayflower	Plymouth	Banks Mss.
	✓ Thayer Richard m Dorothy Mortimore	Thornbury		Braintree	NEGR 60/281 64/185
	✓ Thomas Thayer m Margery?	"		"	" "
	✓ Edw. Woodman	Milford	James	Newbury	Pope
Yorkshire	✓ Sam'l Utley	Thorne		Scituate	G.B.U.
	? John Prescott	Sowerby		Lanc.	Savage
	? John Palmer	Rowley		Rowley	Waters & Emmerson 82
	✓ Ezekiel Northend	"		Salem	"
	? Thomas Swift	Rotherham		Dorchester	[illegible]

8 [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Sunf

[illegible]

N.Y. [illegible] 323-2[illegible] - ~~[illegible]~~ 808

Fitch [illegible] 37-145-289

~~[illegible] = 23, 22, 58, 106~~

[illegible] Thomas Fitch – of Bocking, Essex Eng.

Wife – Fitch History Vol 1

Mention of 1st Thomas [illegible] in Norwalk, Conn.

[illegible] Founders Monument at corner of Fitch St

East Ave Norwalk, Conn.

[illegible] site of 1st house of Thos. Fitch, the [illegible]

[illegible] street marked as Fitch's [illegible]

[illegible] East Ave [illegible]

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day off

IN SEARCH OF ANCESTORS

Misc.

By MARK ALPER

With the publication of Alex Haley's best-seller, "Roots," and the development of that magnum opus into a mini-series, interest in the science of genealogy has increased tenfold throughout the United States.

Genealogy is the science of tracing one's antecedents back through time in hope of discovering the precise origin of the family name.

The Sturgis Library in Barnstable boasts one of the finest and most extensive genealogical sections in New England. The colllection is housed in the Hooper Room of the library, and includes work on local history.

A centerpiece of the collection is the 37-volume, handwritten "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable County," compiled by Lydia B. Brownson, Grace V. Held and Doris V. Norton of Duxbury.

The collection also includes the New England Historical and Genealogical Register from 1847 to date; Vital Records for most Massachusetts towns; Plymouth Colony Records from 1678 to 1698, and Simeon Deyo's "History of Barnstable County," written in 1890.

"Our strength is in the area of rare, unpublished and unique material," says Susan Klein, head librarian at Sturgis.

The library, Ms. Klein says, serves as a source for primary genealogical and historical material, but lacks the general material that another library might have.

The library can assist only those genealogists who are fairly certain their family is native to New England, Ms. Klein says with a touch of regret. If the family did not originate in New England, you may have to do your primary research elsewhere.

Because genealogical research can be so frustrating, Ms. Klein says, the research "takes dedication and a singular bent of mind. It really appeals to people who like to put puzzles together."

Ms. Klein also cautions the prospective genealogist to abandon any preconceived notions of grandeur which may cause him to overlook important data. She refers specifically to persons who undertake research with the aim of qualifying for the Daughters of the American Revolution and similar associations.

When beginning a genealogical study, gather all the relevant documents for your family — dates of birth and death, marriage, children. Try to locate a family Bible, as well as accounts of family history. Then go to work.

There are several family associations on the Cape which may be of assistance. The Nickerson and Nye families maintain associations, according to Ms. Klein.

If you are a member of the Hardy family, for example, you may be related to Benjamin Hardy, who was born Sept. 7, 1709, and married Elizabeith Fish May 14, 1731. They had four children; Ebenezer, born in 1732; Mercy, born in 1734; Elizabeith, born in 1736; and Maria, born in 1738 or 1739.

The oldest child of that family, Ebenezer, married a woman named Rebecca, and they had seven children — from Abigail, born in 1757, to Ebenezer II, who was born in 1772. And they, in turn, had children. . . .

The library is always adding to its collection and receives inquiries and information from people throughout the United States, Ms. Klein says.

Patricia J. Anderson, a consultant for the Barnstable Historical Commission, says the Sturgis collection has been an invaluable help to the commission in compiling information about Barnstable and its people.

"It's the best library on Cape Cod, as far as genealogy goes," Mrs. Anderson says.

The Sturgis Library is located on Main Street in Barnstable. Information on the library's hours may be obtained by calling 362-6636.

Misc INFO

Ships to New England, etc.

Name	Date Sailed	Date Arrived	Captain + Passengers
"Mayflower"	6 Sept. 1620 (O.S.) 16 Sept. 1620 (N.S.) from Plymouth, Eng.	11 Nov. 1620 (O.S.) 21 Nov. 1620 (N.S.) Provincetown Harbor, Mass. 11 Dec. 1620 (O.S.) 21 Dec. 1620 (N.S.) Plymouth, Mass.)	Captain Christopher Jones Mates: Clark Choppin 102 passengers (see list in "a Brief History of the Pilgrims")

(On 15 Apr. 1621, the "Mayflower" sailed back to England, "no lading." 50 of the original 102 passengers were left alive when the "Fortune" arrived.)

Name	Date Sailed	Date Arrived	Captain + Passengers
"Fortune"		19 Nov. 1621	35 passengers (see list in "a Brief History of the Pilgrims")

(The "Fortune ret'd. to Eng. "laden with good clapboards as full as she could stow, and two hogshead of beaver + otter skins – freight est. to be worth 500 pound." Mr. Robert Cushman, agent, ret'd. on the ship, which was captured by the French and all her cargo taken.

Name	Date Sailed	Date Arrived	Captain + Passengers
shallop from "Sparrow" a fishing vessel sent out by Mr. Weston		latter part of May 1622	7 passengers for the colony + some letters but no supplies of any kind.
"Charity" + "Swan"		July 1622 Plymouth Harbor	50 or 60 men for a separate plantation under Mr. Weston's auspices, with letter notifying Pilgrims, Mr. Weston had sold all his interest in Plymouth Plantation to the other "adventurers".

Mr. Weston left the "Swan" at Weymouth where his colony was seated + ret'd. to Eng. on "Charity". After trouble with the Indians, most of the colony decided to take the "Swan" to fishing grounds in Maine + later ret'd. to Eng. Bal. of the colony removed to Plymouth colony.

Name	Date Sailed	Date Arrived	Passengers
"Anne" & "Little James" (a ship of abt. 44 tons - to be left with the Pilgrims)		late in July or early in Aug. 1623 about 10 days later	"about 60 persons; some being very useful persons, and some were the wives and children of such as were here already. And some were so bad they were fain to send them home next year."
		(The "Anne" ret'd. on 20th Sept. 1623 laden with clapboard & all the furs they had. Edw. Winslow went to Eng. on this trip, upon Pilgrims' business.)	
?		1621 (on way to West Indies)	Capt. Wm. Pierce Thomas Tupper's 1st trip
Marmaduke		1621	12 maids
Tiger		1621	38 maids
?		1624	Capt. L. Griffin (Thomas Tupper's 2nd trip, but 1st to N.E.)
?		Spring 1624	Edw. Winslow ret'd. w/3 heifers and a bull, ship carpenter, saltmaker, Mr. Lyford, a minister. but never elected min. of Church of Plymouth -

(when this ship ret'd. to Eng. Lyford sent many letters from faction of malcontents in the colony, started by himself & John Oldham who [illegible] in the "Anne". The Gov. under authority as a Magistrate accomp. the ship to sea for a few miles & opened the letters. In the fall Edw. Winslow again went to Eng. Oldham & Lyford & some of their friends went to Nantasket -

2 ships for fishing
one the same
"Little James"

1625

cattle, cloth, hose,
shoes, leather, etc.

Capt. Miles Standish ret'd. to Eng. on the larger ship.
The "Little James" loaded with 800 lbs. of beaver and some valuable furs — captured by a Turkish man of war.

(Apr. 1626 boat sent to bring him home. Mr. Allerton ret'd. to Eng. and ret'd. in 1627 with useful goods.)

1623

Encouraged by the good news of Plymouth Plantation, men came out from the Dorchester Company and settled in Gloucester to form a Fishing Company. Independents (those not having debts to repay) began to settle in Beacon Hill, Mystick, Charlestown and Nantasket. The groundwork was gradually being laid for the massive Puritan Migration.

1626

Captain Wollaston settled Mt. Wollaston, Quincy. The Gloucester settlement was forced to resettle in "NAUMKEAG" (Salem), because of the lack of agricultural land on Cape Anne. Salem, as it was now called, became the focal point for Puritan Migration.

"Abigail"

1628

Supt. John Endicott
+ fellow colonists to
Salem.

6 ships

Sailed from Isle of Wight
abt. 1st of May, 1629
Francis Higginson, most int. fig.
of this lg. & well-provided company ★

1629

all 6 arr. ★
in June

300 new planters
80 women & maids,
~~+ their cattle~~
26 ch., 140 head of cattle +
40 goats, w/ all needful furn-
ishings + appliances ★

★ source
2p. ahead

In summer Salem, and its subsidiary, Charlestown, grew more than Plymouth in its 9 yrs.

MISC.

* The 6 ships though not sailing together all arrived in June. Steps were taken to form a Church with Samuel Skelton teacher & Higginson pastor.

* Isaac Johnson & his wife Lady Arbella, dau. of Earl of Lincoln, were in position & wealth the most important members of the ship's company (Arbella). Johnson was a gentleman of Rutlandshire & contributed to the enterprise more liberally than any other. Lady Arbella d. in August, but 2 mos. after arrival followed next month by the death of her husband, 30 Sept. 1630 about 2 in the morning.

The wolves killed 6 calves at Salem & the people k. one wolf!

Thomas Morton adjudged to be imprisoned, till he were sent to England and his house burnt down, for his many injuries offered to the Indians and other misdemeanors. Capt. Brook, master of the "Gift" refused to carry him.

Finch [?] of Watertown had his wigwam burnt and all his goods. Billington executed at Plymouth for murdering one. Mr. Phillips, the Minister of Watertown & others had their hay burnt. The wolves k. some swine at Saugus. A cow d. at Plymouth & a goat at Boston with eating Indian corn.
Oct. 23 Mr. Rossiter one of the assistants died.

★ 10 Nov. 1630 — — Firmin, of Watertown, had his wigwam burnt. Divers had their hay-stacks burnt by burning the grass.

1631 Jan. — A house at Dorchester was burnt down.

Feb. 11 Mr. Freeman's house at Watertown was burned down but, being in the daytime, his goods were saved.

Feb. 5. (Others of 20 passengers on "Lion" besides Rev. Roger William & his wife), Mr. Throgmorton, — Perkins, — Ong?, & others w/ their wives & ch.: abt. 20 passengers & abt. 200 tons of goods. "She" had set sail from Bristol Dec. 1, 1630. A tempestuous passage, yet all people came safe, except Way?, his? son?, who fell from the spritsail yard in a tempest & could not be recovered though he kept in sight near a quarter of an hour.

Feb. 18 Capt. Welden, d. at Charlestown of a consumption. Bu. at Boston with a military funeral.

The "Ambrose", whereof Capt. Lowe was master, being new masted at Charlton, spent all her masts nr. Newfoundland and had perished if Mr. Pierce in the Lyon, who was her consort, had not towed her home to Bristol. Of the other ships which returned — 3 viz.: the "Charles", the "Success" and the "Whale" were set upon by Dunkirkers nr. Plym- in England and after a long fight, having lost many men & being much torn (esp. the "Charles") they gat into Plymouth.

Misc.

Mar. 16, 1631 About noon the chimney of Mr. Sharp's house in Boston took fire (the splinter being not clayed at the top) and taking the thatch burnt it down and the wind being N.W. drove the fire to Mr. Colburn's house, being —— rods off & burnt that down also, yet they saved most of their goods.

Mar. 29 Abt. 10 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Coddington, & Mr. Wilson & divers [others] of the congregation met at the governors.

Apr. 21 The house of John Page of Watertown was burnt by carrying a few coals from one house to another; a coal fell by the way and kindled in the leaves.

Middleborough's Indian name - NAMASKET Namasket.

* Wm. Pynchon, founder of Roxbury & afterwards Springfield, was on either the "Ambrose" or "Jewel". →

daughters of Sir Richard Saltonstall — on Arbella

Mon. May 24 2 of Mr. Cradock's servants died on the Ambrose, they had been sick when they put to sea.

Thurs. 27th May one of seamen on the "Jewel" died.

Fri. 28th May a child b. in the "Jewel"

Tues. 1 June a woman in our ship fell in travail & we sent for a midwife from the Jewel

Mon. 7 June a woman was del. of a child stillborn. She had sev. ch. before but none had lived.

Fri. 11 June All day we stood to in sight of Cape Ann.

17 Ships in Winthrop's Fleet

★ Winthrop's Journal "History of N. E." Vol. I 1630-1649 - Edited by J. K. Hosmer 1908

Ship	Date Sailed	arr. N. E.	Known Passengers
"Warwick" & "Pied Cow"	14 Feb. 1630 14 Feb. 1630	Plimouth eve of April 7th 1630 & set sail for Pascataqua, N.H. arr. late in 1630	Ambrose Gibbons Capt. John Mason's Steward Renold Fernald Surgeon for Capt. Mason's Co.
"Lyon" "Lion" & "Mary & John"	wk: July ? 1630 Lion went back to Salem	30 May 1630 to Dorchester, Mass.	John Hawks John Warham, pastor Thomas Dewey, John Bates Thomas Lombard Wm. Hayden, Samuel Maverick, teacher Elder John Strong & Sis. & 1st. wife? Matthew Grant w 1st wife Samuel Allen John Hayden
(Eagle renamed) "Arbella" 350 tons master Capt. Peter Milborne Jewell & Ambrose Capt. John Lowe, master	29 Mar. 1630 stayed in port at Yarmouth 8 Apr. 1630 from Yarmouth (Cowes) Isle of Wight, Eng Mr. Nicholas Hurlston? master	12 June 1630 to Salem, Mass. arr. Lord's Day 13 June 1630 in afternoon Thurs. 17 June 1630 arr. in harbor at Salem ★ (Allen Breed res. 1st at Lynn, Mass. then at Stonington, Conn.)	Gov. John Winthrop w/Mass. Bay Col. Charter Simon & Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet Thomas Dudley, Dep. Gov. & fam. Isaac Johnson - largest financial contributor wife Lady Arbella Johnson & her sister Lady Susan Humphrey Abraham Finch Abraham Finch, Jr. Daniel Finch John Finch (Mr. John Humphrey, Dep Gov. stayed in Eng. so Thomas Dudley was chosen Dep Gov in his place Allen Breed Robert Burrows
"Talbot"	Mr. Thomas Beecher master	★ Fri. July 2 arr. ★ lost 14 passengers exc. ? Henry Winthrop my son	Thos. Burgess, wife Dorothy & ? 3 ch. John Shepley
"Mayflower" - "Whale" - "Hopewell" - "Wm. & Francis" - "Tryal" - Trial "Charles" - & "Success" -	May 1630 Southampton, England	arr. at Charlestown harbor ★ Thurs. July 1, 1630 " " " " " " " Sat. 3 July 1630 (Dorchester, ? Mass.) ★ Mon. July 5 - arr. at "Charlton" " " " - arr. at Salem ~~& Lynn~~ Tues. arr. 6 July 1630?	★ passengers all in health but most of cattle dead Christopher Hussey w/wife & widowed mother Wm. Chesebrough w/fam.? Thos. Lawrence Thos. Dexter & fam. Ship had — goats and lost — of them & many of the passengers were near starved

★ Sunday Apr 4 Talbot ret. to Cowes because anchor would not hold the other 3 went on

these 4 would consort together
Arbella to be Admiral (a "flag-ship")
Talbot - Vice admiral
Ambrose - Rear "
Jewel - captain

MISC.

* Sears' Aug. 18 Capt. Endecott & —— Gibson were m. by the governor & Mr. Wilson ~~1628~~ 2nd m. of Capt. Endicott introduces the Rev. John Wilson noted pastor of Boston Ch., a grand-nephew of Grindal Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Gift" Capt. Brook master * French ship	8 May. 1630 arr. Plymouth * Sat. Aug. 1630 arr. at Charlton harbor 12 weeks at sea	-with last of Congregation from Leyden, Holland Richard Sares (Sears) lost 1 passenger & 12 goats. delivered 6
"Handmaid" * John Grant master	* 29 Oct. 1630 arr. Plymouth 12 wks. at sea & spent all her masts	* lost 10 of her 28 cows Abt. 60 passengers - all came well

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"Warwick" &	nr. 1st day of Aug. 1631 to Piscataqua, N.H.	
"Pied Cow"	a few days later in Aug. 1631 to Piscataqua, N.H.	Mistress Joanna Fernald & sis Catherine Bess & Becky Gibbons
Lyon Mr. Wm. Peirce master 1 Dec. 1630 from Bristol, Eng.	5 Feb. 1631 at Nantasket at Boston	Capt. Wm. Pierce 20 passengers all told John Perkins w/ wife + 5 ch. Rev. Roger Williams & his wife ~~Thomas Tupper's 2nd trip to N.E.~~ Michael Hopkinson Dr. Geo. & Bro. Thos. Alcock
? ?	1631 to N.E	Wm. Berry - 1 of 10 stewards of Capt. John Mason's Co.
Lion ? 11 Nov. 1631	? 11 Nov. 1631	Capt. John Pierce Thomas Tupper's 2nd trip to N.E.

	1628	Nathaniel Tilden's 1st trip
? Mayflower	1629 to Plymouth, Mass	Thomas & Ann (Palmer) Blossom
	1630 to Plymouth	Walter Woodworth
	dur. 1630's	Francis Whitmore
	1630-1 to Boston	Wm. Swift w/ fam.
	1633 Dorchester	John Whitcomb & fam.
	1633 Boston	Edmond Quincy Wm. Wardwell John Webster w/w. & 10 or 12 ch.

A Same Source Winthrop's Journal

1631 ~~July 6~~
The "Plough"
Small ship of 60 tons
Mr. Graves, master
arr. Natascott
6 July 1631
10 passengers from London (company called Husbandman)

~~July 14~~
"Friendship"
of Barnstable, Eng.
Set sail again from Barnstable abt. middle of May.
arr. Boston
14 July 1631
after 11 wks. at sea & beaten back again by foul weather.
~~Set sail ago~~
Landed here 8 heifers, 1 calf & 5 sheep

"White Angel"
came into bay
22 July 1631
Landed here 21 heifers

"Lyon"
Wm. Peirce master
arr. Natascott
(10 wks. at sea)
2 Nov. 1631
bringing the Gov's. [2nd] wife, his eldest son & his wife and others of his children & Mr. Eliot a minister & other families being in all abt. 60 persons who arr. in good health. Lost none of their co. but 2 ch., whereof 1 was the Gov's dau. Ann abt. 1 yr. & a half old who d. abt. a wk. after they came to ?

23 Nov. several went back w/ Mr. Peirce into England (via Virginia) inc. Sir Richard Saltonstall, his eldest son et al — 6 wks. going to Virginia.

1632
14 March 1632 "Warwick" arr. at Natascott having been at Pascataquack & at Salem, to sell corn brought from Virginia.

"Whale"
from Hampton
8 apr. 1632
Mr. Graves, master
arr. 26 May 1632
w/ Mr. Wilson wife
Mr. [Richard] Dummer
& abt. 30 passengers, all in health and of 70 cows, lost but 2.

Misc.

"Wm. & Francis"
Mr. Thomas master
set sail from London
March the 9th.

5 June 1632

abt. 60 passengers
whereof Mr.
[Thomas] Welde &
old Mr. Batchelor
(being aged 71) with
w/their families & many
other honest men.

also aboard was Mr.
Winslow of Plymouth

(Stephen Bachelor soon became
minister at Lynn, he was
like Dummer, one of the
"Company of Husbandmen.")

The "Charles"
Left Barnstable
10 Apr. & met
"Wm. & Francis"
nr. Cape Ann.

Also arr.

w/nr. 80 cows & 6 mares.
Mr. Hatherly, the merchant,
[Timothy] & abt. 20
passengers all safe & in
health.

(Tim. Hatherly frequently mentioned by Bradford
as one of the Merchants who aided the Pilgrims,
was founder of Scituate.)

July 5, 1632 At Watertown there was (in the view of divers witnesses) a great combat between a mouse & a snake, - and, after a long fight, the mouse prevailed & k. the snake. The pastor of Boston, Mr. Wilson, a very sincere, holy man, hearing of it, gave this interpretation; - "Snake was the devil; mouse was a poor contemptible people whom God had brought thither, which should overcome Satan here and dispossess him of his kingdom."

Aug. 3 Meeting held at Charlestown; - Deputy Mr. Thomas Dudley, being still discontented with the governor, complained against ~~the~~ governor (7 items listed). Present; - Governor, Deputy, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Welde, Mr. Maverick and Mr. Warham. (Winthrop & Dudley were men differently constituted. While the former was mild, disposed to levity and always a seeker of peace, the latter was intolerant, uncompromising, of quick temper and disposed to ride roughshod) This meeting was not the end of the discord between the 2 men.

Aug. 14 Governor's wife was delivered of a son, baptized William.
The Braintree Company (which had begun to set down at Mount Wollaston), by order of Court, removed to Newtown. These were Mr. Hooker's Company. (1st mention of Hooker). Thos. Hooker, b. Leicestershire 1586, a Scholar & fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and at this time a man of mature years, a "lecturer" at Braintree in Essex. The Non-conforming ministers after continuing their ministrations under this name.

?	sail. by Jan. 1631		Wm Avcell
"James" * Mr. Grant master	Apr. 1632 from London	5 June 1632 to Boston 8 wks. from London	12 passengers incl. Henry' Sherburne 61 heifers lost 40
"Charles"	1632	?	Capt. Hatherly Henry' Rowley w/ 1st. w. & dau. Sarah
"Wm. & Francis"	9 Mar. 1632	5 June 1632 Boston	John Winthrop, the younger Rev. Stephen Batchilor Wm. Perkins Thomas Woodford Robert Blott ?
"Lion" (Lyon)	16 Sept. 1632	?	Capt. Mason Robert' Bartlett Edw.' Elmer
?	abt. 1632	?	Deacon Stephen Hart
"Speedwell"	1633		Jonathan Fairbanks w/ 4 sons
"Griffin"		4 Sept. 1633 Boston	Rev. John Cotton Rev. Thomas Hooker (? Rev.) Samuel Stone Thomas' Leverett & his apprentice Edward' Bates
"Ark"	Nov. 1633		
"Dove"	1633		
"Elizabeth"	10 Apr. 1634 Ipswich, Co. Suffolk Eng.	1634 Boston	Wm. Andrews, Master Richard Kimball & fam. & servant. Thomas Scott & fam. & Mother
?	? May 1634	? May 1634	Capt. Dolor Davis & w. Margery' Willard Simon' Willard
"Elizabeth & Dorcas"	1634	1634	

MISC.

?	1634	1634 Dorchester	Thos.' Hatch, w/2nd wi.? + 2 ch. John Mousall + fam.?
?	1634	1634	Richard Hutchinson w/ 1st wife & 4 ch.
"Francis"	1634	1634	Deacon Wm.' Holton w/w + ch. Robert' Rose
"Mary & John"	24 Mar. 1634 from Southampton, Eng.	1634	John' Wheeler, Richard' Bartlett w/w + 4 ch. + bvg. 4 ch.
"Bonadventure	1634 or 5	1634 or 5	John Abbe(y.)
"Christian"	1634/5	1634/5	Bartholomew Heath
"Hercules"	Mar. 1634/5 from Sandwich, Eng.	1635	John Winter, ?Master John Libby Wm. Hatch, w/w, 5 ch., 6 servants His cousin Lydia Huckstep Tilden her husb. Nathaniel & their 7 ch. + 7 servants
?	bef. 20 Mar. 1635 from Weymouth, Eng.	1635	Rev. Joseph Hull George Allen w/w. + fam. + servant
"James"	5 Apr. 1635 from London or Southampton	1635 Dorchester	Capt. Taylor Rev. Richard Mather Deacon Wm. Peddy Henry Woodward Anthony Morse + fam.? bro. Wm. Morse Edward Woodman + fam. Archelaus Woodman ? Henry' Burt w/w. + 7 ch. or 1638
"Mary Ann"	1635	1635	Capt. Goos
?	bet. 1633 - June 1635 Hingham co. Norfolk, Eng.	1633 - 1635 Hingham, Mass.	Henry Rust

P. 24 Commenced taking on passengers at London 15 June 1635 until 10th of July

"Susan & Ellen"	? 1635	? 1635	Gov. Thos. Welles & fam.
"Truelove"	1635	1635	Thos. Stockton
"Planter"	1635	1635	Joan (Antrobus) Lawrence-Tuttle w/ 3 Lawrence & 3 Tuttle ch. Rev. Thomas Carter Widow Rachel Deane & perh. dau. Martha Robert - in Boyer's Book
"Abigail"	July 1635 Liverpool, Eng. P. 25 Jo: Terry ae 32 ? perh. Rev. Hugh Peters P. 29 - Richard Evans ae 29 P. 24 + 25 Among passengers were John Winthrop, Jr. with 1 bro & sister. ch. of Gov. Winthrop of Mass. Jo: Herbert, Shoemaker ae 23 Christopher Foster ae 32 & wife Frances ae 25 + 3 ch.: aet 5, 2, & 1	Oct. 1635 ~~Lynn~~, Mass. Boston	Richard Hackwell, Master (Edmund Freeman's Co.) Thomas Tupper's 3rd trip to N.E. w/ 12 yr. old dau. & 2 yr. old son Annis Alcock, ae 18 Edmund Freeman w/w. & 4 ch. John Houghton II Benjamin Nye Thomas Thompson Rev. Hugh Peters & fam. + servant, maid, [illegible] Sir Harry Vane Peter Folger
"Elizabeth"	Apr. 1635 from Lydd, Co. Kent, Eng.	1635 Mass. Bay Col.	Capt. Stagg Richard Walker ae 24 James Walker ae 15, Sarah Walker ae 17 William Walker ae 15 John Browne perh. uncle of James & Sarah Wm. Mead & family Goodman (Gabriel) Mead
"Elizabeth & Ann"	Apr. 1635	1635	Roger Cooper, Master Thomas Dean John Whitney, w/w & 5 sons
? "Elizabeth"	1635	1635 Boston	Wm. Cooper, Master Alex. Baker & w. Elizabeth & 2 ch.
"Bachelor"	11 Aug. 1635	1635	Capt. Lyon Gardiner 11 male passengers inc. Thomas Hurlbut, plus his wife & a female serv.

Misc.

"Globe"	1635	1635	Hugh Wells + fam.
?	1635	1635	Geo. Parkhurst & wife Phebe + at least 2 ch.
"Defence"	1635 from London	1635	John Gould + w. Grace
"Hopewell"	Sept. 1635	1635	Capt. Babb Isaac Heath
?	1635 from Eng.	1635 to Weymouth Mass.	Robert Tucker
?	1635	1635 to Ipswich	Humphrey' Wise + fam.
?	1635	1635	w/ John Winthrop, Jr. Edw.' Colver (Culver)
?	abt. 1635	abt. 1635	Edw.' Starbuck ? w/fam. Jos.' Peaslee w/w. & 2 or 3 ch.
?	1635 from Wales	1635 to Mass.	John' Cowles
?	1636	1636	Thos.' Sawyer Wm. Smead + mo. Judith
?	1636-7	1636-7 Duxbury, Mass.	John' Tisdale
?	1636-7	1636-7 to Maine	Arthur Bragdon

?	1637	1637 Salem, Mass.	Robert' Page w/w. 1 son, 2 daus, 2 servants ? John' Page who settled in Hampton, N.H. by 1638
?	1637	1637	John' Osgood
?	1637	1637	Richard' Singletary
"Mary Anne"	11 May 1637 of Yarmouth, Eng.	bef. 7 Aug. 1637 Salem, Mass.	Austin Killam & fam. with ? Thomas Paine, a weaver from Wrentham [illegible]
?	1637	1637 to Salem	Wm. Fiske, John' Fiske with 2 sis. (Anne & Martha) & their families
?	1637	1637 to Dorchester	John' & Alice (Strong) Deane Walter' & Eleanor (...) Deane
?	1637	1637	Rev. John Wheelwright Edmund Littlefield w/2 sons Francis & Anthony
?	by 1637	by 1637	Rev. John Allen Rev. Edw.' Holyoke Wm.' Stickney w/w & 3 ch.
?	? June 1637	? 1637 ? [illegible]	Rev. Ezekiel Rogers George' ~~Abbott~~ Wm.' Chandler & fam. w/w + 4 sm. ch.
?	? 1638	? autumn of 1638	John' Spofford ? Rev. Ezekiel Rogers Thomas' Palmer
?	1637-8	1637-8 Salem	John' White & fam.
?	1638	1638	? Henry' Burt w/w. & 7 ch.
?	1638 from Eng.	to Barbadoes thence to Watertown, Mass. 1640	John' Prescott w/w. & 4 ch.

Misc.

"Castle"	Apr. 1638	1638	Zaccheus' Gould ? Thomas' Hatch, of Scituate, w/w. & 5 ch. perh. ? w/ bro. Wm. on his 2d trip to N.E. & sis. Eliz. Soan & son Wm.
"Confidence"	24 Apr. 1638 from Southampton, Eng.	1638	John' Stevens w/w & bro. Wm.' Stevens then 21 yrs. old & servants? Mrs. Sarah Osgood w/4 ch. & bro.-in-law Wm. Osgood
"Bevis"	16 May 1638	1638	Richard Austin Mrs. Edmund Littlefield w/6 ch. & 2 servants
?	abt. 1639	abt. 1639 Charlestown	Thomas' Wilder
?	bef. 1639	bef. 1639	Robert' Barnard
?	abt. 1639-40	abt. 1639-40	Job' Tyler
?	by 1639	by 1639	Joseph' Moyce
?	by 1640	by 1640	John' Heard
?	1640-42 Coventry, Eng.	1640-42 Rehoboth, Mass.	John Perham
?	1642	1642	Widow Walker & son Philip (a ch. ? in "Elzh." 1635
?	by 1642	by 1642	Humphrey Gilbert

?	1643	1643 (Scituate, Mass.)	Samuel^1 Utley
?	1643	1643 (Rowley, Mass.)	Abraham^1 Redington w/w?
?	by 1643	by 1643 (Ipswich, Mass.)	John^1 Pearson w/w.?
?	by 1645	by 1645 (Lynn, Mass.)	Quinton^1 Pray w/w. & ?4 ch.
?	by 1646	by 1646 (Salem, Mass.)	John^1 Redington
?	by 1647	by 1647	Thos. Tarbell & w.
?	by 1650	by 1650	Thos^1 Fitch w/widowed mother & bros.
?	by 1651	by 1651	John^1 Packer
?	abt. 1651-2	abt. 1651-2	John^1 Houghton w/w & son John^2
?	abt. middle of 17th century from Isle of Jersey		Geo.^{1} Ricker

Misc.

?	? 1660	? 1660	Edw.^{1} Allen
?	1660	1660	John Dennett John Burbeen
?	1670	1670	Josiah (Joseph) Safford, ? & 2 sons?
?	in or bef. 1671	? 1671 (Marblehead, Mass.)	John^1 Pearle ? Nicholas Pearle

Sources: "A Brief History of The Pilgrims" (taken from Bradford's & Winslow's Own Writings - 1947)
"Massachusetts - Birthplace of a Nation" (Carole J. Maconi - 1966)

"Meetinghouse Hill: 1630-1783" (Ola Elizabeth Winslow -)
"Land Where Our Fathers Died" (Marion L. Starkey -)
"Becky - Grandmother of New Hampshire" (Alice Clark Haubrich - 1966)
and many individual family genealogies

The Name's the Thing

Condensed from John O'London's Weekly

You have probably heard that there is in England a village which possesses the glorious name of Nether Wallop. Near it are also Over Wallop and Middle Wallop. These villages are well known, I understand, in America, where the inhabitants of towns like Napoleonville laugh at our absurd nomenclature.

On a motor trip a year ago the discovery that these places actually did exist led me to a new hobby: the collection of definitely cockeyed English village names. I say English advisedly; to include Welsh ones makes it far too easy. I have selected just one town to represent Wales, the well-known Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrn -- interval for refreshments -- drobwllllandyssiliogogogoch; or let's say Bob for short! Ireland is represented by Ballybunnion, and Scotland -- rather aptly -- by Skinflatts. All the rest are English, and can be verified in a gazetteer.

I think the gem of my collection is the village of Ryme Intrinsica. There is something so completely fey about that name that it easily discounts the rustic tang of Helion Bumpstead or the sleepy placidity of Snoreham-in-Ruins, or even the whole-hearted daftness of Skutterskelf. Another great favorite of mine is Over Peover, also delightfully known as Peover Superior. There is a Peover Inferior, but that hardly counts, nor does the village of Pant -- chiefly because there is no Over Pant or Under Pant. And I have, too, a warm corner in my heart for Wormelowtump, Morrell Roothing, Huish Episcopi, Sheepy Parva and Wootton Wawen, which is in West Warwickshire.

In this alliterative section, also, I have placed Hannah with Haghaby, Henton-in-the-Hedges and Hessle-with-Hill-Top. I like this last -- will you have a little hessle with your hill-top? Or do you prefer Ribby-with-Wrea? These double-barreled villages are always amusing, reminding one of partnerships. Lynesack-and-Softly, for instance, would be an ideal name for a firm of burglars; while Wick-and-Abson is obviously a music-hall turn -- you can almost see Wick playing the piano while Abson leans on it and sings.

Among beautiful names, first place obviously belongs to St. Just-in-Roseland. But I have another class in my collection for names that seem to be just sheer loony. First is Hoon, though Gweek and Praze and Beeble run it close. Uppercup is a nice one; Giggelty, Muggerhanger, Quatt and Quither are well up in front, too. Going to

Misc.

ugly names -- first prize ought to go to Ugley, though possibly Spital-in-the-Street would really deserve it. The village of Nasty would also be well in the running except that it has the alternative and impressive name of Munden Furnival. Probably it is called the latter by its inhabitants and Nasty by those in neighboring villages. In addition to the above beauties are Rotten End, Mucking, and Maggots End, while Shellow Bowells takes a hell of a lot of beating -- as does Bigods.

I have a small culinary section, too. From Egg Jump, Butter Bump and High Ham you can go to Great Fryup, returning to either Beer or Stout, where you are conveniently near to Pill. There is, or course, Nobottle, if you are a teetotaler. And finally the note of outspoken modernity is given to my collection by the Yorkshire village of Sexhow.

-Anthony Armstrong

Misc.

ANTIQUES in America

By HARRY M. BAKER

Silver may be real bargain

Most collectible silver on the antiques market is either English or American. Except for hall or maker's marks on the former, styling may be quite similar, for American silversmiths followed the custom of the mother country.

Pure silver is much too soft for practical use in utensils and vessels, but the addition of a very small amount of copper renders it harder. At the same time, it remains sufficiently ductile and malleable to be worked into intricate shapes while cold.

Addition of a bit of copper to pure silver is an ancient practice, and if the smith added a little more than necessary, he saved that much silver. The precise allow of silver and copper that might be called "sterling was mandated as early as 1300, long before Ralph Nader came along!

SILVER CUPS — It takes close scrutiny to discover hammermarks on these two handmade silver cups. (Special photo)

By 1739 the sterling standard could be known by a small punchmark of a "lion passant." Another mark of a single letter disclosed the date within a ten year period, still another identified the maker.

Identification of English silver is thus easy, for the hallmarks indicate that it is sterling, who made it and when, and where. American silver after the 18th century is another matter. No English hallmarks appear and at best it bears a punchmark disclosing the maker's name.

Gradewise, American pieces are seldom inferior. A prime source of metal was old or worn English ware, and some melted British coinage for stock. The two silver cups pictured are American, but like many such pieces, bear no maker's mark.

We know by engraving on one cup, and by the style, that it was made no later than 1815. Initials and other succeeding dates indicate that this was a commemorative or anniversary piece.

These were patiently beaten into form by the silversmith in a design that is handsome for its simplicity. Practitioners of this ancient craft are sometimes called "artisans"; it seems more accurate to term them artists. Guided by eye alone, they bring raw metal to final form, and there is no way to duplicate such craftsmanship.

Marks of the interminable hammering that wrought these cups are visible over all interior surfaces. On the outside, the smith planished the surface smooth to the limit possible, and age and handling have rendered it still more even.

Hammermarks are very faint on handmade pieces. The smith exerted all his skill in efforts to obliterate these marks, and they must be examined in adequate light, tilting one way and another to encourage the reflection that discloses the handwork.

Always give much attention to the interior of any antique silver piece. Examine bottoms with care. The story is often clear in these areas, when it may be in doubt on exterior surfaces.

Often the price now asked about equals the metal value plus the time spent by a highly skilled craftsman. Each year there are fewer silversmiths, and all considered antique handmade silver may be a real investment at today's prices. A collector with an eye for the intangibles of beauty and fine proportion may find an instant bargain — motivation sufficient for any browser!

A PAIR of dangler earrings, 2 in. long, and a bracelet, both in gold, would have been the proud possession of a woman in the Victorian period. The pieces are embossed with a design . . . on the pendant of the earrings and on the entire outside of the bracelet . . . making them attractive to the jewelry collector today. (Photo by Edward P. Roso)

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What's in a name!

WASHINGTON (UPI) — How did your state come by its name? Here is the derivation of states' names as suggested by the Department of the Interior:

ALABAMA: From an Indian tribe of the Creek Confederacy originally called the Alabamas or Alibamons, who in turn gave the name to a river from which the state name was derived.

ALASKA: From Eskimo word "alakshak," meaning peninsula; also said to mean "great lands."

ARIZONA: Many authorities attribute the meaning to a word meaning arid zone or desert. Others claim the name is Aztec, from "arizuma" meaning "silver bearing." Still another version attributes the origin to the Papagos tribe of the Southwest, who named it from the locality in which they lived called Arizonac, meaning "site of the small springs" (lack of water).

ARKANSAS: Origin uncertain. As usual with words of Indian origin, there are various spellings for this state name, among them Alkansia, Alkansas, and Akamsea. the word, according to some, is of Algonquin origin, and the meaning is unknown. Others say that Arkansas is a French version of "Kansas," a Sioux Indian name for "south wind people."

CALIFORNIA: Generally agreed that Cortez first applied the name, the origin is traced to the name of an imaginary island in an old Spanish romance written by Montalvo in 1510. The island is described as an earthly paradise, abundant with gold and precious gems.

COLORADO: Presumably named from the river bearing the name, although only tributaries flow through the state. Other theories are that it might have come from the Spanish word meaning "red" or "ruddy," describing the color of the stream in various places or the red earth found in some areas.

CONNECTICUT: Appears to be a derivation of the Indian word "Quonoktacut" (also Quonccktacut), interpreted by some to mean "river whose water is driven in waves by tides or winds." Other interpretations include "long river," "the long (without end) river," and "long river place."

DELAWARE: Named for Lord De La Warr, first governor and captain-general of Virginia, who in 1630 explored the bay and river area where his name was first applied.

FLORIDA: In 1513, Ponce de Leon landed here on Easter Sunday, the Spanish Pascua de Flores, meaning "Feast of Flowers," for which the state is named.

GEORGIA: Named by and for King George II of England. The colony bore this name in the charter granted by the king to General James Oglethorpe, colonial administrator, in 1732.

HAWAII: English spelling of Owhyhee, possibly from a native word meaning "homeland."

IDAHO: Origin uncertain. Some claim it to stem from an Indian word of unknown meaning, while others claim the meaning "gem of the mountains," which properly describes the state especially because Indian translations quite often referred to natural features of surrounding country. Another claim is the Shoshone translation of "Edah hoe," of "light on the mountains."

ILLINOIS: From the Illini Indian word meaning "men" or "warriors," supplemented by the French adjective ending "ois."

INDIANA: Presumably named from the fact that the land lying along the Ohio River was purchased from the Indians. Others claim it was named for the Indian tribes who settled in western Pennsylvania.

IOWA: From an Indian tribe, "Ah-hee-oo-ba," meaning "sleepy ones" or "drowsy ones."

KANSAS: Named for the Kansas or Kanza tribe of the Sioux family whose name translates as "south wind people," or "wind people."

KENTUCKY: Origin and meaning controversial. Pioneer George Rogers Clark claimed the name was derived from the Indian word "Kentake," meaning "meadow land." The claim is also made that it stems from the Shawnee word meaning "at the head of a river" inasmuch as they used the Kentucky River in traveling throughout the area. It is also claimed to stem from the Wyandot word "Ken-tah-ten," meaning "land of tomorrow."

LOUISIANA: Named in honor of Louis XIV of France. First used in 1683 by the French explorer, Rene Robert Cavelier de La Salle.

MAINE: Two versions: One is that it was so called by early explorers after the private estate of Henrietta Maria in Maine, a French province; the other attributes it to fishermen from the islands along the coast who referred to it as the main or mainland, often spelled "Maynland" in some early documents. In a grant to Sir Fernando Gorges by Charles I in 1639 it is referred to as "the province or county of Mayne."

MARYLAND: Named for Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

MASSACHUSETTS: First of the states to have an Indian name. From the Algonquin word "Massadchu-es-et," meaning "great-hill-small-place."

MICHIGAN: From Algonquin word "Mishigamaw," meaning "big lake" or "great water," deriving its name from the lake of the same name. Also said to be from "Michi" meaning "great" and "Gama" meaning "water."

MINNESOTA: From Sioux word meaning "cloudy water" of "sky-tinted water."

MISSISSIPPI: Meaning "great river" or "gathering-in of all the waters," sometimes referred to as the "father of waters," in dicating that the Indians were aware of the immensity of the river.

MISSOURI: An Indian tribal name denoting "muddy water" and named for the large river.

MONTANA: Controversial from the standpoint of whether the name is Spanish or Latin, but quite descriptive: it means "mountainous."

NEBRASKA: From Sioux word describing the river from which the state gets its name, meaning "shallow water" or "broad water." Also said to be an Otos Indian word meaning "flat river," referring to the Platte River.

NEVADA: From the Spanish word meaning "snow-clad," "snowy land," or "snowy" — descriptive of the snow-clad mountains of the area.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Named in 1629 by John Mason for the English county of Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY: Named for the Isle of Jersey off the coast of England by George Carteret, who settled in this area after receiving it in a grant from the Duke of York.

NEW MEXICO: Called "New Mexico" when the Mexicans referred to the territory north and west of the Rio Grande in the 16th century. May have been derived from the name of the Azetc war god, "Mexitli;" still another interpretation is that it means "habitation of the god war." war."

NEW YORK: Originally called New Netherlands but changed in 1664 when taken over by the English and named in honor of the Duke of York.

NORTH CAROLINA: In the early part of the 1600s, the area was referred to in some English papers as Carolina and was thought to be named for Charles I of England. Later, about 1663, the name Carolina was definitely applied by those who had received a grant to the land from Charles II, and so it was named in his honor.

NORTH DAKOTA: From Indian name meaning "allies." Indian form is Lakota, Nakota, Lahkota, or Dakota, depending on dialect.

OHIO: Iroquois Indian word meaning "beautiful river," taken from the river of the same name.

OKLAHOMA: Choctaw Indian word meaning "red people."

OREGON: One theory is that the name is derived from "origanum," a species of wild sage which grows abundantly on the coast of Oregon; another, that it stems from the Spanish "Oregones," which referred to the Indian tribes inhabiting the region and meant "big-eared men."

PENNSYLVANIA: This is the only state in the Union named for its founder, William Penn, who wanted to call it "Sylvania" because of the extensive forest areas.

RHODE ISLAND: Originally called "Roode Eylandt" by the Dutch Navigator Arian Block (for whom Block Island was named). Name was later anglicized to Rhode Island. Also said to have been named for the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, but several historians give this little or no support.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Named for Charles II of England, the same as its sister state, North Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA: From Sioux Indian name meaning "allies."

TENNESSEE: Name is of Cherokee origin from a tribe located at a village site called Tanasse (also spelled Tennese). The state is named for its principal river, which has been interpreted as meaning "bend in the river." However, this has not been substantiated, and the meaning is considered to be lost.

TEXAS: The generally accepted version is that the name is an Indian word "tejas," meaning "friends" or "allies."

UTAH: Name taken from the Ute Indians who inhabited that region, but origin of the word is unknown.

VERMONT: Named by Samuel de Champlain (the famous lake's namesake) for the Green Mountains (Vert Mont).

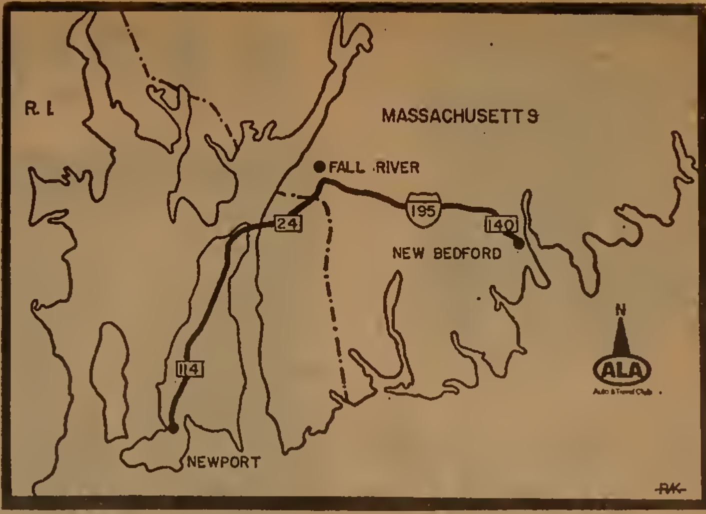
VIRGINIA: Named by Sir Walter Raleigh for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

WASHINGTON: May be said to have a truly American name — named for George Washington, "The Father of our Country."

WEST VIRGINIA: Originally a part of Virginia. When the western counties left Virginia (rejecting secession), they retained a portion of the original name.

WISCONSIN: From an Indian name whose meaning is uncertain.

WYOMING: Name has more than one meaning as interpreted by different authorities. One meaning is "extensive plains" (from the Delaware or Leni-Lenape word "maugh-wau-wama"). Another interpretation suggests that the name means "mountains with valleys alternating."



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A LISTING OF THE COMMONEST NAMES IN NEW ENGLAND - CENSUS OF 1790.

1 - Smith
2 - Brown
3 - Clark
4 - Johnson
5 - Davis
6 - Allen
7 - White
8 - Williams
9 - Jones
10 -
11 - Adams
12 - Wood
13 - Pierce
14 - Hill
15 - Taylor
16 - Thompson
17 - Parker
18 - Green
19 - Reed
20 - Cooke
21 - Rogers
22 - Lewis
23 - Wheeler
24 - Baker
25 - Moore
26 - Curtis
27 - Chase
28 - Stone
29 - Wright
30 - Richardson
31 -
32 -
33 - Andrews
34 - Wilson
35 - Perkins
36 - Pratt
37 - Rice
38 - Nichols
39 - Cole
40 - Bailey
41 - Morse
42 -
43 -
44 - Russell
45 - Miller
46 - Walker
47 -
48 - Robinson
49 - Kimball
50 - Palmer
51 -
52 - Gardner
53 - Thomas
54 - Wells
55 -
56 - Harris
57 -
58 - Phillips
59 - Perry
60 - Warner
61 - Whitney
62 -
63 -
64 - King
65 -
66 - Gould
67 - Hunt
68 - Shaw
69 - Sherman
70 - Chapman
71 -
72 -
73 - Martin
74 -
75 - Sawyer
76 -
77 -
78 -
79 - Mason
80 -
81 - Roberts
82 - Brooks
83 - Warren
84 -
85 - Phelps
86 - Gray
87 - Eaton
88 - Carpenter
89 -
90 -
91 -
92 - Spencer
93 -
94 - Hale
95 - Paine
96 - Tucker
97 -
98 -
99 -
100 - Parsons

Source: "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire"
(Noyes-Libby-Davis - 1928-1939)

Misc.

Misc.

WHAT'S IN A PLACE NAME?

Compiled by Stephanie Cooper Shulsinger

If you've ever wondered about the meanings of our colorful New England place names, you may be amused by the following sampling of them, compiled from the best-known sources. Because of space limitations, the list is far from complete, but it is full of surprises. For example . . . "Caribou" and "Canada" are not French words; "Calumet" is not an Indian word; "Wampum's Rock" does not refer to Indian money; Poland, N.H., was not named by a homesick eastern European, but honors an Indian chief! Read on.

Acadia Indian word meaning *the earth*
Agawam *lowland*
Alamoosuc *little dog place*
Algonquin *people of the other shore*
Alum Pond either means *dog,* or is named after Allumps (The Fox), a Quinebaug sachem
Amherst after Lord Jeffrey Amherst of England
Androscoggin *fish-curing place*
Ansonia named for Anson Phelps of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the town's founder.
Appalachian *people on the other side*
Aquidneck (Aquidnic, Aquidy) all names for Rhode Island, meaning *the island*
Aroostook *shining river*
Ascutney *at the end of the river fork*
Assinippi *rocky water*
Assonet *at the rock*
Attleboro after the market town of Attleborough, England
Augusta probably after Pamela Augusta Dearborn, daughter of a popular Revolutionary War soldier and local political figure
Bangor named by Rev. Seth Noble from an old hymn
Barnstable English seaport
Barre in Mass., named for Col. Isaac Barre; in Vt., two Mass. men fought it out over whose home town would be honored in the naming of the new community. Barre won by a knockout.
Bath named by sailors after Bath, England
Bedford named for a titled Englishman
Bellows Falls after Col. Benjamin Bellows, an early settler.
Belvidere *beautiful sight*
Bennington named for Benning Wentworth, royal governor of N.H. and early promoter of the area
Beverly for Beverley, England, from *Beverlega* — an abundance of beavers.
Bideford from the English Biddeford, meaning *by the ford*
Block Island named for Adriaen Block, an early Dutch explorer, who found it
Boston for Boston, England, named after St. Botolph

Bowdoin named for Gov. James Bowdoin of Mass.
Braintree after the English town of Braintree, derived from a Saxon word *branchetreu — river town*
Brattleboro named for William Brattle of Boston
Bridgeport describes the town's situation
Bristol English town
Brookline either after Brooklyn or denoting a creek running through the place
Bunker Hill for Charles Bunker, Constable of Charlestown, Mass.
Burlington English town
Buzzards Bay so called because of sea hawks found there
Calumet the settlers' name for the Indian peace pipe (actually derived from the Latin word, *calamus,* meaning *reed)*
Cambridge named for the English city in honor of its university
Canaan a biblical name
Canada Mohawk Indian word meaning *village*
Canonchet a famous Narragansett chief
Cape Cod so named by Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, who sailed there in 1602 and described it as being *pestered with fish*
Caribou Abnaki word meaning *digger*
Carmel (Mt.) after a bibli-

cal mountain
Casco (Bay) *muddy*
Chappaquiddick Island *separated island*
Charter Oak (Bridge) named for a venerable hollow oak tree in Hartford, where the Connecticut Colony charter was hidden from the royal governor in 1687
Chepachet *river fork*
Cheshire English county
Chesuncook *at the principal outlet*
Chicopee *rushing water*
Cochituate *swift water*
Cohasset *young pine land*
Concord so named because of the peaceful way in which the land was purchased from the Indians
Conimicut named for the granddaughter of Narragansett Chief Conanicus
Connecticut *at the long estuary*
Contoocook *piny river bank*
Coos *pine tree*
Cornwall English county
Cos Cob Siwanoy Indian term, meaning *high rock*
Coventry birthplace of Nathan Hale, named for English town, from *Coventree* meaning *convent*
Craftsbury for its founder, Col. Ebenezer Crafts
Cummaquid *harbor*
Cuttyhunk *thing that lies out in the sea*
Damariscotta *river of little fishes*
Dartmouth after William, second Earl of Dartmouth
Dublin named for Dublin, Ireland, probably at the suggestion of Henry Strongman, an early settler born on the Old Sod
Exeter so called in honor of Godfrey Dearborn, who was from Exeter, England, named for the River Exe
Fall River named for its waterfall
Faneuil Hall after Peter Faneuil, who built it
Franconia a duchy in Germany
Fredonia *freedom* plus a Latin ending
Gloucester old English cathedral city
Goshen a biblical place
Great Barrington named for William, Viscount Barrington
Green Mts. probably from a French-style translation of Vermont
Greenwich named by homesick settlers for their home town in England
Groton named by the Winthrop family for their ancestral home in England
Hammonassett *sandbar*
Hanover named for an English king's German title
Hartford after Hertford, England
Harvard for its founder, John Harvard
Haverhill after the English town, from the Anglo-Saxon *hoefer* meaning *he-goat*
Hazardville named for a Col. Hazard, who was engaged in the hazardous business of manufacturing black powder
Holyoke after Rev. Edward Holyoke, early president of Harvard College
Hoosac *mountain rock*

Housatonic *over the mountain*
Hyannis named for a Wampanoag chief, Ianogh — *he who wages war*
Intervale from *inter* and *vallis,* meaning *within a valley*
Ipswich English town, from *Gippeswiche* meaning *river haven*
Iroquois *real adders,* a term of hatred applied to the Iroquois Indians by the Algonquins
Jamaica Indian for *beaver*
Jericho the biblical place where *the walls came tumbling down*
Katahdin (Mt.) *the principal mountain*
Keene named for Sir Benjamin Keene
Kennebec *long water land*
Kennebunk(port) *long sandbar*
Kent English county
King Philip Mt. named for Metacomet or King Philip, son of Massasoit, and the leading figure in King Philip's War
Lashaway *between*
Lewiston named for the Lewises, who founded it
Lexington called Laxton in England or *place of Leaxa's men*
Londonderry named in honor of Rev. Matthew Clark, distinguished defender of Londonderry, Ireland
Loudon for the Earl of Loudon
Lunenburg for the Duke of Lunenburg, George II of England
Lyme after the borough of Lyme-Regis, England
Lynn for Lynn, England, means *lake*
Maine *mainland*
Malden for Malden, England, where George Washington's great-grandfather, Lawrence Washington, lies buried
Manhasset *sheltered place*
Manitoese *little God*
Manitook Lake *God's country*
Marblehead named for its rocky headland
Martha's Vineyard several origins suggested — most likely from the wild grapevines found there by Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold's crew, and Gosnold's daughter, Martha
Mashpoag *bad water*
Massachusetts *people of the great hill country*
Massapequod *great Pequod river*
Massapoag *great water*
Matchuk *badlands*
Meriden *pleasant valley*
Merrimac(k) *rapids*
Mingo *treacherous,* adjective applied to the Iroquois

Minnechaug *berry-land*
Mishawum (Mishaum) *great neck*
Moccasin (Mocassin) *shoe*
Mohawk a contemptuous name meaning *cowards* or *cannibals* applied to a particular Iroquois tribe by other Indians
Mohegan *wolf people,* a branch of the Pequods
Mohican (Mahican) also means *wolf people* — a different tribe from the Mohegans
Monadnock *at the silver mountain*
Monahegan (Monhegan, Monahigan) *grand island*
Monomonack *lookout point*
Montauk *in the island country*
Montowese for a Quinnipiac chief, *Little God,* a local real estate dealer in 1638
Montpelier after the French city Montpellier
Moodus *noisy place*
Moosup after Narragansett Chief Mausup
Musquash *muskrat*
Mystic(k) *great tidal river*
Nantucket *far off among the waves*
Narragansett *people of the point*
Nashua *the land between*
Natick *my home*
Naugatuck *one tree*
Newbury(port) for Newbury, England, from *New Bourg* meaning *New Town*
New England named for the first home of the Pilgrims
New Hampshire named by John Mason after his early home in England
New Haven named for an English town, but also signified a new harbor
New London after the British capital
New Milford named for Milford, Conn., which was named after Milford, England
Niantic *tidal land*
Ninigret after an Indian chief
Noank *it is a point*
Norwalk commonly considered short for *north walk,* actually derived from an Indian term meaning *a point of land*

Old Orchard Beach named for its first settler's large orchard
Orange after William IV, Prince of Orange
Orono after an Abnaki chief
Ossipee *rocky river*
Pascoag *river fork*
Passamaquoddy *haddock*
Passumpsic *flowing over clear sandy bottom*
Pawtucket *waterfall*
Pawtuxet (Patuxet) *little falls*
Pemaquid *long point*
Pemigewasset *long rapids*
Penacook (Pennacook) *where the path is narrow*
Penobscot *rocky slope*
Pequod (Pequot) English name for the Pequatouag Indians, *the destroyers,* a tribe of Mohegans
Pisquataquis *at the river fork*
Plymouth named by the Pilgrims in honor of the English city where they were kindly treated before sailing to the New World
Podunk *a bog* literally *place where the foot sinks*
Poge *safe harbor* (Cape on Chappaquiddick Island)
Poland after Polan, a Sokoki Indian chief
Pomfret for Pontefract, England
Pontiac *the falls in the river,* name of a famed Ottowa chief
Portsmouth named for *the river's mouth and a good harbor as any in this land,* and in honor of John Mason, once governor of Portsmouth, England
Poultney possibly after Lord Poultney, friend of Gov. Benning Wentworth of N.H.
Pownal for Gov. Thomas Pownal of Mass.
Providence the name chosen by Roger Williams for his colony — "... having a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distress"
Quack *marshes*
Quag *quaking marsh*
Quechee *quick, whirling falls*
Quidneck (Quidnic) *beyond the hill*
Quincy after Col. John Quincy
Quinebaug (Quinnebaug) *long pond*
Quinnipiac *long water land,* the Indian name for New Haven
Quonset (Quanset) *boundary*
Reading probably after Reading, England — from the Saxon *raed* meaning *head of the clan*
Revere named for Paul Revere
Rhode Island named either for the Isle of Rhodes or from the Dutch *Roode Eyland,* meaning *red island*
Rockingham after the Marquis of Rockingham, British Premier when the Stamp Act was repealed
Rowayton *creek almost dry at low tide*
Rutland English county
Rye after the English town, from *rie* meaning *bank of the sea*
Sachem's Head named after an early battle, during which two captured Indian sachems (or chieftains) were beheaded
Saco *outflowing*
Sagadahoc *swift water flowing near the sea*
Sagamore *chief*
Salem a form of *shalom,* the Hebrew word for *peace*
Samoset after the famous sachem who greeted the Pilgrims in 1620.
Sandwich English town
Saranac *river of sumac trees*
Sasco *marsh*

Saugatuck *tidal river outlet*
Saugus *swamp*
Sawquid *pleasant point*
Saybrook named for Lords Say and Brook, owners of a local land patent
Scantic *where the river branches*
Scituate *cold brook*
Sebago *big lake*
Seekonk *wild goose*
Seguin *humped up,* like a horseshoe crab
Sharon biblical name
Sherborn named for Sherborne, England, from *scir* (clear) and *burne* (brook), meaning *clearwater*
Shetucket *land between rivers*
Skookum Chuck Chinook jargon for *rapids*
Skowhegan *a place for waiting and watching* — Indian name for a fishing hole
Smuggler's Notch so named for smuggling that went on there to avoid customs and an embargo on trade with the British. During the War of 1812, cattle driven through Smuggler's Notch fed the British Army.

Squam *pleasant water place*
Stowe for Stowe, England
Sturbridge for Stourbridge, England
Stratford for Shakespeare's home, Stratford-on-Avon
Strawberry Bank (Strawbery Banke) the original name of Portsmouth, N.H., so called because wild strawberries were found growing there
Sudbury after the English town, from *South Burgh* (south city)
Sugar Loaf Hill so named because its shape resembled the large cakes of sugar sold in the old days
Sunapee *rocky pond*
Suncook *rocky point*
Swansea Welsh town
Taconic *wilderness*
Taunton English town, from *Thone-taun,* meaning *Thone River town*
Thames River the river in New London named for "England's richest treasure"
Titicut *at the great river*
Torrington English town
Tuckernuck *loaf of bread*
Umbagog *clear lake*
Uncasville Uncas was the family name of a powerful Mohegan chief, from *Wonkus,* meaning *fox*
Uxbridge after the Earl of Uxbridge
Vermont probably means *green mountains,* loosely adapted from the French
Vinalhaven named for John Vinal of Boston
Wachusett *near the mountain*
Waitsfield named for Gen. Benjamin Wait, Revolutionary War soldier, later sheriff of Cumberland County
Walpole after a British peer
Waltham English town, from Saxon *wealdham* meaning *forest home*
Wampanoag *people from the east*
Wampum's Rock after an Indian family named Wampum, who once lived in the area
Wamsutta a son of Massasoit, his name meant *he has a kind heart*
Weataug (Weatogue) *at the village*
Weekapaug *at the end of the pond*
Weepowaug *narrow crossing*
Wethersfield English town
Weymouth after Weymouth, England, from *waeye,* Saxon for *river mouth*
White Mts. English translation of the Indian name for these mountains
Willimantic *a good lookout*
Wilmot after an English Dr. Wilmot
Winchester named after the ancient capital of England
Windsor English city
Winnipesaukee *lakeland*
Winnisquam *salmon-fishing waters*
Winooski *wild onions*
Winthrop named for John Winthrop, governor of Mass. in 1629
Wiscasset *at the hidden outlet*
Wonalancet the name of a chief known as *The Governor*
Woonasquetucket *at the head of the tidal river*
Woonsocket *a place of deep descent*
Worcester named for either then English city, or the Battle of Worcester, where Cromwell defeated Charles II in 1651, a great Puritan victory
Woronoco *winding about*
Wyoming Delaware Indian word, meaning *at the big flats*
Yale named after Elihu Yale, colonial official and patron of Yale College
Yankee may be derived from an Indian pronunciation of *English* (*Yenguese*), or from the Dutch name *Jan,* but nobody knows for sure, although the name is now used the world over to denote Americans ◆◆

Misc.

LOCALITIES

ACADIA - once French name for Nova Scotia, incl. most of Maine.
AGAMENTICUS - see York.
ARUNDEL - see Cape Porpus.
BACK RIVER - the tide water west of Dover Neck; regional name for Madbury.
BERWICK - Newichawannock, Unity Parish. See Kittery.
BIDDEFORD - Saco, so named in 1718, after Bideford, co. Devon, England.
BLACK POINT - Prout's Neck, Stratton's Island, early regional names for the country bet. Spurwink and Winter Harbor. See Scarborough.
BLOODY POINT - a tax district of Dover, primarily the point in Newington opposite Dover Point, became the chief part of Newington.
BLUE POINT - see Scarborough.
BOILING ROCK - Portsmouth, Kittery.
BRAVEBOAT HARBOR - see Kittery.
BRENTWOOD - see Exeter.
BRIDE HILL - Hampton, the nearest neighborhood to Exeter, Stratham and Greenland.
CAPE ELIZABETH - first a landmark, then a region, then a township incl. Spurwink, Richmond Island, and Purpooduck. See Falmouth, South Portland.
CAPE NEDDICK - a small settlement which Mass. incl. within York township.
CAPE PORPUS - a small settlement in early times somewhat tributary to Saco (Winter Harbor) or to Wells. Renamed Arundel in 1717, Kennebunkport in 1821; yet made two towns in 1915.
CAPE PORPUS RIVER - now the Mousam, in Kennebunk, but rarely applied to a small stream in Cape Porpus.
COCHECO - the present town (city) of Dover.
COCHECO POINT - the tip of Dover on Rollinsford side.
COLD HARBOR - Eliot, see Kittery.
CROOKED LANE - see Kittery.
DOVER - had been called Hilton's Point, Upper Piscataqua, Bristol, Northam, bfr. it was incorporated as Dover in 1640. It included Durham, Newington, Somersworth, Rollinsford, Madbury and Lee.
DOVER NECK - site of the pioneer town of Dover, now a farming district.
DOVER POINT - Hilton Point.
DURHAM - Oyster River, see Dover.
ELIOT - set off in 1810. See Kittery.
EPPEFORD - Merryland (now in Wells), Great Plains, Mousam (now in Kennebunk), names designating the interior of ancient Wells, from the bounds of York eastward.
EPPING - see Exeter.
EXETER - besides Stratham, was divided into Newfields, Newmarket, Brentwood, Epping and Fremont.
FALMOUTH, ME. - "in Casco Bay," lost Cape Elizabeth, Portland, Westbrook, leaving only that part east of Presumpscot River.
FORE RIVER - the tide water east of Dover Neck, incl. the lower Cocheco.
FRESH CREEK - above Cocheco Point.
GOSPORT - New Hampshire's part of the Isles of Shoals from 1715 until annexed to Rye.
GREAT COVE - see Kittery.
GREAT ISLAND - New Castle, for years the commercial and political center of N.H. Early a tax district of Portsmouth; later included in the no. part of the present Rye; incorporated in 1693.
GREENLAND - the name that Capt. Champernowne gave his farm, later a tax district of Portsmouth, later made a town.

LOCALITIES

HILTON'S POINT - Dover Point, the tip of Dover Neck.
HOG ISLAND - Appledore, Isles of Shoals.
ISLES OF SHOALS - (Appledore), chiefly in Maine (Hog, Smuttynose, Cedar, Duck); three in N.H., incorporated as Gosport (Star, White, Lunging).
KENNEBUNK - set off in 1820 from the easterly end of Wells. See Mousam.
KENNEBUNK RIVER - the ancient bounds bet. Cape Porpus and Wells.
KENNEBUNKPORT - see Cape Porpus.
KITTERY - at first the neighborhood opposite Dover Point. The Maine side of the Piscataqua River was early called Piscataqua below, Newichawannock above; later the whole was included in Kittery township, over 25 miles long by the river. Localities along this stretch were distinguished as Braveboat Harbor, River's Mouth or The Point, Spruce Creek, Crooked Lane, Great Cove (Eliot line, nearly opposite Newington line), *Boiling Rock, *Long Reach, Kittery, Cold Harbor, Sturgeon Creek, *Thompson's Point (South Berwick line), *Newichawannock, *Quamphegan, *Salmon Falls (on the Berwick line opposite Rollinsford), *Great Falls (Berwick and Somersworth).
LEE - set off from Durham. See Dover.
LITTLE HARBOR - primarily a harbor, the regional name for the bank of the Piscataqua west of Great Island.
LONG REACH - see Kittery.
LUBBERLAND - the region in Durham north of the Lamprey River.
MADBURY - Back River, see Dover.
MAQUOIT - the head of Casco Bay, now in Brunswick.
MERRYLAND - see Wells, Eppeford.
MOUSAM - Kennebunk. See Cape Porpus River, Eppeford.
NEW CASTLE - see Great Island.
NEWFIELDS - South Newmarket, see Exeter.
NEWICHAWANNOCK - see Kittery.
NEWINGTON - Bloody Point, Long Reach, incorporated in 1714. See Dover, Kittery.
NEWMARKET - see Exeter, Newfields.
NONSUCH - an Indian locality east of Oak Hill, Scarborough, which gave name to the river there and to Nonsuch Point in Portland Harbor.
NORTHAM - Dover.
OYSTER RIVER - Durham, a tax district and parish of Dover set off in 1732.
PISCATAQUA - the pioneers recognized two settlements, Upper and Lower, each taking in the settlers on both sides of the river. Among mariners the name long persisted for the whole river. See Portsmouth, Kittery, Dover.
PLYMOUTH - in early Me. and N.H. papers, often meant Plymouth, England.
PORTSMOUTH - grew into a city at Strawberry Bank, originally included New Castle, that part of Rye north of Locke's Neck (Straw's Point), Greenland and part of Newington.
PROUT'S NECK - the original Black Point.
PURPOODUCK - Pooduck, South Portland.
QUAMPHEGAN - South Berwick, see Kittery.
RICHMOND ISLAND - the oldest regional name bet. Winter Harbor and Sagadahoc. See Cape Elizabeth.
ROLLINSFORD - Quamphegan and Salmon Falls, set off from Somersworth.
RYE - the name selected in 1726 when all the mainland of New Castle was set off except seven estates (added in 1791); additions from Hampton in 1730 and 1738.

LOCALITIES

SACO - Winter Harbor, early regional names, Mass. incorporated both sides of the river as Saco, and even after the south side had become Biddeford and the north side Pepperellboro, the name Saco long persisted for the region about the falls. Pepperellboro, so named when set off from Biddeford (1762) was later renamed Saco. Old Orchard was set off from Saco (1883).
SAGAMORE CREEK - lower Portsmouth, partly in Rye.
SALMON FALLS - Rollinsford, see Kittery.
SCARBOROUGH - township created by Mass. from Black Point, Blue Point, Dunstan, and the western edge of Spurwink.
SMUTTYNOSE - see Isles of Shoals.
SOMERSWORTH - Great Falls, see Dover.
SOUTH PORTLAND - Purpooduck, a city set off from the town of Cape Elizabeth, which was set off from Falmouth.
SPRUCE CREEK - see Kittery.
SPURWINK - an early regional name. See Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough.
SQUAMSCOT - see Stratham.
STAR ISLAND - Isles of Shoals, Gosport.
STRATHAM - set off from Exeter in 1716, includes most of the Squamscot patent, part of which went to Exeter, part to Portsmouth (Greenland), and a little probably to Hampton.
STRATTON ISLAND - bet. Prout's Neck and Old Orchard, an early regional name for Scarborough.
STRAWBERRY BANK - a neck bet. creeks which grew into the town (city) of Portsmouth.
STURGEON CREEK - Eliot, see Kittery.
TATNICK - a neighborhood at the head-line of South Berwick, adjoining Wells and ~~fxxx~~ land taken from York.
THOMPSON'S POINT - the lower point at the mouth of the Cocheco River; a regional name for that stretch of the Piscataqua. See Kittery. Also a point in Dover.
WELLS - planted as a town on the Webhannet River; made a township by Mass. to include Ogunquit and Kennebunk. See Wepeford.
WINTER HARBOR - Biddeford Pool, where Richard Vines proved that white men can endure New England winters. See Saco.
YARMOUTH, ME. - the present name of the original North Yarmouth.
YORK - called Agamenticus by Indians, mariners and merchants, Bristol by Mr. Maverick, Gorgeana by Sir F. Gorges; later was called East York and for many years Old York, so long as New York was known among mariners as York.

* Indicates regional names used for both sides of the river.

Source: "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire"
(Noyes-Libby-Davis - 1928-1939)

by Sally Gibson
Illustrated by John Huehnergarth

IF YOU'RE EVER ELECTED A SEALER, SEARCHER, VIEWER, OR CULLER...

...before you leave town, check below and see what duties will be expected of you, according to the laws of the Great and General Court....

□ A NICE OLD CUSTOM IS CARRIED ON each year in many town meetings around New England. A number of residents are elected, with brisk solemnity, to ancient offices, and although the titles bestowed in this manner are only honorary and carry no responsibility, such was not the case in the 17th century. According to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which included much of northern New England during that period, these offices formed a local network of consumer protection personnel.

The duties which these elected officers were charged to carry out were quite similar to those that have lately, and with considerable fanfare, been taken over by various government agencies. Indeed, there is not much that is new. Over 300 years ago one would find:

Sealer of Bricks

A brickmaker in the 1600s with a mind to profit by making undersized bricks, or by using inferior materials, was likely to meet this officer. The Great and General Court says a brickmaker may not temper his clay with salt water or even brackish water, "nor digg any Clay in any Place where Salt Water comes in." All bricks were to be 9" long, 4¼" broad, and 2½" thick, so the Sealer of Bricks would come around and inspect all brick molds. If they were proper he put the Town Mark on them. If they were undersized, he was empowered to break the molds.

Measurer of Boards and Shingles

Provision was made under law to deal with anyone who thought he might cheat the public in the sale of boards, timber or shingles, "Wherein great Fraud and Deceit is too often practiced by ill minded Persons ... (with, for instance) Bundles of Shingles marked for a greater number than they contain." The penalty under the law for short measure was five shillings or a public whipping.

Sealer of Weights and Measures

Any retailer who sold by weights or pours was expected to bring his weights and containers to this officer for verification. If a retailer refused to do this, the officer could go to the individual's

(continued on page 128)

SEALER, SEARCHER, VIEWER, OR CULLER *(continued from page 93)*

house, warning him first, and do the checking on the spot. The seller was charged two pence for the trouble; if he refused to have his weights or measures viewed, he was fined five pence.

Sealer and Searcher of Leather

This was a quality-control job, "for the better preventing of Deceits and Abuses by Tanners, Curriers, and Dressers or Workers up of Leather." He prevented a tanner from selling "any kind of leather ... insufficiently tanned, or which has been over-limed, or burnt in the lime." Nor was any hide even to be tanned if it wasn't stamped with "the mark of the trade."

This must have been a particularly demanding office, because in addition to keeping watch over the tanners, the officer had to keep a quality-minded eye on curriers (different from tanners), as well. The currier was not "to curry any leather which is meet for outer sole leather with any other than good hard tallow," and should he err, intentionally or accidentally, he forfeited "every such hide marred or hurt by his evil workmanship."

Emphasis on quality in this job extended even to what individual craftsmen could *not* do. According to the law, "no Person or persons whatsoever using or occupying the seat or mystery of a Butcher, Currier, or Shoemaker ... shall use or exercise the seat or mystery of a Tanner." And vice versa, of course. If you slaughtered a calf and tanned the leather yourself in 1698 it could cost you six shillings eight pence.

Field Driver

For comparison, the duties of this officeholder resemble what a dog officer does today, but on a much larger scale. In the 17th century he was responsible for impounding (every town had a pound, *see* YANKEE, *March 1974)* "any Swine, Neat Cartel, Horse or Sheep as shall be found" where they didn't belong. If an animal trespassed on someone else's property, the owner of the animal was fined. If he was slow to pay, the animal went to the poundmaster "or to the Party damnified."

Fence Viewer

Officers holding this title are still performing important duties today *(see* YANKEE, *February 1976)*, which would make their earlier counterparts proud. These indispensable individuals were paid three shillings a day or six pence an hour, and had the right to impress workmen for the repair of defective fences, paying the crews double the customary rate at the expense of the neglectful fence owner.

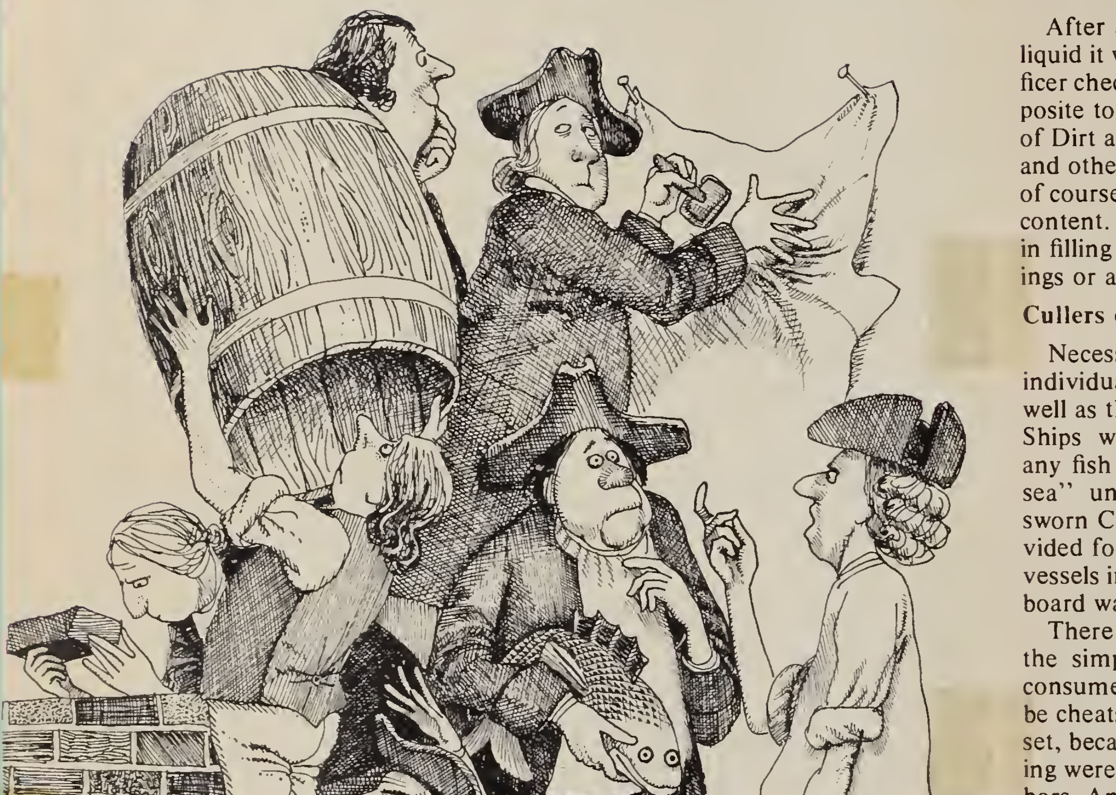
Sealer of Casks

After a cask was filled with whatever liquid it was designed to contain, this officer checked it, "broaching the head opposite to the Bung, for Better Discovery of Dirt and Chips, and overgreat Bungs, and other Frauds." The oversize bungs, of course, just displaced that much more content. The penalty for fraud or deceit in filling a cask was a whopping 20 shillings or a public whipping.

Cullers of Fish

Necessary only in coastal towns, these individuals protected the consumer as well as the reputation of the town itself. Ships were prohibited from accepting any fish "to be transported beyond the sea" until it had been checked by a sworn Culler. Additionally, the law provided for Searchers who could check all vessels in a port to see if merchandise on board was of proper quality.

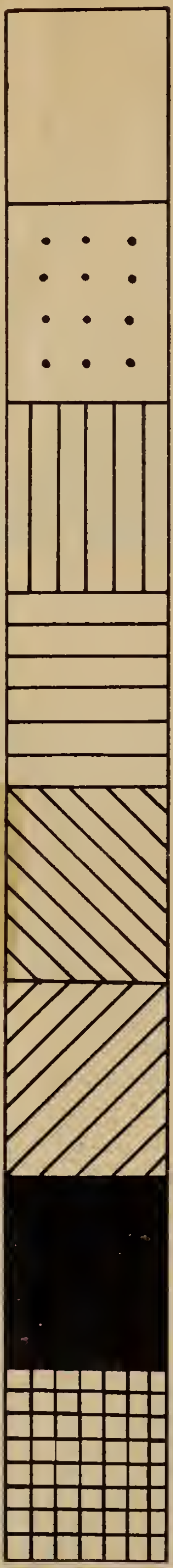
There is something appealing about the simplicity of these early forms of consumer protection. Cheats, or would-be cheats, were hampered from the outset, because those responsible for checking were not strangers, but rather neighbors. And if anything was amiss the rest of the neighborhood was sure to hear about it very quickly. In an era when residents of many small towns are concerned about both the increasing pervasiveness of central government and the rise in "Fraud and Deceit by ill minded Persons," maybe we should reconsider the "honorary" aspect of these elective offices. ■ ■



HERALDRY

(See also Universal Standard Encyclopedia vol-12 pages 4281-4287

Chart of Metals and Colors Denoted in Heraldic Drawings



Plain—white or silver (argent).

Dots—gold (or).

Vertical lines—red (gules).

Horizontal lines——blue (azure).

Diagonal lines, left to right downward—green (vert).

Diagonal lines, right to left downward—purple (purpure).

Black—Black (sable).

Crossed vertical and horizontal lines—black (sable).

IN "THE ROMANCE OF HERALDRY" the color black is denoted by solid black, but in several encyclopedias by crossed vertical and horizontal lines, so both versions are given here.

Glossary of Heraldic Terms

Affronté - front to front; looking frontwise

Argent - silver

Armed - having claws or talons of a different tincture from adjoining parts; reproduced with teeth, etc.

Attired - furnished with horns

Azure - blue

Beaked - beak or fowl of different tincture from body

Cabossed - borne full-faced (e.g. of head of stag, etc.) and cut off close behind the ears; trunked

Charge - a bearing

Couped - head or limb cut off clean

Crined - having hair tinctured differently from body

Crosslet - a small cross

Cubit - (arm) forearm

Demi- - half-sized

Dexter - the right hand (side)

Displayed- having wings expanded

Embattled- having an edge shaped like an embattlement

Embowed - crooked like a bow

Ensigned - marked with a crown, coronet or mitre

Erased - head or limb cut off with jagged edge

Erect - upright

Ermine - white with black triangular spots

Expanded - spread

Fess - broad band drawn horizontally across shield

Fessways - (fesswise) - horizontally

Field - surface of shield or one of its divisions

Fitched,ly - fixed; applied to cross the lower extremity of which is sharpened to a point.

Misc.

Frame saw	thin saw stretched in a frame to give it rigidity
Fructed	having fruit
Gules	red
Imperially crowned	said of charge represented with imperial crown
Inflamed	depicted as in flames
Inverted	turned inwards or towards the middle of the field
Langued	represented with tongue of specified tincture
Masoned	marked with lines representing divisions between blocks of stone
Naiant	swimming
Or	gold
Orle	narrow border within the shield but removed from its edge
Pale	vertical stripe or band in middle of shield
Paleways, (palewise)	vertically
Pheon	broad barbed arrow
Pommel	knob terminating hilt of sword or dagger
* Proper	represented in natural colouring
Rampant	said of beast standing upright on hind legs; rearing
Sabel	black
Salient	leaping
Saltire	a St. Andrew's Cross
Sejant	in sitting position
** Sinister	left hand (side)
Statant	standing in profile, with feet on ground
Surmounted	having above or on top of
Tincture	shade of colour
Trippant	said of animals walking with one fore-paw raised
Tyne	prong; branch
Unguled	with hoof or claws of a different tincture from the body
Vert	green
Vested	clothed
** Seme	sewn
* Purpure	purple

from: Robert Bain's "The Clans & Tartans of Scotland"
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DATES

March 25th was New Year's Day in England and in her colonies in the 17th century. It is at once a blunder and a crime to alter such dates to suit a calendar which our forefathers did not use. Their "style" was just exactly "old style", and not at all "new".

From January 1 - March 25, during which some other nations used the new year number, they often wrote a double date; as "3 February 1621-22" but February was still "moneth 12" and even 24 March was in the old year although the month, by anticipation of "day 25", was "moneth 1".

IF OCTO IS EIGHT HOW COME OCTOBER IS TENTH MONTH?

By LYNN POOLE
The Johns Hopkins University

This week we all hang up a new calendar, drink a toast to the New Year, and sleep late because it's a holiday. But, the New Year actually doesn't begin until March 21st?

Our calendar is one of our most fascinating fragments of … not make his leap year correction quite accurately. By 1582 his calendar was 10 days off. Pope Gregory then decreed the Gregorian calendar, which is the one we now use. He altered the leap year system slightly and began with January instead of March.

The old Roman names for the months hung on, though, which is why our ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth months have names that actually mean "seventh", "eighth", "ninth", and "tenth" months in Latin.

GREAT! IT CAN BE FROM ONLY ONE GUY ...STEVE PALOOKA!
By Ham Fishe
12-28
I WONDER WHAT MR. NUTTLEY MEANS BY THAT!
AND DO IT FAST!!
y Raeburn Van Buren

Sept. - (7) - 9
Oct. - (8) - 10
Nov. - (9) - 11
Dec. - (10) - 12

Jan. - 11
Feb. - 12
Mar. - 1
Apr. - 2
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dates prior to 1753 — March was 1 mo. after 1752 January was 1st month.

By act of Parliament, passed in 1751, the day next following Dec. 31 — that is, January 1, was thereafter to be the first day of the year. Change in calendar to conform with Gregorian calendar. Ordered that the day next following the 2d day of Sept. 1752 should be reckoned the 14th day of Sept., thus dropping 11 days. Called change of style. Earlier dates were "Old Style," later dates "New Style."

All dates before Sept. 2, 1752 in "old style" can be changed to "New Style" by adding 10 days to all those prior to 1700 & adding 11 days to those 1700 to Sept. 2, 1752.

from "Tuck Genealogy - Robert Tuck of Hampton, N.H. & his Descendants 1638-1877 (Joseph Dow - 1877)

A LEAP YEAR is divisible by four, but determining which years shall have an extra day isn't quite that simple. A centennial year, which can be divided by four, is not a leap year **unless** it can also be divided by 400. For instance, the year 1900 was not a leap year because, although it was divisible by four, it was **not** divisible by 400, so it didn't qualify.

This refined method of allocating leap years was devised by an Italian astronomer because back in 1582 Pope Gregory XIII, on advice of astronomers, discovered that leap years were coming too often and the calendar was getting ahead of itself.

The Italian Astronomer's method is still used today, and our calendar is correct to within one day in 3000 years.

— *Nuggets*

— from February 1976 *Reader's Digest* page 150

Tourist's Guide to British Money

(Take it with you when you go)

A PENNY is worth about one cent in U. S. currency, but is about twice as big. Twelve English pennies make a shilling. The rate of exchange is highly favorable today. You can actually spend two grand weeks in Britain for under $200.

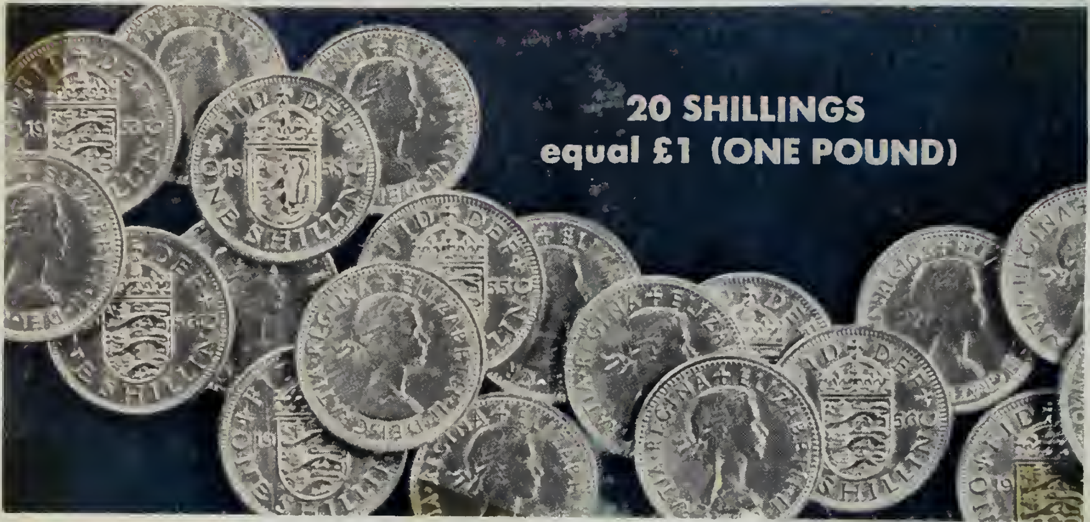
SHILLING. Equal to 14¢. Twenty-one shillings make a "guinea," which is so aristocratic that there isn't a coin or banknote for it at all. You can do a lot with one shilling—tour Windsor Castle, see the Crown Jewels, or visit Hampton Court.

FLORIN. A two-shilling piece—28¢. The first florins were minted in Queen Victoria's reign and were known as "Godless florins," due to the omission of the usual Latin initials signifying "by the Grace of God" after the Queen's name.

Misc.

SIXPENCE. The silver sixpence is the equivalent of 7¢, and a delightful little coin it is. The slang word for sixpence is "tanner." Traveling by rail in Britain can cost less than 3¢ a mile. And bus travel works out at about 2¢ a mile.

HALF-CROWN. Two shillings and sixpence —or 35¢. Today, for only a half-crown, you can visit almost any of 450 castles and mansions now open to the public. Stately homes like Blenheim Palace, Chatsworth House and Glamis Castle.



20 SHILLINGS equal £1 (ONE POUND)

ONE POUND. Equivalent of $2.80. There's a bill for this—also for ten shillings. But U. S. law won't let us show either. The British slang for a pound is "quid." Call it what you like, it buys you a fine seat at the theater. *Note:* There's a Scottish shilling in our picture. It has only one lion on its crest. Can you spot it?

For free British Travel Kit, see a travel agent or write to Box 150, British Travel Assn. In New York—680 Fifth Ave.; In Los Angeles—606 So. Hill St.; In Chicago—39 So. LaSalle St.; In Canada—90 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Misc.

Misc.

DOGGETT

The accompanying "Pedigree, Doggett of Groton, Lappage" appeared in The Eddy Family Association Bulletin of April 1925 (Vol. IV, No. 2, Whole No. 8) between pages 124 and 125.

For several reasons, it seemed as if there might be a relationship between Gov. John Winthrop (of the Massachusetts Bay Colony) and John Eddy who, with other members of his family, arrived at Plymouth on October 29, 1630, aboard the "Handmaid" (according to George F. Willison in "Saints and Strangers" this was the last of the "Pilgrim ships").

Following is a resume of some of the research performed in the early twenties by members of the Eddy Family Association:

In a letter written about 1650 to Gov. John Winthrop, John Eddy stated: "I did marrie Ame Doget the Daughter of old John Doget of Groton."

It was found that Ame Doget had a cousin Thomas Doget who married Margery Clompton; Margery's sister Thomasine Clompton married John Winthrop as his second wife.

Obviously the Doggetts and the Winthrops (both of Groton, county Suffolk) are related. And, by his own statement, John Eddy married into this same Doggett family.

The wills of the following Doggetts are quoted in the above-mentioned Eddy Bulletin:

> John Doggett, will dated the xvii daye of January, 1564; proved Mai j. 1565 (many family members named including "Willm Dogget my eldest sonne" and "Willm Dogget my youngest son");
>
> John Doggett, will dated 22 May 1619 (this man is frequently named in Adam Winthrop's Diary).

The last named John Doggett mentions eldest son John (beyond the seas), youngest son Benjamin, sons-in-law Lewis Kidbye (and his wife Suzan) and Francis Cooper (and wife Bridget), plus "fiue daughters."

The baptismal records of 14 children of John and Dorothy Dogget are recorded in Groton, co. Suffolk, including all those mentioned above and more. Apparently some of these children died young.

For more complete details, see the Eddy Family Association Bulletin of April 1925, pages 118-122; or contact Miriam B. Eddy, 19 Prince Henry Drive, East Falmouth, Massachusetts 02536

CENTERVILLE CAPTAINS

Compiled by
Florence Ungerman

The following listing was compiled by Mrs. Ungerman of the Centerville Historical Society in connection with a book she has since completed. These captains sailed the seas from as early as 1711 to as recent as 1929. For more complete information, see her book: "Centerville Shipmasters and Seafaring Days." This list is presented here with the kind permission of Mrs. Charles H. Ungerman, Jr., 177 Long Beach Rd., Centerville, Mass. 02632.

Legend: DW Deepwater Captain (sailed to foreign ports)
(All others were Coastal Captains.)
* Ship built in Centerville

	Name, Address (if known)		Ship(s)
1.	BACKUS, Simeon		HERBERT MANTON*
2.	BAKER, John F., 539 Main St.	DW	PRIDE OF THE PORT
3.	BEARSE, Almon		
4.	BEARSE, Andrus, 1121 Craigville Beach Rd.		EMPRESS*, ELIZA MATHILDA*
5.	BEARSE, Austin, 38 Church Hill Rd.		TWO MARYS
6.	BEARSE, Frederick, 288 Pine St.		CYRUS CHAMBERLAIN
7.	BEARSE, Henry A., 32 Bacon Lane		HATTIE N. GOVE
8.	BEARSE, Horace Mann, 418 South Main St.		KATE J. HOYT
9.	BEARSE, John, 539 Main St.		
10.	BEARSE, Nelson, 614 Main St.		BANNER*, NELSON HARVEY
11.	BEARSE, Nelson Harvey, East Bay Lodge		VIRGINIA
12.	BEARSE, Oliver P.		
13.	BEARSE, Owen		SAGINAW*
14.	BEARSE, Prince, 340 Main St.		ANNIE T. BAILEY, MONTANA, LORING C. BALLARD, ALMATIA
15.	CASE, John C., 558 Main St.		VILLAGE GEM*, EMMA BACON
16.	CASE, Philander		JOSEPH C. CALHOUN
17.	CHILDS, Augustine, 558 Main St.		D. M. FRENCH
18.	CHILDS, Benjamin, 339 Main St.		
19.	CHILDS, David H.		ELIZA WILLIAMS
20.	CHILDS, Josiah		CLARION
21.	COLEMAN, Frederick, 118 Old Stage Rd.		IRA LAFRENIER
22.	COOMBS, Henry C.	DW	ACORN
23.	CORNISH, John F., 401 Main St.		DAVID COX, ELIZ. CORNISH
24.	CROSBY, Alvin, 129 South Main St.		ELIZA B.*, NORWICH*
25.	CROSBY, Darius, 615 South Main St.		LENORE*, VERMONT*, UTICA*, WHITE WINGS
26.	CROSBY, Heman		SHARON*
27.	CROSBY, Hilman, 497 Main St.		JOSEPHINE G. COLLIER
28.	CROSBY, Joseph F.		JULIETTE*
29.	CROSBY, Lewis, 470 Main St.	DW	S.M. TYLER, HERBERT MANTON*, MARY E. RANKIN
30.	CROSBY, Owen, 498 Main St.		JONATHAN CONE

Misc.

	Name, Address (if known)		Ship(s)
31.	CROSBY, Philander, 329 South Main St.		CLYDE, BLOSSOM
32.	CROSBY, William L., 470 Main St.	DW	ENOS BRIGGS
33.	CROSBY, Wilson, 525 South Main St.		JULIETTE*
34.	CROWELL, Daniel		STRANGER*
35.	CROWELL, Ephraim		
36,	CROWELL, James W.		MONTANA
37.	CROWELL, Joseph D., 586 South Main St.		STRANGER*
38.	DAVIS, Henry		
39.	DAVIS, Simon		
40.	FULLER, Edwin	DW	
41.	FULLER, Toilston, Fuller Rd.		EARLE
42.	GAGE, William L.	DW	
43.	GALLISON, John, 24 Old Farm Rd.	DW	
44.	HALLETT, H. B.	DW	
45.	HALLETT, Nelson B., 525 South Main St.	DW	JAMES N. STONE
46.	HAMBLIN, George W., 382 Main St.		LOUISA, EDWIN A. STEVENS, MARCIA LEWIS*
47.	HAMBLIN, Josiah		
48.	HINCKLEY, Joseph N., 142 Old Stage Rd.		VILLAGE GEM*, ENDEAVOR, PROVIDENCE
49.	HINCKLEY, Washburn, 779 Bumps River Rd.		HIGHLANDER
50.	HINCKLEY, Wendell		ALBANY, HIGHLANDER
51.	HOWES, Delina		
52.	HOWES, George L., 419 South Main St.		SARAH E. WARD
53.	JONES, Reuben, 436 South Main St.		SUSAN, SEA BIRD
54.	JONES, Simeon, 490 Main St.	DW	FLYING FISH
55.	KELLEY, Alexander	DW	JAMES RUTLEDGE
56.	KELLEY, Arvin	DW	FLEETWING
57.	KELLEY, David N., 539 Main St.	DW	ABBY BURSLEY
58.	KELLEY, Hiram R., 488 South Main St.		MARCIA LEWIS*, T. LAWRENCE, HERBERT MANTON*
59.	KELLEY, James Delap, 153 Main St.		EMILY BELLE
60.	KELLEY, Nelson		FASHION, EMBLEM, NIMROD
61.	KELLEY, Prentiss		SPY*
62.	KELLEY, Valentine		OLIVER
63.	KELLEY, Zeno		ALFRED BARRETT
64.	LEWIS, Ansel, 568 South Main St.		ENERGY*
65.	LEWIS, Benjamin W., 24 Old Farm Rd.		LACKAWANNA
66.	LEWIS, Edward, 700 South Main St.		DIAMOND*, VINTAGE*, PLANTER*
67.	LEWIS, Elijah		LOTUS, WITCH
68.	LEWIS, Enoch, South Main St.		PERU*, MARCIA LEWIS*, LOUIS SPANIER
69.	LEWIS, Ephraim, 472 South Main St.		PLATONIC*, PEARL*, TIGER*
70.	LEWIS, Jacob, 504 South Main St.		VICTOR, DANIEL WEBSTER
71.	LEWIS, James N., 600 South Main St.		
72.	LEWIS, Jesse		
73.	LEWIS, Joseph F., 675 South Main St.	DW	FRIEND OF PEACE*, HAROLD, MARCIA LEWIS*, LITTLE OLIVE
74.	LEWIS, Wendell, 522 South Main St.	DW	ACORN
75.	LINNELL, David		TALENT

	Name, Address (if known)		Ship(s)
76.	LINNELL, Henry S.		FRANCES, NYLE
77.	LINNELL, Orlando		RIVER QUEEN
78.	LOVELL, Freeman, 1324 Craigville Beach Rd.		
79.	LOVELL, Jabez		
80.	LOVELL, Jacob, 542 South Main St.		EMPIRE*, TIGRESS*
81.	LOVELL, Warren		
82.	LUMBERT, Benjamin		
83.	LUMBERT, James		
84.	LUMBERT, John G.		ALIDA
85.	MARSTON, Russell, 454 Main St.		OUTVIE
86.	MARSTON, William		W. R. NEWCOMBE
87.	NICKERSON, Leander, 695 South Main St.		N. H. SKINNER
88.	NICKERSON, Mazeppa, 508 Main St.		CLARABEL, BELLE HALLIDAY
89.	PARKER, F.		MARY MILNES
90.	PARKER, Jehiel		
91.	PHINNEY, Arthur S., 33 Park Ave.	DW	BETSENA, ALEXANDER BLUE, GEO. W. WHISTLER CHARLES P. MOWE
92.	PHINNEY, Braddock		
93.	PHINNEY, Eli, 463 Main St.	DW	TIMER, EVA, CABOT, EDITH, LESTER B. SHERMAN
94.	PHINNEY, Joseph		
95.	PHINNEY, Lot		
96.	RICHARDSON, Ephraim, 239 Phinney's Lane	DW	ALEXINA, JUNO, GOLDEN AGE
97.	RICHARDSON, John	DW	
98.	RICHARDSON, Josiah, 242 Phinney's Lane	DW	HETTY THOM, ORBIT, OWHYEE, LEANDER, CHATHAM, WALPOLE, TOWNSEND, STAFFORSHIRE, STAGHOUND
99.	SCUDDER, Ebenezer, Jr.		
100.	SCUDDER, James D.		
101.	STEVENS, Asa, 364 Main St.		VESTA, ISLAND CITY
102.	STEVENS, Augustine		NUCEUS
103.	STURGIS, Dennis, 153 Old Stage Rd./Pine St.		CLARABEL
104.	WILLIAMS, Bradford B.	DW	GRECIAN, HENRY THOMPSON, DELTA, HERACLIDE, ARIEL

* * * * * *

Misc.

Cape Cod Genealogical Society Bulletin - Dec. 1982

Mrs. Alice Sperl, Member No. 58, has moved to Connecticut* but still remembers the Cape in her genealogical researches, and has sent the following articles for the Bulletin.

WHO ARE WE?

We are your ancestors.

We are forgotten, but ever present.

We are unknown, but inescapable.

We are spurned, but still with and within you.

We are the men and women of long ago who put ourselves
into the bloodstream of the world.

At long and laborious labor, we shaped the civilization
of our time, not even aware that we were also shaping yours.

These of your day who make your laws must study ours first.

The architects who build your houses must begin by mastering our knowledge of line and form.

Those who fight your wars first plot on maps the way we
fought ours.

That which you learn by patient work and thought you often
find that we have discovered ahead of you.

By a multitude of invisible but potent hands we reach out
and change you.

We are your ancestors.

This beautiful essay follows the dedication of the Lupfer of Switzerland genealogy compiled by D. O. McKeehan, February 1960, typescript, only for family distribution as far as I know. (A.S.)

Cape Cod Migrations to Lee, Massachusetts

Years ago, before I became involved in other than my own family genealogy, in walking through the old section of Fairmount Cemetery, Lee, Massachusetts, I was astonished to see the great number of headstones bearing Cape Cod names. I quote from "Lee, Mass. Centennial 1876", pp. 142 and 88:

> "The Revolutionary War brought peculiar distress to the population of Cape Cod. . . . Their principal occupations, fishing and coasting, were almost entirely broken up . . . Marvelous stories transcending any fish stories had been carried to the Cape in regard to the fertility of the new lands on the Housatonic, but the reality was a hard and trying experience.
>
> "When James Goodspeed came in sight of the log house where his Uncle Hamblin lived, he asked, 'Whose hog-pen is that with a chimney on it?'. . . The name of Cape Street was

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* Mrs. Alice M. Sperl, Covenant Village #106, Cromwell, Ct. 06416

> given to the eastern section of town . . . Capt. Joseph Crocker moved his family in an oxcart. He and his aged mother rode on the same horse. (When the later settlers came, they sent their goods by water to Hudson, N.Y.)"

Here I do some name-dropping from the book. David Baker from Barnstable was a shoemaker. Job Childs came with Anthony Goodspeed from Barnstable. (The town Vital Records say Goodspeed was born in Sandwich.) Jedediah Crocker opened a tavern in 1803. Nathaniel Bassett was the first blacksmith (b. Sandwich), who arrived with his brother Cornelius in 1778. Ansel Bassett and John Crosby were among the first carpenters and joiners. John bought land in 1780. Stonecutting was introduced by brothers Thomas and William Sturgis. Jethro Thatcher was the first cooper. Cornelius Bassett and Nathan Dillingham in 1778 built the Red Lion Tavern. It required 40 days for Job Hamblin to get a load of salt from Boston. Barlow and Bassett had bought a farm in Sandwich on a part of which the Sandwich Glass Co. later stood, but found themselves without a legal title. James Percival came from the Cape.

This does not exhaust Cape names appearing in early birth and church records, published in "Records - Town of Lee 1777-1801," as well as in the title above, and cemetery records. A few are Hinckley, Bourne, Hatch, Howland, Ewer, Davis, Fish.

Some years ago, Frank Kelly, funeral director, tiring of seeing flag holders on the wrong graves, made a careful records search. I have extracted those of Revolutioners known to have been from the Cape. (Some others may have been." I deeply regret that I did not work on these papers before I left the Cape, where more sources than I have in my own library are available. At least I could fill in a little from the DAR "Patriot Index," and the "Index of Revolutionary War Pensions" for pension numbers.

Fairmount Cemetery is near the Massachusetts Turnpike exit. It is at the head of Fuller Street, the first on the right as you enter town. WPA made a map in 1941. No Cape veterans of the Revolution are buried across the river from Route 102 in South Lee.

Known Cape Cod Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Lee, Mass.

1.	David Baker	-- from Barnstable	b. 1763 ?
			d. 4 Dec. 1846 ae 83
	Wife Salvina Crocker	-- b. Barnstable	d. 15 Sept. 1847 ae 83
2.	Lemuel Barlow		d. 11 Mar.1813 ae 56 VR
			10 Mar. in 55th GR
	Wife Thankful Bassett	-- Barnstable	d. 22 Sept. 1850 ae 89
3.	Cornelius Bassett (Jr. - ed.)	-- from Sandwich	b. 6 June 1754
			d. 27 Apr. 1841 ae 86
	1st wife Abigail		d. 8 Dec. 1812 ae 54
	2nd wife Freelove		d. - - - -

The DAR "Patriot Index" gives Abigail's name as Bassett; Mr. Kelly had Smith (?) in parenthesis. Pension S30255

4. Nathaniel Bassett -- from Sandwich b. 26 Jan. 1758 (Bible)
d. 6 May 1846
Wife Bethia ---(Smith) says Index) b. 16 Oct. 1761
d. 20 Mar. 1849

Pension W. 15566
(V. R. deaths say Bethia was from Sandwich)

5. Jethro Thacher (er t) -- from Barnstable to Lee 1804 d. 28 June 1826 ae 79
Wife Hannah --- d. 15 July 1833 ae 78

6. Elisha Crocker b. in Barnstable
d. 14 Jan. 1834 ae 84
Wife Lucy --- no statistics
Index says Elisha was born 18 Mar. 1750 and that Lucy's name was Higbe.
Children listed in Lee "Records" from 1775 to 1801.

7. Sylvanus Dimmick -- from Falmouth b. 9 -- 1753 (Index)
d. 16 Mar. 1837 ae 83
Wife Thankful CR d. 20 Jan. 1837 ae 75
Falmouth V. R. p. 156 entry in Marriage Intentions - Silvanus Dimock and Thankful Dimuck int. 14 Mar. 1775. Index says Sylvanus was born 9 -- 1753.
Pension S15096. Note in cemetery book says they left Falmouth before the close of the war.

8. Levi Nye -- from Sandwich b. 10 Apr. 1743
(Son of Benjamin Nye and 2nd wife Rachel-- (1697-1790) d. 6 Aug. 1825 ae 82
1st wife Sarah -- (Index says Sarah was Sarah B. Freeman) d. 24 Mar. 1813 ae 73
2nd wife Elizabeth Van Dusen (widow) m. 20 Apr. 1814

9. Elisha Percival -- from Sandwich d. 31 Mar. 1836 ae 93
Wife Abigail -- from Barnstable d. 14 Aug. 1834 ae 87
Both died in Lenox. "They lived in the marriage relation 63 years."
Index says, p. 526, he was born 6-13-1743 and that Abigail's name was Smith.

10. Nathan Bassett b. 30 Dec. 1750 (Index)
d. 13 Mar. 1836 86th yr.
1st wife Mary Bourne d. 4 May 1796 ae 43
2nd wife Azubah Jones d. 27 Aug. 1834 ae 76
Index has not starred for a pension. There are 2 Nathans who had pensions: S 18695 and S 28634. Neither may be this one.

CAPE CODDERS FOUND IN "AN INDEX OF PIONEERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO THE WEST"

Compiled by Charles A. Flagg (orig. pub. 1915) *

Abel Baker of Barnstable, settled N.Y. 1800?	Northern	P 191 **
Emeline Bowerman, b. Barnstable Co., m. 1825? Ira B. Weeks of N.Y.; O; Mich.	Jackson Port	432
Nathaniel Breed, b. Cape Cod, set. N.H. 1800?	Kalamazoo Port	911
John Clarke, Jr., b. Brewster 1824, set. N.Y.; Cal; Mich. 1860	Hillsdale Port	263
Robert M. Clarke, b. Brewster 1825, set. Cal.	Hillsdale Port	263
Benjamin Collins from Cape Cod, set. N.Y. 1802	Berrien Hist	326
John S. Collins, b. Cape Cod 1769, set. Mich.	Genesee Port	500
Joseph Crocker, b. Cape Cod 1801, set. N.Y. 1830?	Osceola	249
Elisha Doane, b. Earlham (do you suppose author could not read penmanship for Eastham?) set. N.Y. 1820? O. 1835?	Berrien Twent	951
Miss C.P.Edson of Yarmouth Port, m. 1854 John C. Clarke of Mich.	St. Claire	73
Betsey Fish b. Barnstable Co. 1783, m. 1800? Orrin F. Sessions of Vt. and Mich.	Kent Oakland Port	752 714
Sarah B. Fish, b. Barnstable, m. 1825 Joseph Goodspeed of Mass; O; Mich.	Cass Rogers	337
Daniel Foster, b. Cape Cod, set. N.Y.; Mich. 1842	Kalamazoo Port	969
Deborah Gibbs of Barnstable Co., m. Elisha Lewis of N.Y.; O; Mich.	Hillsdale Port	799
Joseph Goodspeed, b. Sandwich 1797, set. N.Y. 1828; Mich. 1836	Cass Rogers Cass Twent.	337 65
Ezra Howes, b. E. Dennis 1787, set. N.Y.; Mich. 1830	Lenawee Hist II	151
John Howes, b. E. Dennis 1797, set. N.Y.; Mich. 1847	Lenawee Hist II	152
John W. Kelley, b. Cape Cod 1768, set. Me. 1800? Mich. 1839	Lenawee Port	1216

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* This is not a comprehensive list of emigrants from Cape Cod. Perhaps one third of the entries name no birthplace; so there may be many more Cape Codders in the book. Also, the compiler cautioned that there could be many more Mass. people, for many entries say "From N.E." He studied 73 publications, very few of which were then available in Mass. By the time the book was in print, the Library of Congress owned 70.

** For full titles of references see bibliography at the end of this study.

		Page
Libni Kelley, b. Dennis, 1799, set. Me.; N.Y.; 1824; Mich. 1836	Lenawee Hist I	177
Elisha Lewis, b. Barnstable Co., 1800? set. N.Y.; O; Mich.	Hillsdale Port	799
Elijah Linnell, b. Barnstable 1799, set. N.Y.; Mich.	Lenawee Illus.	106
*Elkanah Nickerson of Harwich, b. 1806, set. Mich. 1867	Berrien Hist.	203
Martha A. Reed of Yarmouth, m. 1835? James F. Joy of Mich.	Detroit	1062
Wendell Phillips Robbins, b. Barnstable Co. 1851, set. Mich. 1869	Berrien Port	147
Eliza H. Robinson, b. Falmouth, 1807. m. Thomas J. Tasker of Mass.	Saginaw Port	942
Frank A. Rodgers, b. Sandwich 1849; set. Me. 1859; Mich. 1880,	Grand Rapids City Grand Rapids Hist.	368 788
James B. Saunders, b. West Harwich 1844, set. Mich. 1857	Washtenaw Past	79
Eliza H. Scuddel ( ) of Hyannis, m. 1871, N. Cordary of Mich.	Washtenaw Hist	1199
Rhoda Sears, b. Yarmouth 1771 m. -- Smith of N.Y.	Macomb Hist.	763
Charles B. Stevens, b. Centerville, 1858, set. Mich. 1885?	Wayne Land Appendix	89
**Mrs. Sampson Thorn, b. Falmouth, Aug. 6, 1813, set. Mich. 1838	Jackson Hist.	152
Jonathan Walker, b. Harwich, 1790, set. Mich. 1863	Muskegon Hist.	38

WORKS USED IN THIS STUDY

1. " Berrien Hist"; Hist. of Berrien and Van Buren Cos., D. W. Ensign & Co., Pa. 1880
2. "Berrien Port"; Portrait and Biog. Record of Berrien and Cass Cos., Biog. Pub. Co., Chicago, 1893
3. "Berrien Twent." A 20th Century Hist. of Berrien Co., Judge Orville W. Coolidge, Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1906
4. "Cass Rogers"; Hist. Cass Co. from 1825-1875 by Howard S. Rogers, Cassopolis, Mich., W. H. Mansfield 1875.

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* See Nickerson Family #2272

** Falmouth V. R. Tamson Bowerman,(dau.)b. 6 Aug. 1813 of Seth and Mary.

5. 'Detroit"; Hist. of Detroit and Wayne Cos; by Silas Farmer, 3d.; OR Township and Biog. edition, S. Farmer & Co., Detroit - 2 Vols. 1890
6. "Genesee Port"' Portrait and Biog. Record of Genesee, Lapeer and Tuscola Cos., Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1892
7. "Grand Rapids City"; The City of Grand Rapids and Kent Co. up to date, containing biog. sketches of prominent and representative citizens, A. W. Bowen, Logansport, Ind. 1900
8. "Grand Rapids Hist."; History of Grand Rapids and its Industries, by Dwight Goss, C. F. Cooper Co., Chicago, 1906.
9. "Hillsdale Port"; Portrait and Biog. album of Hillsdale Co., Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1888
10. "Jackson Hist"; Hist. Jackson Co., with portraits of prominent persons and biog. of representative citizens, Interstate Pub. Co., Chicago 1881
11. "Jackson Port"; similar to above, Chapman Bros., Chicago 1890
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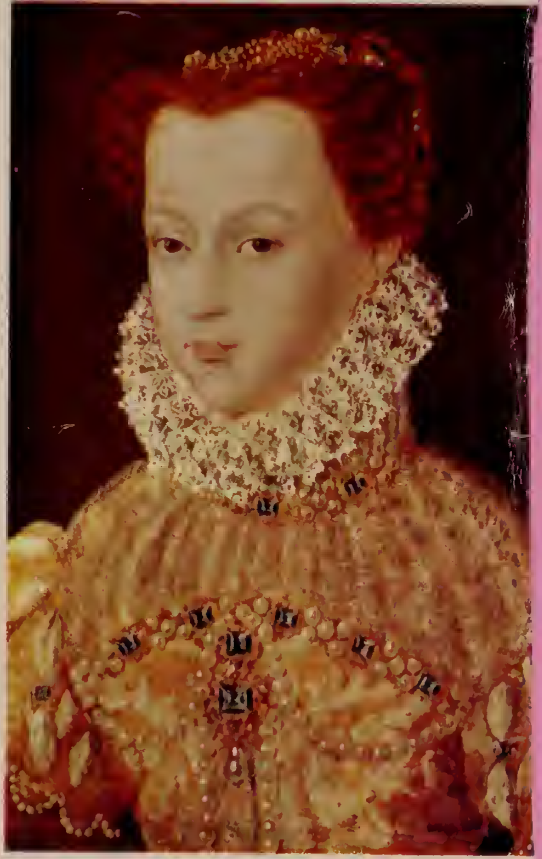
'Mary, Queen of Scots'

Her execution started a chain of events that brought the Pilgrims to America

By Sam Rosenberg

[NBC presents the movie "Mary, Queen of Scots" on Saturday, Dec. 28. To supplement your viewing of the film, we are providing the following background information. See "Sports and Specials" column in the program section for time and channels.—Ed.]



When, on Feb. 1, 1587, Queen Elizabeth summoned her private secretary, Sir William Davison, he came reluctantly and apprehensively. Davison had good reason to be frightened because concealed among the routine state papers he brought for the Royal signature was one of the hottest documents ever written: the death warrant for Mary, Queen of Scots. After nearly 20 years of imprisonment, Mary was about to be legally murdered.

The biographers of both women agree that the concealment of the death warrant was not Davison's idea: it was a precise detail in the scenario of deceit written by Elizabeth and her Lord High Treasurer, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, a scheme devised to absolve Elizabeth from responsibility and guilt feelings for the death of her dangerous rival and enemy.

The same biographers also agree unanimously that, for nearly two decades, Elizabeth had firmly vetoed all the many moves to kill Mary, even though Mary, next in line to the throne, had publicly sworn that she would return England to the Catholicism so violently cast out by Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII.

But now, approaching old age, and without an heir, Elizabeth finally and with great reluctance allowed herself to be persuaded that Mary must die to allow her son James, a Protestant, to succeed Elizabeth.

And so, on this brilliant February day, the loyal, trusting (and helpless) Davison walked into the trap set for him by the Queen and Cecil. By obeying Cecil's instructions to conceal the death warrant among the innocuous parchments, he was making it possible for Elizabeth to pretend later that she did not know what she had signed. *Davison* was to be blamed as the perfidious underling who had betrayed a victim Queen into doing this terrible thing! And there would be no witnesses to the manner in which he had been set up and framed. In other words, Davison was to be the scapegoat. Or, as we say nowadays, the "fall guy."

When he entered the royal chamber, Davison found Elizabeth, known to be a consummate actress, in a jovial mood. As he handed her the papers, she signed them in rapid succession *without reading them*. As she did so, she asked him about his family and his work, chatted gaily about the unusually fine weather, handed him back the signed documents, and dismissed him.

But before he reached the door, she called him back. Unable to go on with her shameful play-acting, she spilled the beans. Yes, she said, she knew that she had just signed away the life of a Royal Queen, and then, revealing that she had thought about the matter for a very long time, she proceeded to give Davison detailed instructions about the disposition of the warrant. He was to take it to the Lord Chancellor for the affixing of the Great Seal. The deed was done and the execution carried out as quickly as possible.

Finally, as if talking to herself, Elizabeth ranted against all her cowardly courtiers. Four hundred years before, she shouted, Henry II had merely *hinted* that he wanted Archbishop Thomas Becket eliminated and his understanding knights had rushed at once to Canterbury and murdered the offending Becket in his cathedral. And similarly, the usurper King Henry IV had gotten rid of the deposed Richard II with but a few casual words dropped into loyal ears. Unlike Elizabeth, a helpless woman, *they* were not forced to sign self-incriminating death warrants!

Poor Davison, realizing that as the only witness to this confession he was still the scapegoat, had no choice. He took the document to the Lord Chancellor, the Great Seal was affixed, and the fatal document was rushed, special horse delivery, to Mary's castle-prison. Shortly afterward, Mary was beheaded.

When the news of the terrible event reached London, a wild celebration began. It lasted three days; but, though the church bells of the city rang incessantly, witnesses say that the amazing Elizabeth pretended not to know what all the excitement was about. Then, finally, in another brilliantly performed improvisation, she allowed herself to be told that Mary had been executed. Feigning ignorance, surprise, astonishment and horror, she went into a hydrophobic rage against her trusted secretary who had, while she was entirely engaged in high matters of state acted on his own and sacrilegiously killed her royal cousin, a divinely →

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continued

appointed Queen.

Davison was immediately put through a mock trial, found guilty, fined and thrown into prison. (Later, demonstrating how farcical all this was, Elizabeth pardoned him, and revoked the fine. But unable to face him, she exiled him from the court. The fall guy never saw his Queen again.)

What, you may ask, has all this to do with the Pilgrim Fathers? Plenty. You see, when Davison was expelled from court and permanently removed from the seat of power, his own entourage and personal staff were kicked out with him. Among them was his private secretary and aide, a young man named William Brewster.

Yes, this was the very same William Brewster whom we know as the leading elder and founder of the religious exiles who established the Massachusetts Plymouth Colony in 1620. (Kingman Brewster Jr., president of Yale, is a direct descendant.)

The son of a prosperous resident of Scrooby, a village in Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood country), William was sent to Cambridge University as a young boy. There he joined the "underground" teachers and students who militantly refused to attend the compulsory services in the state-controlled churches. Elizabeth dealt with the dissidents severely: those who refused to attend church services—and were caught—were imprisoned until they agreed to comply. (Some chose to remain in prison for many years.) Many of the more stiff-necked nonconformists were hanged and hacked to pieces.

After Cambridge, Brewster was employed by Sir William Davison and went with him to Holland as personal aide during England's war with Spain. After their return to London, Brewster remained in Davison's employ. This meant, for one thing, a measure of religious safety, for Davison, a member of Elizabeth's court, was also a Protestant nonconformist. This "shield" lasted until Davison was used as the key to Mary's execution.

When Davison was framed, Brewster realized that he too would be in jeopardy if he remained in sight of the Queen. He retreated discreetly to Scrooby, where he became postmaster and became involved again with the "subversive" Protestants he'd met at Cambridge.

When Elizabeth died and James I became king in 1603, he proved to be even more intolerant against nonconformists, and Brewster's flock decided to leave England, possibly forever. But, because the new continent of America was not yet developed for emigration, the Scroobian rebels decided to go to Holland. And so, in 1608, they fled at night across the English Channel in small boats to a new home in a foreign land.

At first they encountered great hardship. In the words of William Bradford, second governor of Massachusetts colony, "They saw the grimme & grisly face of povertie coming upon them like an armed man, with whom they must buckle and encounter . . . yet by God's assistance they prevailed and got the victorie."

Despite 12 years of increasing prosperity, the Puritans felt that the time had come to emigrate. The English ambassador had pressured the Dutch into harassing the Protestant exiles, who were printing religious pamphlets to be smuggled into England. Brewster narrowly avoided arrest and had to go to England to hide out. The Pilgrims saw their children being drawn away from sanctity by the fun-loving, permissive Dutch. Finally, when Spain threatened to resume hostilities with England by attacking the Low Countries, the Pilgrims voted to go to America.

In 1619 the group obtained a charter for colonization from the Virginia Company. Then, as every schoolchild knows, the Pilgrims sailed aboard the Mayflower for their new life in America. (END)

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